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Women of Ohio

Women of Ohio

A RECORD OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE

Ruth Neely
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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CHAPTER TEN

Women in Religion

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CHAPTER TEN

WOMEN IN RELIGION

By PAULINE SMITH
(Editor Religious Page, Columbus Citizen)

Ohio women have made definite contributions to organizations closely allied with religion. This is evidenced by the fact that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in Ohio, at least one National Young Women's Christion Association president has been an Ohioan, and an Ohio woman is national president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The past president of the National Y. W. C. A. is MRS. HARRIE R. CHAMBERLIN of Toledo and the president of the W. H. M. S. is MRS. W. H. C. GOODE of Sidney.

Virtually all church federations of Ohio cities have efficient and effective women's departments.

The Ohio Council of Churches (Protestant) has a woman's department of which MRS. RUTH MOUGEY WORRELL, daughter of a Methodist minister and known for her successful direction of pageants at large religious gatherings, is executive secretary. This department annually sponsors a conference of Ohio church women in connection with the Ohio Pastors' Convention held in Columbus.

In these and similar capacities Ohio women have done much to preserve religion and religious institutions as a vital power in the community, the state and the nation. They have given generously of their time and means. They have made it possible for the church to raise its budget. Through innumerable organizations they have missionary aid service—at home and in foreign lands.

In some denominations women serve in official capacities, on church boards and as delegates to denominational and general meetings.

But with all that they have done and are doing to continue and advance religion, it is an inescapable and noteworthy fact that comparatively few Ohio women have made the pulpit their own vocation.

There were apparently more women preachers in proportion to population in the early days of Ohio than there are today. This may be accounted for by the prevalence of Quakers, Shakers and other sects in which the privileges of the pulpit were not conditioned on definite and extensive theological training.

Today the ministry is in the main, a profession with high standards of education and specific training, quite comparable with the standards of law, medicine, and modern pedagogy. This in itself cannot be the deterrent, there are far more women doctors, lawyers, highly trained teachers than women ministers in Ohio. Even the feminist movement which brought women the ballot and with it easier access to professions, previously closed, seems to have exerted little or no influence on their entrance to the ministry.

The obvious answer is that women evidently prefer to give their time and energies to close co-operation in religious work and their leadership to those activities for spiritual, moral and social betterment which are so important, so inseparably a part of the modern church.

However, Ohio has women ministers, especially in the smaller communities, some of whom are doing excellent work. But Ohio has no Maude Royden, in whose ability and achievements England takes so justifiable a pride.

On the other hand, Ohio has no Aimee Semple McPherson—which perhaps really evens up matters, more or less.

"Order is Heaven's first law" and "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" but there is no question as to which came first in the minds—at least, in the conscious minds—of the pioneer mothers. God was very real in this early wilderness. He was very close. He had to be. From north, south, east and west came, all too often, only danger. Help had to come from somewhere—so it must come from above.

One must give hostages, even to good fortune. The religion of the day, certainly the religion of the common people, was frosty and stiff with Calvinism. It grimly demanded adequate quid pro quo. One must pay a price for divine protection. The price was rigid conformity with religious taboos which ruled out much innocent human happiness.

What with ever present danger and omnipresent hardships, the pioneer mother had no chance to be comfortable and little, seemingly, to be happy.

Yet, by the paradox which is human nature, she was probably quite happy at times, because of the very contrast of these sunny intervals with the times of strain and struggle.

But you may be sure that she did not let herself betray too much of glee or gladsomeness. She ventured only a quiet, careful kind of happiness and probably was rather furtive about it, even in her prayers. It could easily have offended the dictator deity of that day. In important matters that affected her personally, children, husband, home, there was no sense in taking a chance by seeming too joyous.

Happiness afforded by religious ecstacy was, of course, a different matter. Evangelical religion was at the time highly emotional—or perhaps emotionalism, bottled up elsewhere, seized this chance of escape, safeguarded in the guise of worship. From religious exaltation to exhortations is but a short step. Even so, it is surprising, considering the limited population of the early Ohio settlements, how many women made it. Their first step outside the home was probably into the prayer meeting. Presently some of them would even reach the pulpit. But not yet.

MELISSA TERRELL

The first woman preacher of Ohio was the REVEREND MELISSA TERRELL, born in Adams County in 1834. She was a member of the Southern Ohio Christian Conference. Her family name was Garrett; she was married twice, first to Rev. W. H. Timmons, and later to a William Terrell.

The Rev. Melissa was ordained at the Ebenezer Church, Clark County, Ohio, March 7, 1867. Her original membership in the Conference was under the designation of "Female Laborer" but after her ordination she was accepted and given credentials as "an ordained minister of good standing in this Conference".

Rev. J. F. Burnett, long a general secretary and historian of the Christian Church, says of her:

"Mrs. Terrell was the first woman ordained by the Christians and probably the first woman in modern times to be ordained by any denomination by direct authority of a Conference or local congregation. She was not the first woman ordained to the ministry, but the first, as stated above, to be ordained by the authority of a Conference or local congregation. She has held, beside her work in Ohio, pastorates in Iowa and Missouri. In 1877 when the Conference held its annual session in Ripley, Ohio, this writer was ordained and Mrs. Timmons preached the 'Annual Conference Sermon.' The Conference

had the sermon printed in pamphlet form and distributed it quite widely, not only among the churches of its own membership, but also throughout the denomination. She was a speaker of rare ability and persuasiveness, and her appeals were seldom without response."

HELEN FLORENCE BARNES

HELEN FLORENCE BARNES, formerly a national and an international secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, was born at Ottawa, O., the daughter of the Rev. Adam C. and Harriet P. Barnes.

Fine educational training and exceptional administrative ability combined to qualify Helen Barnes for the outstanding service she has given in this country and abroad for the past 28 years. She attended Ohio Northern University, took her M. A. at Ohio Wesleyan, attended Columbia University for a special course in sociology and received the degree of LL.D. from Lincoln Memorial University. In 1927 Miss Barnes worked in Greece in the interests of Near East Relief. She traversed Egypt, Palestine and Syria in the course of her Y. W. C. A. assignments, attended the World W. C. T. A. convention at Stockholm, the Y. W. C. A. World Conference at Geneva and represented the last named organization in many other places and connections. For several years past this notable Ohio woman has filled various Methodist Episcopal pulpits as a local preacher. Her home is at 432 W. Sandusky St., Findlay, Ohio.

MAY E. BULLOCK

MAY E. BULLOCK (Mrs. Frederick E. Bullock) secretary from 1933 to 1938 of the American Association of Women Preachers of Westboro, Ohio was born at Toledo, the daughter of James and Phoebe E. Green. She attended the Auburn School of Religion, took her M. A. at Rollins College and later took special theological and other courses. She was married in 1898 to Frederick E. Bullock, contractor, and was for 2½ years pastor of the Congregational Christian Church at Plainville, N. Y., pastor for five years at Trotwood, Ohio and for three years at Westboro, Ohio.

Mrs. Bullock's deep interest in the problem of youth (she is the mother of five children) and her gift of understanding and appeal qualified her exceptionally for ten years of service as secretary of children's work sponsored by the Christian denomination. She has been an editor and lesson writer for 15 years, during which she has had published many children's stories. Her present home is at Westboro, Ohio.

Between the administrations of MRS. JOHN DAVIS, first president of the Cincinnati Young Women's Christian Association, and MRS. JOSEPH KINDLE, president at the time of this writing (1939) there is a history of 71 anxious arduous but constantly amplifying years.

Only high lights of this history can here be outlined and to those who founded this great social service only a summarized tribute can be paid.

Yet every individual on the first "Board of Managers" of the Cincinnati Women's Christian Association—the "young" was not added until 1894—surely deserved individual recognition. There were six vice presidents, Mrs. S. S. Fisher, Mrs. A. D. Bullock, Mrs. Alphonso Taft, Mrs. W. W. Scarborough, Mrs. J. F. Perry and Mrs. E. Williams. Mrs. H. W. Sage was recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Brown, corresponding secretary and Mrs. W. B. Davis, treasurer.

Other members of the board were: Mrs. D. W. Clark, Mrs. J. F. Perry, Mrs. B. F. Brannan, Mrs. C. J. Acton, Mrs. Jacob D. Cox, Mrs. Thane Miller, Mrs. Frank Whetstone, Mrs. A. J. Howe, Mrs. C. L. Thompson, Mrs. George W. McAlpin, Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, Mrs. Murray Shipley, Mrs. Mary J. Taylor, Mrs. W. M. Bush, Mrs. E. G. Hall, Miss Mary Fitz, Miss H. A. Smith, Miss Mary H. Sibley and Miss Julia Carpenter.

The outstanding purpose in starting the Cincinnati Y. W. C. A. was to provide a home for working women. Magnitude of this task can be estimated from the grim economic fact that whereas minimum board cost was $3.50 per week, the average woman's wage was at the time, $2.00 weekly, not daily.

So at once Mrs. Davis and her board members set about trying to remedy, while they met, an underlying economic condition.

The Y. W. C. A. has continued ever since to work on this same principle: To meet the needs of today, while striving for a better tomorrow.

Here is a skeleton outline compiled by the board in 1938 for celebration of its 70th anniversary, of major achievements.

The first committees were an employment committee to help girls to get situations and a missionary committee, the members of which visited the jail, and workhouse and gave out tracts.

In 1870 a Young Ladies Branch was organized and a library was opened.

A house on Broadway was next leased and later purchased, in which 90 girls could be accommodated.

An Industrial Institute was opened in 1872 under the supervision of the Young Ladies Branch in which girls were taught trades of various kinds. Much work of a charitable nature was done and this led to the formation of the Cincinnati Associated Charities.

In 1872 a summer cottage was built at Epworth Heights through the generosity of Mrs. L. B. Reakirt.

A committee was appointed to see that girls be allowed seats behind their counters. This was the beginning of work later taken over by the Consumers League.

In 1883 saw the opening of a Woman's Exchange to market the products of the Industrial Institute—a forerunner of the present Cincinnati Woman's Exchange.

A great event of 1885 was the meeting in Cincinnati of the International Conference of Y. W. C. A.'s with 20 Associations represented. Five years later MRS. THANE MILLER was sent as a Cincinnati delegate to the London Conference.

In 1899 the Y. W. C. A. joined the Travelers' Aid Society.

In 1904 the Business Girls Club was organized. Sewing classes were popular in the Junior department.

In 1905 saw the opening of the then new building at No. 20 East 8th St. Bible classes taught in factories at the noon hours and educational work done in the evenings in the new building.

In 1907 the Association joined National Board.

Cottage at Epworth Heights was rebuilt after a fire had destroyed the first one.

In 1916 the first Girl Scout group was formed, but was later changed to the present Girl Reserve clubs.

In 1918-1919, War Work Council and Industrial Centers established at Norwood and West Eighth Street by the Government; were taken over and became Y. W. C. A. Norwood Branch and West End Branch (Blue Triangle) for Negro girls.

In 1920 Y. W. C. A. joined the Community Chest.

Crowded conditions became acute and plans for a new building with a campaign for funds occupied all members.

In 1927 building campaign was carried on and was very successful. A beautiful gift of a camp on the Whitewater River at New Trenton, Indiana, in memory of her husband, was bestowed by one of our beloved members and named "Lenmary."

The cornerstone of the new building in 1928 was laid and within the year entered new home—in March, 1929. Through the generosity of their two daughters a chapel was dedicated to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Peters and became the heart of the building.

Laundry opened on the 13th floor became a great convenience as it takes care of all laundry for all branches and Lenmary Camp.

The University Y. W. C. A. (student) began close cooperation with program of city association.

Penmaen Farm, an old-fashioned home with 32 acres on a hill above New Richmond, was given by a generous friend to be used as a rest home for members of staff.

A wider scope of work inaugurated with centralization of effort at the city association.

"We begin our next decade of work and helpfulness with firm faith in the guidance of the Holy Spirit with gratitude for all the way in which God has led us and a sincere consecration to do a larger and better work in the future."

FLORENCE OTIS KINDLE

FLORENCE OTIS KINDLE (Mrs. Joseph Kindle), president of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association has become, through her ability, training and personality, one of the highly valued citizens of Cincinnati. She came to that city about fifteen years ago, to join the faculty of the University of Cincinnati.

Born in Hudson, Wisconsin, she is the daughter of Charles Herbert Otis and Elizabeth Comstock Otis, both of English descent. She attended the high schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, Macalester College, the University of Chicago, receiving there an A. B. degree, finally did graduate work at Columbia University. She taught household economics first in Emporia College, Kansas, then at Drake University and eventually in the University of Cincinnati.

In 1926 she married Joseph H. Kindle, professor of mathematics in the Engineering College of the University of Cincinnati.

Since that time Florence Kindle has taken a prominent part in the civic life of Cincinnati. A member of the Cincinnati Women's Club and the College Club, her chief interest and energy has been given to the character building work of the Young Women's Christian Association, which she has served in many capacities, before assuming her present responsible post as president of its board.

Vice presidents—as of 1938 are: Mrs. Fred W. Moore, Mrs. Carl W. Rich and Mrs. Joseph A. Hall. Mrs. W. Orville Ramsey was recording secretary, Mrs. Albert P. Matthews, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. August Marx, treasurer.

Other members of the board of directors are: Mrs. C. V. Anderson, Mrs. George B. Barbour, Mrs. Eva M. Bowles, Mrs. Robert Brinkman, Mrs. I. J. Cortright, Mrs. Claude V. Courter, Mrs. Orville W. Crane, Mrs. John W. Dalzell, Miss Florence Dieckmann, Miss Fern Dunkin, Miss Nellie Hayes Fairweather, Mrs. Frederick V. Geier, Mrs. Eric W. Gibberd, Miss Zana Harrow, Mrs. David Heusinkveld, Mrs. Leo Lindenberg, Mrs. Vivien McIntire, Mrs. Alfred D. Moore, Mrs. Marcus M. Rambo, Mrs. Ida M. Rhodes, Mrs. G. Barrett Rich, Mrs. Chas. S. Riley, Mrs. Stuart H. Smith, Mrs. Frank H. Stevenson, Mrs. Samuel P. Todd, Mrs. P. G. Vondersmith and Miss Helen Wilson.

Honorary members were: Miss Margaret B. Graham, Mrs. M. L. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. D. B. Meacham and Mrs. Charles H. Stephens.

LYDIA SUTLIFF BRAINARD

LYDIA SUTLIFF BRAINARD of Warren, O., was graduated from Warren High School in 1885. She married Edward J. Brainard of Warren, who later became assistant manager of the American Linseed Oil Co. with

offices in New York City. Mrs. Brainard and her sister, Miss Phebe Sutliff, are the last of the eight children of Levi and Phebe Marvin Sutliff. In 1921 following the death of Mrs. Brainard's husband and only child, Edward Sutliff Brainard, Lydia Brainard returned from New York to Warren to reside. She has devoted her time to church and Y. W. C. A. activities and has served as trustee and deaconess at First Baptist Church. Through her efforts gifts were secured that freed the Y. W. C. A. building from debt and she also secured an endowment gift for that institution. She is a trustee and vice president of the Warren Y. W. C. A.

Before the death of Mr. Brainard, the Brainards endowed a prize scholarship in memory of their son, who had prepared for college there. During the World War Mrs. Brainard went twice a week to Camp Merritt, N. Y., to distribute gifts to the soldiers, especially those who were ill.

A bequest of Judge Milton Sutliff, an uncle of Miss Phebe Sutliff and Mrs. Brainard, to be used for the benefit of the "Warren Youth" was eventually combined with a Carnegie Fund to erect the present Warren Public Library. Miss Sutliff and Mrs. Brainard have endowed a room in that institution known as the Brainard room in memory of Mrs. Brainard's only son.

IRMA A. COHON

IRMA A. COHON (Mrs. Samuel S. Cohon), Cincinnati writer and musician, was born at Portland, Ore., the daughter of J. F. and Amelia Reinhart.

She took her A. B. at the University of Cincinnati, completed her education at Hebrew Union College, and entered on a career of religious educational writing, which has won excellent recognition in this special field. Among her published books and monographs are "Introduction to Jewish Music," "Harvest Festival," "A Brief Jewish Ritual," and a number of religious poems.

MARIE GWYNNE CROTTI

Outstanding in Columbus for her welfare work among children and her devotion to the Catholic church is MARIE GWYNNE CROTTI, wife of Dr. Andre Crotti, internationally known goiter specialist. One rarely sees her name in the public print, nor are many of her philanthropies known.

Descendant of a pioneer Columbus family, Mrs. Crotti was a member of the first board of governors of the Big Sister Association of that city when it was founded through the Franklin County juvenile court in 1913. Three years later it was incorporated and her name again was listed as a member of the board of trustees. She also was active in the woman's suffrage movement.

In October, 1938, Mrs. Crotti was invested with a gold cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifici", sent to her by Pope Pius XI as a special award for loyalty and

devotion to the church and for her generous work among the poor. Time and money contributed by her has enabled scores of underprivileged children to attend school.

JESSIE BURRALL EUBANK

JESSIE BURRALL EUBANK (Mrs. Earle E. Eubank) Cincinnati speaker and writer on religious education, has acquired a position of authority in this field hitherto attained by comparatively few women.

She was born at Hillsdale, Wis., received her A. B. degree at the University of Wisconsin and was for a period a faculty member of the Teachers College of St. Cloud University.

In 1928 she married Dr. Earle Eubank, head of the department of sociology, University of Cincinnati. Ever since her work began in Cincinnati, Mrs. Eubank has participated enthusiastically in the educational, cultural and social activities of her adopted city. She has had published many articles related to religious education, in which field she is regarded as expert.

FLORENCE MARY FITCH

FLORENCE MARY FITCH, professor of Biblical literature, Oberlin College, was born at Stratford, Conn., the daughter of the Rev. Frank S. and Anna Fitch. She took her A. B. at Oberlin, her M. A. and Ph. D. at the University of Berlin, Germany. Miss Fitch is trustee of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association and was formerly dean of women of the college. She is active in the National Association of Biblical Instruction, in the National Association, Teachers of Religion, the American Schools of Oriental Research and other important organizations. Among her writings are "What Are Our Social Standards?", and "The Daughter of Abd Salam". Her home is at 97 Elm St., Oberlin.

STELLA HEINSHEIMER FREIBERG

To list the achievements of STELLA HEINSHEIMER FREIBERG (Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg) would be in large measure to index the progress in social welfare, in education, in culture and in civic growth of her native city, Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, for along these lines she has put forth intelligent and effective effort that has brought forth rich fruit for the benefit of human kind and has had tangible results not only in the uplift of the individual but also in the development of the city in which she has spent the greater part of her life. Born in Cincinnati, Mrs. Freiberg is the daughter of the late Lewis and Emma Heinsheimer. Her education, begun in this city, was completed abroad and her interest in and innate understanding of music and art have been developed by the opportunity of seeing, hearing and comparing the best in these and other fields of art both at home and in foreign

lands. She has visited the great art centers of Europe, with appreciation for the works of the great masters in those fields which lead at all times to cultural advancement, and her life has known the great enrichment which travel can bring. In 1884 Stella Heinsheimer became the wife of the late J. Walter Freiberg and has one son, Julius W. Freiberg.

Not only is Mrs. Freiberg well known in art circles but also in connection with the great philanthropic movements of Cincinnati and of the country at large. She is president of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, is a director of the National Council of Jewish Women and she gave a gymnasium to Hebrew Union College in memory of her husband. She has given in what would total a far greater amount to virtually every cause of fundamental benefit to her fellow citizens. In addition, she has given unstintedly of her time and energy to worthwhile organizations, including the Consumptive Relief Association, the Federation of Music Clubs, the League of Women Voters, the Foreign Policy Association, the English Speaking Union and many others and in the field of art she is well known as the first vice president of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and of the Cincinnati Art Museum. She has made her life richer, better, broader to those to whom her example is a stimulus and her life an inspiration.

MARY FULTON

DR. MARY FULTON, who was born in a little house on Center Street, Ashland, now a part of the grounds of the residence of the late F. E. Myers, was the first medical missionary sent out to China by the Philadelphia board of the Presbyterian church. One of her first pupils in China was Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who became the first president of the Chinese republic and the "George Washington of China". Dr. Fulton was head of a hospital in China for many years and also of an educational institution and school for nurses. She died at Pasadena, Calif., in 1926.

MARY LOU BOWERS GRAY

MARY LOU BOWERS GRAY (Mrs. Louis G. Gray), former missionary to Japan and to the Virgin Islands, whose unusual service to the Lutheran Church is widely recognized in that and other denominations, was born at Columbia, S. C., the daughter of Andrew and Mary Lou Bowers.

She took her A. B. at Newberry College, attended the Biblical Seminary, New York and first served as deaconess of the First Lutheran Church of Rockford, Ill.

She was married in 1922 to the Rev. Louis Garrett Gray, having previously served as missionary to Japan. Later, she assisted in relief work during the Japanese earthquake of 1923 and again served as first aid, in 1928, when the

Virgin Islands were devastated by hurricane. Mrs. Gray has written extensively for missionary magazines and is in much demand as speaker. Her home is at New Carlisle, Ohio.

MARY J. GRISWOLD

But for MARY J. GRISWOLD the beautiful building of the Young Women's Christian Association at Columbus might never have been possible. As late as 1893 there was no Y. W. C. A. branch at Columbus and when it started, in 1894, it was as a department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union started in 1886 mainly to provide residence for homeless working girls.

It is reported that when finally Y. W. C. A. work got into swing, educational and recreational classes rapidly growing in popular favor, discontinuance of gymnasium work was strongly urged by one of the staunchly conservative board members. It seems that lads employed in the neighborhood were tempted, despite the voluminous "bloomers" which constituted official gymnasium costume, to peek in at the windows when the girls were doing their exercises. This created quite a furore. But the majority of the lady board members were not to be stampeded when good plain common sense pointed the way to solve their difficulty. Why not just buy window shades? So they did.

The work of the Y. W. C. A. expanded rapidly, extra space was needed and property at 65 South Fourth St. was bought for this purpose from another notable Columbus woman, CATHERINE TUTTLE, in 1906. The Y. W. C. A. paid $30,000.00 in cash, leaving a mortgage of $25,000.00. One of the reasons for their high appreciation of Miss Tuttle was that this mortgage was cancelled on Miss Tuttle's will in 1910.

Continuous growth required constantly more space and the Y. W. C. A. moved several times until 1929, when beautiful Griswold Memorial Building was opened. The money, more than $400,000.00, was bequeathed by the late Mary J. Griswold in memory of her husband, Charles C. Griswold. She left also large sums to the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

MARY AMELIA GRISWOLD

MARY AMELIA GRISWOLD (Mrs. Joel Rumsey Reeve) was born in Kirtland, O., in 1832, the daughter of Isaac Darrow and Mary Olive Griswold. Her father was a teacher for 19 years and later owner of the Kirtland Mills. Mary Amelia married Joel Reeve, descendant of an old Connecticut family, in 1850. She had been educated at the Willoughby Female Seminary, where her ability in speaking and writing was early recognized.

Mrs. Reeve was deeply devoted to religion, an earnest church woman and although she bore her share of the responsibility for conducting a large farm

and for rearing to manhood and womanhood four sons and four daughters, nothing was permitted to lessen her service to the church and Sunday school. She was equally solicitous for the poor and underprivileged. Temperance work found in Amelia Reeve a strong ally, both as crusader and later as president of the county Women's Christian Temperance Union.

She was a charter member of the Willoughby Library board, also of the local Equal Rights Society and worked steadily for suffrage until the time of her death, Aug. 23, 1900.

SARAH CAROLINE HARLAN HADLEY

Once upon a time—when the art of "phonography" as it was first called, was just beginning to be utilized, SARAH CAROLINE HARLAN HADLEY of Wilmington, Ohio enjoyed through her father an unusual distinction. His name was Enoch Harlan and he was, for a period, the only stenographer employed in the state of Ohio.

Sarah might have been expected to follow in her father's footsteps but she did not. Her call, she felt was to a higher and more important service and she permitted nothing to prevent her from answering it.

So Sarah became a Quaker preacher. She held services regularly every Sunday at Olive Branch Church, in Warren County and at Clarksville in Clinton County and took part in annual meetings held in other states. She married Miles Hadley, of Wilmington but continued to fill her pulpits. Then trouble came. Her eyesight was failing—and presently she was blind.

The blind woman then retired from the pulpit but not human service. For 25 years Mrs. Hadley continued active in church and civic affairs—continued, as best she could, the ministry to which she had felt so strong a call.

MARY E. HALLECK

MARY E. HALLECK (Mrs. A. B. Marshall) of Steubenville, O., early became interested in religious work in the foreign field and was sent to China by the Presbyterian Church. She was for a number of years teacher of English in Shanghai.

SALLIE FREIBERG HEINSHEIMER

SALLIE FREIBERG HEINSHEIMER (Mrs. Edward L. Heinsheimer) former president of the Cincinnati Section, Council of Jewish Women, was born in that city, the daughter of Julius and Duffie Freiberg. Their ideals of social and educational progress were her heritage, motivating services that have benefitted not only her own community but have been nation-wide in their scope and influence.

Her mother was before her marriage a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools and as such had definite part in building up the fine educational

ST. VICTOR CHAPEL, FORT SCOTT CAMP,

near Cincinnati, gift of Mrs. Frederick Wallis Hinkle

system of the city. Julius Freiberg, her father, was early exemplar of a type of public spirited citizenship which has since been identified with the Freiberg family in virtually all its branches.

Sallie Freiberg was graduated from Hughes High School, attended the University of Cincinnati, and was married to Edward L. Heinsheimer, whose fine character and outstanding ability soon won high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. A keen visioned man of business, he became president of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. His far reaching human sympathy motivated extensive philanthropies that sought to solve the problems as well as to alleviate the sufferings of the underprivileged and his love for his native city expressed itself in active efforts for civic progress. As president of the board of directors of Hebrew Union College, his services to the cause of spiritual education became nation wide in their scope.

Mrs. Heinsheimer's innate ability for social service found effective expression in a parallel field. She has been for years a leader in the Cincinnati Council of Jewish Women, has served on the national board of this organization, also on the board of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

She is a member of Isaac M. Wise Temple, of the Board of Temple Sisterhoods, of the Cincinnati Woman's Club, the Woman's City Club, and of other outstanding groups and has for many years been active in the work of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Aid Society.

Their parents' ideals of human service are shared and expressed in various ways by the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Heinsheimer, Emma (Mrs. Stanley Dorst) Duffie, (Mrs. Irvin F. Westheimer) and Stella (Mrs. Walter F. Foreman).

MRS. FREDERICK WALLIS HINKLE

Belcamp, the residence of MRS. FREDERICK WALLIS HINKLE, Walsh Place, on the east hill of Cincinnati, is an imposing as well as a very beautiful home. For a location so near the city it retains an unusual acreage. There pasture in spacious fields, cows of distinguished lineage. Beautifully kept gardens, fine old trees, a swimming pool, shrubs, perennial borders reflect the personal interests and tastes of the enviable owners.

This is why a newspaper woman who once called at the Hinkle home was a bit startled to discover the reason that necessitated a short wait.

"To tell the truth, I was busy in the laundry," explained the mistress of Belcamp. "I couldn't very well ask the maids to take care of what I was doing and they had a hard time finding me."

The smiling, handsome, in reality stately Mrs. Frederick Wallis Hinkle had been, it seemed, doing a family washing. It was an emergency job. A tubercular family she was intent on moving to decent quarters and otherwise rehabilitating. It was just one of those things—She had planned to start

them out all clean and rehabilitated. They needed clean clothes immediately—there just wasn't any other way.

This helps to explain how Susanna Hinkle, herself a descendent of old Massachusetts stock whose husband heads one of Cincinnati's finest old families, acquired the title of "Kindest Lady."

The title is unofficial but also undisputed. However, disclaimed by its possessor, it has been earned over and over and over again. It would be upheld against all comers, by hundreds who know whereof they speak.

Mrs. Hinkle was born at Newport, Ky., the daughter of Charles and Susanna Russell. Her father came from New Bedford, Mass. Her mother was of Quaker descent. Their daughter was sent to Notre Dame Academy at Reading, Ohio. She was good at music and languages. She intended to pursue her higher education in these cultural fields. But this had to be deferred for Susanna was barely out of her teens—(still in her teens) when she married Nicholas Walsh, prominent Kentucky business man. Much of the practical skill applied by her in later years to volunteer social service and welfare work she acquired in the care of her five sons and daughters and in the conduct of her own home.

Mr. Walsh died in 1913. The needs of many under privileged families of numerous unfortunate individuals had already challenged the keenly sympathetic interest of Mrs. Walsh.

After the second marriage other types of service claimed a growing share of her time and energies. She helped to organize and became president of the Cincinnati Catholic Women's Club. This has a diversified program of activities—educational, recreational and civic, conducted largely in the interests of young women. They established a club house as the center of these activities, pushed through many fine projects.

During the World War, Mrs. Hinkle headed and assisted in extensive services for soldiers and soon after began a series of benefactions to the Catholic Church which have developed steadily in scope and effectiveness. She was a donor to St. Mary's Church, Hyde Park, now one of the leading Catholic congregations of Cincinnati.

Deep interest of Mrs. Hinkle in education was evidenced by her next outstanding and very important gift—that of Hinkle Hall to Xavier University.

The third major contribution of Mrs. Hinkle was to Ft. Scott Camp, benefits of which extend to youth of the entire city. Through the generosity of this Cincinnati woman and under her competent direction Ft. Scott has attained enviable standards among comparable summer camps of the country. St. Victor Chapel, the beautiful woodland place of worship for which the forested slopes of the camp are perfect background, was entirely Mrs. Hinkle's gift.

MRS. FREDERICK WALLIS HINKLE

of Cincinnati, donor of Hinkle Hall to Xavier University, and of many other gifts and benefactions

It was agreed by the donor, the architect and others actively interested, that the chapel should not reflect sophisticated architectural taste but should be constructed, as far as possible, of materials native to the surrounding country side and that it should be a product of the intelligently directed skill of laboring craftsmen.

The walls are of stone, inside and out. The roof is timbered inside, the outside covering of handmade tiles.

A large wooden Crucifix, suspended over the stone altar, the stone floor of the nave and sanctuary, the wrought iron communion rail and lighting fixtures, all help to form a harmonious ensemble, adapted to its purpose.

Ft. Scott Camp is open to all normal children. It is administrated under the direction of the Rev. Monsignor R. Marcellus Wagner. It provides, at nominal cost, for a six weeks stay where woods and fields, sunshine and open sky, reveal their delights to city bred children.

It's always worth while to do things for children, Mrs. Hinkle believes. It is worth while almost always to help anyone, of whatever age, in need of a helping hand—that's the way Cincinnati's "Kindest Lady" feels about the matter.

Its the way she always has felt. It's what made her the "Kindest Lady".

GOLDA CARPENTER HUGHES

GOLDA CARPENTER HUGHES (Mrs. Edward Hughes) is one of the mainstays of the Bucyrus Ohio Kings Daughters and for six years served as president of the Ohio Branch, International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

She also served as the first City Union chairman and while in the office of Crawford county president, organized six additional circles.

When the state order was negotiating to purchase Maplecrest, King's Daughters' home for girls in Bucyrus, Mrs. Hughes was a member of the local committee.

The home was purchased in 1919 and opened in 1920 and during Mrs. Hughes' tenure of office as state president, Maplecrest was re-dedicated at a convention of the Ohio Branch in Bucyrus.

Her election as state president took place in 1930 after she had served on the state board as a trustee. Up to that time the Ohio Branch had had no official publication. Then through her efforts, she edited, and had published, a four-page monthly bulletin called The Ohio Voice. This is still being published in Bucyrus by the state branch.

During her state presidency, Ohio entertained the International Order for the first time and Mrs. Hughes was official hostess at the convention held in Columbus.

Mrs. Hughes has also been an active supporter of the City Federation of Women's Clubs in Bucyrus.

MARY KELLEY

MARY KELLEY, now retired at Jacksonville, Fla., many years a missionary at Nanking, China; Goldie Swartz, now in India and Nora Vesper and Clara Harper, now in Africa, are among missionaries sent out from Ashland College.

SARAH LEHR KENNEDY

SARAH LEHR KENNEDY was the daughter of H. S. Lehr, the founder of the North Western Ohio Normal School, now Ohio Northern University. Her father was a man whose whole life was dedicated to the ideal of providing a higher education for the poor and underprivileged youth of Ohio. Her mother was a woman of strong religious sentiment and an early worker for temperance.

Sarah was born in 1874 and graduated from the University at the age of 19 with an A. B. degree. In the meantime she had served as her father's private secretary and acted as tutor to special students, some of whom had come to Normal School, unable even to read, or with the most inadequate rudimentary training. After her graduation she taught Greek and English in her father's school for three years.

She was married in 1900 to Edward B. Kennedy, a graduate of Wooster and McCormack, and in 1901 they took their infant son, and sailed for China as missionaries.

Their two younger children were born in Shanghai, China.

She published a tract in 1922, "Under the Shadow of the Almighty", a narrative describing the experiences of her husband at the hands of bandits in China. After this experience they returned to America and entered city mission work in Chicago. Since the death of her husband in 1934 she has made her home in Ada with her sister, Miss Harriet Lehr.

In 1938 she completed and published the book "H. S. Lehr and His School", which is a comprehensive history of normal school development in the middle west.

MARION S. KIMBALL

MAJOR MARION S. KIMBALL, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Salvation Army parents, herself an officer in the Salvation Army, has for many years served as director of the Catherine Booth Home and Hospital for Women and Children, established and run by the Army, for the aid and rehabilitation of unmarried mothers and their babies.

Major Kimball has brought to her important work an ability for organization, a genius for broad social contacts, together with a deep sympathy and understanding of human problems, which has gained for her the respect, the admiration, and the financial support of her fellow citizens.

EMMA R. KRAMMES

EMMA R. KRAMMES (Mrs. B. B. Krammes), leader and teacher of mission study classes, of Tiffin, O., was born in that city, the daughter of Anton and Caroline Reuss. She took her B. S. at Heidelberg University, Tiffin, O. She was for a number of years president of the Women's Missionary Society of the General Synod, Dutch Reformed Church in the U. S., also president of the Women's Missionary Society of the Ohio Synod for three years. She married Beniah Krammes in 1884. Mrs. Krammes was for a period associate editor of "The Outlook of Missions" and has represented the women's missionary society of her church at international conferences. Her home is at 14 Clinton St., Tiffin, O.

SARAH ANN LINTON

It is said of SARAH ANN LINTON (Mrs. Seth Linton) of Wilmington, Ohio, that she travelled more—and at her own expense—than virtually any minister of her day and faith. Sarah Ann was an ordained preacher of the Quaker faith. She was born in 1819 and died in 1893. Her father was Joshua Moore of Chester Co., Pa., and she was herself the mother of six children.

This did not deter the little Quakeress, however, from attending every yearly meeting of her sect in the United States. All but one—she did miss an annual conference held in Kansas, where, at the time, Indians were all too plentiful—and pesky.

Sarah always paid her way in all the thousands of miles that she travelled mainly via stage coach. It is true that she made many friends, both with and without the capital F, and that she was often in receipt of gifts. These, Quakeress Sarah realized, were in recognition of her arduous performance of what she believed to be her religious obligation. So it was quite all right. But we can be very sure that she would have crisscrossed the country just as thoroughly had no one ever known. She had a devout heart—and also, probably itching feet.

MRS. GABRIEL LIPSANEN

MRS. GABRIEL LIPSANEN of Fairport Harbor, Ohio was born Alma Elina Hinkkanen in Saaksmaki, Hamenlaani, Finland on September 16, 1884. She was the second child and the eldest daughter of Johan and Elina Hinkkanen. Her father was a general merchant and at his death, Alma, in her early teens, experienced her first contact with heavy responsibility. Her mother was entirely in ignorance of business methods and Alma was the only child in the family who had enough business acumen to continue her father's store.

The business survived but Alma was ambitious and yearned for a higher education. With the help of friends the girl completed her preparatory educa-

tion in the Sortavala Seminary. She then entered the University of Helsinki in the capital city of Finland. There her remarkable gift of oratory was recognized and young Miss Hinkkanen was sent on speaking tours throughout Finland. She had become interested in temperance and it was the Finnish National Temperance Association that sent her into every Finnish hamlet and city to preach its gospel.

Then the League decided to send a speaker to America to tour the Finnish sections in that land. In competitive try-outs for this speaking position, Alma Hinkkanen, a girl of twenty-four, triumphed over scores of male applicants.

The American speaking tour was to the ardent young speaker an adventure in pioneering. Her itinerary took her from Massachusetts to San Francisco, from Sault St. Marie to Mississippi. In Massachusetts a young Finnish clergyman, the Rev. Gabriel Lipsanen, heard the girl's eager oratory and obtained an introduction. This meeting eventually culminated in their marriage in Rockport, Massachusetts, on Aug. 30, 1910.

There the bride met and surmounted many obstacles. Her husband was the only Finnish clergyman in New England, which necessitated a strenuous program of traveling from one corner of his pastorate to another. Mrs. Lipsanen held the reputation of managing one of the most hospitable Finnish parsonages in this country.

But Mrs. Lipsanen never allowed herself to suffer from "housework ennui". In 1914 she spent a few months in Finland on a speaking tour. The twenty-five years that she and her husband spent together were filled to the brim with activities. Somewhere Mrs. Lipsanen learned enough music to direct a church choir and presently she found herself rendering solos at church functions. She orated upon other subjects besides temperance. She used her remarkable mathematical powers in her calculations for food supplies for church dinners. She had an uncanny ability that enabled her to order food correctly to the ounce.

In her school days she had learned Swedish, Russian, French and German. Now she passionately studied English and at the time of her death had at her command an extensive reading and writing vocabulary in that language.

Mr. and Mrs. Lipsanen moved to Fairport Harbor, Ohio in 1913. There Mrs. Lipsanen began a class in English for Finnish immigrants which the school board eventually took over. She and her husband combined their energies to direct the building of a new religious edifice, the Suomi Church, a $76,000.00 structure which at the time of its dedication was entirely free from debt.

During the World War Mrs. Lipsanen was active in the Red Cross and later was secretary of the Lake County Chapter of that organization for several years. For three years she was on the board of directors of Suomi College, a Finnish Lutheran institution. She herself was a religious educator,

being for years the head of the Finnish Bible School and superintendent of the church Sunday School. She took an active interest in young people's work.

For several years she was the editor of the Finnish newspaper, Amerikan Sanomat. Her editorial style was crisp, concise, and often biting as she fought against crime, intemperance, and ignorance.

At the time of her death she was the secretary treasurer of the Lake County Transportation Company, an inter-city bus line which she helped to found.

On September 24, 1938, a few weeks after the death of her husband, Mrs. Lipsanen embarked upon another enterprise—that of finding her Maker, in behalf of whose teachings she had crusaded her entire life.

MARY LYON

The late REV. MARY LYON, of Cleveland, Ohio was formerly president of the American Association of Women Preachers. She headed missionary work of women in the Disciples of Christ Church. The Rev. ANNA C. EASTWOOD of Medina, Ohio is a former general secretary of the organization as is the Rev. MAY E. BULLOCK, of Trotwood, Ohio and the Rev. HAZEL E. FOSTER, formerly of Cleveland, now of Chicago.

The Rev. Ethel Jay Probst is pastor of the Friends Church of Dayton, Ohio and the Rev. Jane Carey is president of the Wilmington, Ohio, yearly meeting of Friends "stated ministers".

A notable woman pioneer minister of Ohio was the late Dr. Lucy Rider Meyer, an early graduate of Oberlin and founder of the deaconess movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Meyer did much to establish the former Chicago Training School for missions, now part of Garrett Biblical Institute.

MOTHER EVA MARY

Foundress of the Community of the Transfiguration
A Religious Order of the Episcopal Church.

By SISTER PAULA HARRIET

Come to Glendale, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and visit the Convent of the Transfiguration and Bethany Home. See the beautiful chapel of gray stone and the convent; then look at the cottages, the school and the little shop.

If you have chosen a clear day and a time when school is not in session, you may see girls of all ages from four to eighteen playing, skating, running, shouting, with now and then a Sister in blue habit and white veil in charge. They are the present representatives of a long stream of similar girls who have lived at Bethany Home in the last forty years. All of these girls—hundreds of them—rise up and call Mother Eva Mary blessed.

Eva Lee Matthews was born at Glendale, Ohio, February 9, 1862. She was the daughter of Thomas Stanley Matthews (later Justice Matthews of the United States Supreme Court) and Mary Ann Black.

Her youth was passed among people who loved books; she was for a while a student at Wellesley College; she spent her winters in Washington; she had trips abroad; and from the many sources of culture to which she had access she seems to have had the rare gift of absorbing the best and of keeping it.

From early childhood she showed a deep-seated interest in spiritual things, and as time went on she seemed to care little for the formal society to which she had access and in which she could easily have been a leader. She had two brothers and two sisters with whom she always lived on terms of great affection and understanding. The brothers are Mortimer Matthews; a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati and Paul Matthews now Bishop Matthews of New Jersey; the sisters, Mrs. Gray, wife of Justice Horace Gray, of Boston, and Mrs. Harlan Cleveland of Cincinnati. Many were the religious and theological discussions they had together.

In 1891 Eva Lee Matthews went with her brother Paul to help with an Associate Mission at Omaha, Nebraska. The Rev. Irving P. Johnson (later Bishop of Colorado) and other young clergymen, nearly all of whom became famous in due time, formed a working group. Miss Matthews kept house and worked among the poor. The Mission looked after a parochial school, among the pupils of which friendships were formed which were lifelong and there Miss Matthews met the woman who was to become her co-foundress of the Community and her successor.

Miss Matthews and her brother left Omaha in 1894, and in 1895 took an extended trip abroad visiting Palestine, from which journey came her book, "A Little Pilgrimage to Holy Places."

1896 found her beginning a new work in Cincinnati—Bethany Mission House, Freeman Avenue. It was here Eva Lee Matthews and BEATRICE HENDERSON started their great service. They were making plans for a religious order and began as postulants, living by rule and wearing the habit in this downtown Cincinnati Mission. On August 6, 1898, the two postulants were clothed as novices by Bishop Vincent. They were named Sister Eva Mary and Sister Beatrice Martha. The Community of the Transfiguration had come into being.

The work among the poor and with sick children was continued in Cincinnati for a time, then moved to Glendale, where the present convent and Bethany Home are situated. The community has grown slowly but steadily. It now has branch work in Wuhu, China; in Honolulu; at Painesville, Ohio; at Cleveland, and a mission among the negro population of Woodlawn, near Glendale. Mother Eva Mary was the Superior of the order until her death in July, 1928.

MOTHER EVA MARY

Founder of Sisters of the Transfiguration of the Protestant Episcopal Church

All this is but a sketch. To tell of the versatility of the Rev. Mother Eva Mary would take a volume in itself. How she loved children and how they loved her; the stories she told them; the fairy tales she wrote for them; her fine sense of humor; her gift of joy; her profound intellect; her sound judgment in matters great and small; her sweet serenity. A something indescribable, which set her apart from ordinary humanity and yet never gave one a sense of aloofness—a spiritual charm.

She wrote many books of stories, mediations and religious articles as yet unpublished. Among her published works are: "Community Life for Women"; "Genesis and Evolution" and "The Book of Job."

A life of Mother Eva Mary has been written by her sister, Mrs. Harlan Cleveland, which gives a full account of her childhood and her spiritual growth. But there is yet to be written a biography that will do justice to her great service in founding the Community of the Transfiguration where "her works do follow her."

SARA VARLEY McCARTHY

SARA VARLEY McCARTHY (Mrs. Eugene McCarthy), of East Cleveland, Ohio was one of 15 women appointed by Bishop Joseph Schrembs about 15 years ago to organize the Cleveland Diocesan Council of National Council of Catholic Women, which she has served continuously ever since.

For the past three years she has been president of the Cleveland Diocesan Council and is now also a member of the national board, as representing the Province of Cincinnati, which includes all dioceses in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and is chairman of the press and publicity committee of the National Council.

Space is lacking to list the many tasks which prepared and qualified this outstanding Ohio woman for discharge of the duties and obligations of her present leadership. But so highly was her work regarded that in 1935 Mrs. McCarthy was chosen chairman of the Women's Committee for the Seventh National Eucharistic Congress, held in Cleveland. At that time she directed a corps of 5,000 women, each with a definite job to do.

How well these jobs were done was realized when, October 31, 1936, Sara McCarthy was decorated with the gold medal "Pro Ecclesae et Pontifice" by Pope Pius XI. This honor is conferred by the Catholic Church only on laymen and women who have given truly distinguished service.

The head of the Cleveland Diocesan Council of Catholic Women was trained in other interesting fields, notably in newspaper work. She was for 10 years on the staff of the Youngstown Telegram as general reporter, working under Samuel G. McClure, who had come to know of the ability of Sara McCarthy some years previous. She had then been in the circulation department of the paper but had gone from there to the business department of the Truscan Steel Company. It is said that they had to drag her back,

practically, to the newspaper. But she went—and saw and conquered all she covered, from page one news to letters of the lovelorn.

Sara, the daughter of John and Mary Cavanaugh Varley, knew Youngstown. She was born there. She was one of nine children and this, too, proved pretty valuable training. Credit for her formal schooling, which has enabled her to deal competently with any academic side of her official responsibilities, goes to the Ursuline Nuns of Youngstown, in whose class-rooms Sara absorbed readily the fundamentals of a liberal education.

Her newspaper work helped to provide Sara with a wide and varied knowledge of social, educational, and welfare activities of the women of her State, and in 1931 she married a newspaper man, Eugene McCarthy of Cleveland.

She was called on to fill many important positions in women's organizations before her appointment as president of the Cleveland Diocesan Council.

She has served, besides on the following boards—Cleveland Chapter American Red Cross; Case Council Committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation; Advisory Board of the Schools Division, representing parochial schools for the Cleveland Community Fund; Publicity chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Big Sisters; member of the Advisory Board of the Cleveland Diocesan Catholic Charities; member of the board of the Catherine Horstmann Training Home for Girls; chairman of the Women's committee for the Cleveland Diocesan Catholic Charities.

So Sara McCarthy's name has become known as that of a woman who can and will see through any service she can be persuaded to undertake. To see it through, moreover, in a spirit of comradeship which has won her countless friends throughout her own state and in almost every other.

MRS. E. W. McCASLIN

MRS. E. W. McCASLIN, the wife of a Presbyterian pastor, founded the Bucyrus King's Daughters.

In 1899, she organized a group of 18 young girls from the Presbyterian congregation, after they had expressed a desire to charity work within the church.

Four years later, this group, known as In-As-Much Circle of King's Daughters, opened its membership to young women outside the denomination.

Membership increased and so did activity until the circle became the leading charitable organization in the city and continued as such until other groups accepted some of the load.

Approximately 200 King's Daughters now compose the City Union.

Outside of the church and King's Daughter's Work, Mrs. McCaslin confined her activities to the home.

ETHEL BLOCH MILLER

ETHEL BLOCH MILLER, teacher of the Isaac M. Wise Temple Religious School, Cincinnati, O., is a native of Cincinnati, the daughter of Daniel and Annabelle Bloch. She was graduated from the Hebrew Union College for Teachers, attended the University of Cincinnati and began her educational work at the religious school of Plum Street Temple in 1913. She is a former president of the Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs of Cincinnati and of the Ohio Federation of Temple Sisterhoods. Her residence is 3504 Burnet Ave., Cincinnati.

MARY E. MOXCEY

MARY E. MOXCEY, assistant editor of the church school publications of the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, was born in Atchison, Kansas. She won her Bachelor of Arts degree at Syracuse University, where she also became a member of Omicrom Beta Kappa, gained her Master's degree at Oberlin College and her Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University.

Before entering the editorial field Miss Moxcey was an inspector for the New York state board of charities and for nine years a secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association. She also held a professorship in the Oxford College for Women and in Boston University. After coming to Cincinnati she was a director here of the Young Women's Christian Association for a number of years and was also a counselor of the Religious Education Association. She later assumed the duties of her present position as assistant editor of the church school publications of the Methodist Book Concern and for some years she has served on the curriculum-making committees of the church school of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the International Council of Religious Education.

A number of the books and articles which Miss Moxcey has written have challenged wide attention, among these being "Girlhood and Character," "Parents and Their Children" and the "Psychology of Middle Adolescence." She has been an extensive contributor to the Church School Journal and other religious educational publications.

The breadth and nature of her interests is further shown in her membership connection with the American Association of University Women, (was formerly president of the Cincinnati branch for two years) and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. She finds recreation in mountain climbing and relaxation in the collection of limericks.

HATTIE AND MATTIE NOYES

Among the Ashland county women who engaged in missionary work in foreign lands were HATTIE and MATTIE NOYES, former teachers in the Ashland Union schools, who were for many years in the work in China. Mattie Noyes married a wealthy physician who gave a hospital in China for the work of missionaries.

FLORA PRINCE

FLORA PRINCE, treasurer of the board of trustees, Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church of America, was born at Springfield, Ohio, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Ellen Prince. She attended Wittenberg College, which conferred her A. B. and M. A. degrees. Miss Prince was formerly president of the women's missionary society of the Lutheran Church and has served on its board of education and is active in the American Association of University Women. Her home is at 644 Wittenberg Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

ANNIE BIGELOW SEARS

ANNIE BIGELOW SEARS, born in Bucyrus in 1852, was a member of the first class to graduate from Bucyrus High School, in 1870. After graduating from Mt. Union college in Alliance, 1874, she taught at Kent, Ohio for several years and then went to Peking, China, as a missionary and teacher for the Methodist Church. She remained there for 15 years, when she returned to Ohio. She died in Cleveland in 1895.

KATHERINE PHILLIPS SMICKLER

KATHERINE PHILLIPS SMICKLER (Mrs. Samuel Smickler), of Cincinnati, Ohio, has an unusually full record of organization activities centered chiefly on the educational and religious affairs of the city in which she lives.

President for several years of the Cincinnati section of the Council of Jewish Women, she has served also as a board member of the Rockdale Temple Sisterhood; as treasurer and historian of the Ruth Lodge. In 1936-37, she was program chairman of the Council of Jewish women, acting, in addition, as head of the personnel committee. A trustee of the Rockdale Avenue Temple, she is a leader in the affairs of that progressive and important congregation.

In the educational field, her influence is especially active. As president of the Windsor and of the Rockdale Temple Parent Teachers Association; as secretary of the Federation of Mothers Clubs; as chairman of the Girls Hobby Fair; as a member of the Citizens School Committee; as publicity Chairman of the Council of Club presidents, she has served the youth of her city and her state wisely and well.

ETHEL LYLE SMITHER

ETHEL LYLE SMITHER, one of America's leaders in religious education, lives in Cincinnati, and is connected with the Methodist Book Concern, a publishing house in that city.

Educated at the University of Richmond, she is now internationally known as a writer and lecturer. Practically every Protestant denomination in the

United States, Canada and Mexico, uses her books for teachers of Sunday School, and her syndicated magazine material for children.

As editor she publishes the "Elementary Magazine", for teachers; "First Steps in Christian Nurture", for parents; and "Junior Weekly", for children.

In addition to these activities, she is a member of the International Council of Religious Education; serves on a number of international committees; is a constant contributor of articles and fiction to national magazines. She has lectured, moreover, in every state of the Union.

ANNA SHELDON SWETLAND

REV. ANNA SHELDON SWETLAND, (1850-1928) was an ordained minister of the Christian Church, and resided at Sparta, Morrow County during her entire life.

For a number of years she was also a state lecturer for the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union. In June 1910, she was one of the Ohio delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Glasgow, Scotland; and later in the same month represented the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Board of the Christian Church of the United States and Canada at the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mrs. Swetland's death occurred in 1928 at her home in Sparta.

ELLA MAE TALMAGE

A little more than thirty-six years ago, ELLA MAE TALMAGE, great-niece of the late Dr. T. DeWitt Talmadge of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the great preachers of his time, founded the Hope Gospel Mission in Cincinnati in a house known in the neighborhood at the time as the "Haunted House", at the corner of Hill and Gladstone Avenue. The Mission was inaugurated with meager, borrowed funds, but with courage and faith. Its purpose was to bring the consolations of religion and practical help to those in need.

Experience gained the first three months proved conclusively to Miss Talmage that the Mission was needed, and, on August first of the same year, the enterprise was moved to Third and Sycamore Streets in a building that had been a saloon. Miss Talmage had as her assistant, Miss Knell. They borrowed buckets from people in the tenements above and with plenty of soap, scrub-brushes and rags they scrubbed the dirty floors and walls, printed a sign on wrapping paper, and announced that a Mission would be opened. When the meeting began, one hundred and fifty people of the tenements were present.

Without money for the continuance of her work or for her personal use, Miss Talmage and her assistant decided that they must earn it. They found work from 10:30 in the morning to 2:00 in the afternoon for five days in the week at a restaurant. Their pay was $16.00 a month each, their dinners, and

rolls to carry home for their breakfast. With their combined pay of $32.00 a month they paid the rent of the Mission Hall and the gas bill. They lived in one room, 2½ miles away from the Mission and walked to work. They climbed stairs in the old tenement houses, visited the poor, neglected and discouraged. Each night a song service was conducted outside the Mission followed by an Evangelistic service inside.

Years passed, the work grew. Need of specialized care of adolescent girls from underprivileged homes was early recognized by Ella Mae Talmage. She interested leading citizens, money was contributed, then a fine old home on the outskirts of the city. This became "Hope Haven" for the past 15 years one of the outstanding social services of Cincinnati.

But Hope Gospel Mission continued to head up the vital enterprise.

During its thirty-six years of service, the Mission has cared for and housed more than 5,000 girls and women, has administered to thousands of unfortunate people including the prisoners at the Hamilton County Jail. In the latter institution Miss Talmage served as Chaplain from 1904 to 1935.

Now new changes are in prospect. A new program adapted to the needs and methods of the present, is being worked out by Ella Mae Talmage and her board of trustees. Ella Mae is the only living incorporator of the original Hope Gospel Mission. But she is still efficient, still enthusiastic, still eager to carry onward her great spiritual adventure.

ISABELLA THOBURN

ISABELLA THOBURN, one of the founders and first superintendent of Christ Hospital, lead a fine and colorful life. Born in 1840, in Belmont County, Ohio, she began life as a young country school teacher, then served as a nurse during the Civil War.

In 1869 she was appointed by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church as its first missionary to India, where her brother James had for some time been located, also in the service.

Her particular assignment was to organize a high school for girls. She was eminently successful at this task, but her health broke down shortly, forcing her to return to the United States. Miss Thoburn became Deaconess and later Superintendent of the Deaconess Home in Chicago, Ill. In 1888 she came to Cincinnati, where she was instrumental in founding the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association and Christ Hospital, of which she became the first Superintendent, serving from 1888 to 1890. Later she returned to India, where she died in 1901.

MARY MOORE DABNEY THOMSON

MARY MOORE DABNEY THOMSON (Mrs. Alexander Thomson) came to Cincinnati in 1904 when her father, Dr. Charles William Dabney, resigned as the president of the University of Tennessee to become president of the

University of Cincinnati. Her mother, Mary Brent Dabney, a Kentuckian of rare charm and personality, provided, with her distinguished husband, a background of unusual dignity and cultivation for the two young daughters of the family, one of whom, Mrs. John W. Ingle, Jr., is now dean of women at the University of Cincinnati. The other, shortly after coming to Cincinnati, married Alexander Thomson, now chairman of the board of the Champion Paper and Fiber Company. They have four sons, Alexander, Jr., Charles Dabney, Lewis Clark and Chilton.

Mary Moore Thomson has identified herself especially with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association. A member of the national board of directors, she has served locally as vice president, treasurer, chairman of the promotion committee and president. She has also been a leader in the annual Community Chest Campaigns, both as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of organization of the Women's Crusade. She moreover performed an outstanding piece of work in 1937-38 as chairman of the Women's Symphony Committee in a successful effort to obtain greater attendance for the orchestra.

Mary Moore Thomson is in every sense a leading citizen, upholding the finest traditions of understanding service to the city in which she and her family live.

HANNAH TRIMBLE AND HANNAH KIMBERLY

HANNAH TRIMBLE and HANNAH KIMBERLY of Mt. Pleasant were the first women to travel as Friends ministers in pioneer Ohio and the Northwest territory. They were brilliant women enthusiastic in spreading the doctrine of George Fox. They were also colportiurs and visited Quaker settlements in Ohio, traveling on horseback.

They lived in the heyday of Quakerism when Mt. Pleasant was the Western Capitol of this faith. They saw a church built there with walls thick enough for a fort. They preached to meetings where the men sat on one side of the room and the women on the other.

"Thee" and "Thou" was then in common use in conversation and the quaint Quaker gray was worn by women. Bonnets were decorous headgear. The men wore wide brimmed hats and "jeans". Colerain, Flushing, Smithfield, Richmond, Emerson, Salem, Westwood and Damascus were Quaker centers in eastern Ohio to which these women ministered.

They saw the "underground railroad" for escaping slaves. They spread anti-slavery doctrines wherever they went. Many eastern Ohio Quakers had come from Pennsylvania but quite a number of them from North Carolina, leaving the latter state because of slavery.

These women saw the first silk mill in the United States started by Quakers and the first "labor" store in the country. In these stores no product of slave labor was sold.

They saw Benjamin Lundy's original antislavery paper "The Genius of Universal Emancipation" started and issued at Mt. Pleasant. Over in a valley near Bloomfield they witnessed the planting of the first manumitted (free) colony of slaves called "Hayti", also "McIntyre".

Spectacular events were part of their daily lives and their ministerial careers were full of significant happenings.

Then came the "Hicksite" split in their church, the "Gurney-Wilbur" division.

And finally time took its toll and their church was modernized, but their quiet courage will never be forgotten.

ALICE MOON WILLIAMS

ALICE MOON WILLIAMS, now a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, is a native of Ashland who engaged in missionary work in China for many years. During the Boxer uprising in 1900, while she and her three small daughters were in Ashland on furlough, her husband, the Rev. George Williams, was slain in China. One of her daughters, GLADYS WILLIAMS, is now a missionary in the province of Shansai, China. Mrs. Williams was born in Ashland May 22, 1860, was educated in Ashland schools and became a teacher in the old Central building in the middle 80's. Later she taught at the East Fourth street building and was a teacher in the Trinity Lutheran Sunday School.

It was while she was in China that she served as a great influence on the life of Dr. H. H. Kung, who, after graduating from Oberlin, returned to China and later became its premier.

OLYMPHIA BROWN WILLIS

OLYMPHIA BROWN WILLIS, first officially ordained woman minister of the United States, was born in Prairie Ronde, Michigan, January 5, 1835, the daughter of Asa B. and Lephia O. Brown. Her first education was under the tutelage of her mother who read Horace Greeley's New York Weekly Tribune in which were accounts and discussions of the liberal ideas of the age, including such subjects as Woman's Rights, Dress Reform, Anti-Slavery, Water-Cure and many others now adopted or long since forgotten. Thus at an early age, the leaders in the Woman's Rights movements, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and especially, Susan B. Anthony with whom she worked in later years became familiar and inspiring names. Her ambition seems to have been especially stirred by reading of the Rev. Antoinette Brown's preaching. Years later in 1863, Olymphia Brown's aspiration was crowned by being the first woman of her race in America to be ordained by a regular organized ecclesiastical body.

After a year at Mt. Holyoke where she felt the lack of freedom in religion and other too strict regulations, her family moved to Yellow Springs,

Ohio, where Antioch College, then recently founded by the Christian Denomination, offered equal educational rights to men and women under the leadership of the internationally known educator, Horace Mann. In Antioch Olymphia Brown found the freedom she sought and graduated in 1860 with five other women in a class numbering twenty-eight.

With the ministry still in mind she entered the Theological School of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., the only theological school that would admit a woman, from which she graduated in 1863, and the same year was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist Church. She held pastorates at Weymouth, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Racine, Wis., and at a number of other places in the west.

She was married in 1873 to John Henry Willis, but retained her maiden name of Brown. In 1878 with her husband and her children, she removed from Bridgeport, Conn., to Racine, Wis., where she became pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd. On her husband's death in 1893, she became secretary and treasurer of the Time Publishing Company, managing the daily and weekly newspaper and large job printing office at Racine. She served as president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association 1887-1917; president of Federal Suffrage Association; life member of National American Suffrage Association. For many years she was directly associated with Susan B. Anthony and the author of numerous tracts. In 1911 she published "Acquaintances Old and New Among Reformers." She died October 23, 1926.

MRS. EUGENE McCARTHY

Director for Ohio of National Council of Catholic Women, Cleveland

CATHOLIC WOMEN OF OHIO

By SARA VARLEY McCARTHY (Mrs. Eugene McCarthy)
Director for Ohio of National Council of Catholic Women

Ohio had not come of legal age as a State when, in 1821, Pope Pius VII, head of the Catholic Church and stationed in Rome, the Eternal City, sent word to America of the establishment of a new diocese. This diocese would include the entire area of Ohio and Michigan and would have as its first bishop Father Edward Fenwick. The new Bishop was a native born sixth generation American, a member of the Dominican Order, and the founder and the first superior of the American foundation of the Religious Order of Saint Dominic.

Father Fenwick had already earned for himself the title of "Itinerant Preacher," and "Apostle of Ohio," because of his continuous travels throughout the State, riding horseback, and seeking out "lost sheep" in the Ohio wilderness. He was known to be absent from his convent home at Springfield, Kentucky (a site which he purchased from his own patrimony in 1806), for a period of two years at a time, with his only shelter the forests of Ohio, and his only companions, his faithful horse, his breviary, and his priest's equipment carried in a knapsack over his saddle.

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Pope Pius VII signed the papers June 19, 1821, declaring all of Ohio and Michigan included in the territory of the new diocese. Means of communication were not prompt in those days. It was months later before formal word reached Father Fenwick, and it was not until January of 1822, that he was consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Church and placed in charge of the new diocese of Ohio, with the episcopal see established at Cincinnati.

It was Pope Pius' successor, Pope Leo XII, who was to give spiritual and financial assistance that would enable Father Fenwick to lay a strong foundation for religion in the State of Ohio. However, it was not until the arrival of the Sisters of Charity in Cincinnati from Emmittsburg, Maryland, eight years later, in October of 1829,

followed three months later by the Sisters of Saint Dominic from Springfield, Kentucky, who located in Somerset, Ohio, that women's work in the development of the Catholic Church in Ohio became an integral part of the Church's program.

It is interesting to observe that this work was accomplished through organized groups composed of women who had foresaken all the pleasures of the world, who had voluntarily forfeited the joys and the pleasures of family life and friends, and who had dedicated themselves entirely to the services of God in religion.

Both of these religious communities were of American origin. The Sisters of Charity was founded in 1808 by the illustrious Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton of New York, a widow who was a convert to the Catholic Faith from the Episcopalian religion. Upon the death of her husband in Italy, whence she had accompanied him with their five children in the interests of his health, Mrs. Seton found it necessary to return to America and to seek some source of income for rearing her children. A small school was founded by her in Baltimore, Maryland. Soon other women of scholastic training equal to Mrs. Seton's, joined with her to assist her in teaching and from this group of women was founded the Sisters of Charity.

The motive for the organization of such a community is best expressed by Mrs. Seton: "To honor our Lord Jesus Christ as the Source and Model of all Charity, by rendering to Him every temporal and spiritual service in our power, in the person of the poor, the sick, the prisoners, the insane, and others in distress."

One needs but to read the history of the Sisters of Charity, its growth and development here in Ohio, and its expansion beyond Ohio's border, to fully appreciate how faithfully have the Sisters of Charity lived up to the ideal prescribed by their Foundress.

The Sisters of St. Dominic, while an American foundation of only eight years organization, having been founded in Springfield, Kentucky, in 1822 by Reverend Thomas Wilson, O.P., may be traced back to the early part of the 13th century, when St. Dominic, a Spanish priest, established in 1206 a monastery at Prouille to protect women from the evils of heresy and the machinations of heretics.

The Order of Preachers, which is another name for the Dominican Order of Priests, was founded by Saint Dominic also as an agency for uprooting heresy and defending the Catholic Faith, principally against the Albigenses heresy.

Both of these religious communities were followed in quick succession by other religious groups of women, mostly from Europe, and immediately these groups also became an important and integral part in the early building of Ohio. Their influence grew to such an extent that in less than a generation of time, other foundations were formed from these Ohio foundations with the result that the religious frontiers moved westward from Ohio. Today there is scarcely a state west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River that is not now or that has not been the beneficiary at some time or another of these pioneer foundations in Ohio. Their work has penetrated to the furthermost points of Alaska and beyond the seas into China, Japan, India and Egypt.

Their achievements in Ohio is best illustrated by the many orphanages for the orphaned and dependent child; by hospitals of all kinds including those for the incurable, the sick poor of all races and creeds; by homes for the aged poor unable to pay, and for the aged; for the delinquent girl; for the unwed mother and her child. In fact, no type of service which is known to heal the wounds or to alleviate the suffering of mankind has been overlooked. The soldiers on the battlefields, the prisoners in the jails, those ill of contagious diseases in pest houses and other isolated hospitals, even the sick and isolated poor of the mountain regions bordering on Ohio, reaching into Kentucky, have been the beneficiaries of the devoted service of these women in religion.

Father Fenwick, on a borrowed $300, went to Rome for help. He arrived there on September 26, 1823, two days before the election of Pope Leo XII. He remained in Rome for the enthroning of Pope Leo, which took place October 5, and the following day he had his first audience with the new Pope, in which he poured out his heart, imploring assistance for the new diocese.

Bishop Fenwick knew Ohio well, having first come into it as early as 1808 or 1809. During his travels he had come in contact with members of his Church, scattered all over the state.

The newly elected Pope provided him with two priests to assist in Ohio; the equal of twelve hundred American dollars for traveling expenses, a trunk of equipment used for religious ceremony valued at $1,000, and a letter of introduction to the secretary of the newly organized Society for the Propagation of the Faith which had been established in Lyons, France, in 1822, just a short time before.

Perhaps we should say that right here women began to play a role in the Catholic Church in Ohio, for it was a French woman, PAULINE JARICOT of Lyons, France, who, in 1820, surrounded herself with a group of poor French shop girls to set the group to the task of soliciting from their friends, one cent a week in France for the Mission program of the Catholic Church. She had received a letter from her brother, a seminarian, in which he told of the plight of the missionary priests of the religious order of which he was a member. It was primarily to assist members of her brother's religious order that she began this task. However, the idea spread and the society which she founded is known today as the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which has its central headquarters in Rome, and which has branch offices in every Catholic diocese of the world. From this tiny seed planted in 1820 by Pauline Jaricot, it took root, and on May 3, 1822, other groups were formed in other European countries and were combined into a central headquarters with a scope for service that today embraces the whole world.

It was to Pauline Jaricot's group that Bishop Fenwick presented his letter of introduction from Pope Leo XII, and it was from this group that financial assistance to the extent of eight thousand francs and a promise of annual allocations was obtained. This society continued its financial assistance to Ohio until 1869 and during this time, the equivalent of thousands of dollars, in francs, was given.

Just as the religious sisterhoods came into Ohio as missionaries, and later, sent missionaries from their Ohio convent into other fields where the Catholic Church had need for them, so, too, the dioceses in Ohio, those organized later, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, with the Cincinnati diocese, through the larger society for the Propagation of the Faith, which sprung from Pauline Jaricot's group have more than repaid the financial assistance given so generously in the pioneer

days, and are now assisting in the spread of the Catholic Faith in other lands. All because of the ingenuity, the vision, and the humble efforts of a woman—Pauline Jaricot of Lyons, France.

Bishop Fenwick visited other countries of Europe pleading the cause of his new diocese and on his return to America in October, 1824, he had to his credit: 3,213 pounds in an England bank; ten trunks of religious articles valued at 21,000 francs which had been shipped to America; two other priests, in addition to the two assigned by the Pope, and a promise from SISTER PAUL, a Sister of Mercy from France, who volunteered to come to establish a convent and a school.

The new Bishop had sent word on from Europe to Cincinnati of the coming of Sister Paul. Largely, perhaps, out of curiosity, the residents of Cincinnati turned out to welcome her upon her arrival in Cincinnati in September of 1823. She had sailed from France in July, and so it was many weeks of travel over rough seas, then by stage and river, before she reached her destination. A woman wearing the strange garb of a nun must have created a furore in Cincinnati that day in that September of long ago.

Only one familiar with the life of a religious in a convent and with the duties of her religious calling can fully appreciate the sacrifice of Sister Paul in coming to America. She left the security which her convent home assured her; she left her family and her friends to travel unnumbered miles alone, away from friends and surroundings which she was never to see again. Yet she did what countless thousands of women have done since the third century, when the first convent for women was established, even to the present day, when Catholic young women continue to respond to the call of their Divine Master, "Come, follow Me!" and leave all, father, mother, family and friends, to dedicate their life to His service.

Sister Paul was only twenty-two years of age. She had scarcely located in Cincinnati when she was joined by ELIZA ROSE POWELL of Springfield, Ky., who had studied with the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Ky.

Miss Powell was of the same age. Together they opened the first school in Ohio under Catholic auspices at Cincinnati, with a school enrollment of twenty-five. Miss Powell never became a nun, but taught

in Catholic owned schools in Cincinnati, Canton and other cities in Ohio. Three years later, Sister Paul died following a long illness, and her dream of establishing a convent that would attract other women to dedicate their lives to religion died with her.

However, this was to be deferred a short time only, as the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, Md., had consented in October of 1829 to come to Cincinnati in response to numerous requests of Bishop Fenwick.

Again it was in no spirit of adventure or with no assurance of a life of luxury or a life of comfort, that prompted the first group of four Sisters of Charity to locate in Cincinnati.

Bishop Fenwick in his letter to the superior stated his need for Sisters to care for orphaned children and by way of inducement wrote to say that "A Mr. M. P. Cassilly and others would provide a good and comfortable house, rent free, together with the sum of $200.00 annually towards their support, and a refund, if required of all expenses of their journey from Emmitsburg to Cincinnati."

The Reilly family of Cincinnati extended hospitality to the Sisters until the promised house of Mr. Cassilly was ready to receive them, which was some two weeks later. The home was a two story frame house, opposite the cathedral on Sycamore St., and soon became overcrowded with the advent of the five orphans who were awaiting admittance and the six students who enrolled in the school, which was now also part of the Sisters' program.

Prior to the opening of the orphanage by the Sisters of Charity, three Poor Clare nuns had come from Belgium in 1826, to care for the orphans and had joined with Sister Paul in the school work of the city by establishing a school with seventy pupils and assisting also in giving religious instructions on Sunday to poor children. Two of these, SISTER FRANCOISE and SISTER VICTOIRE remained only until 1828 when they left for Pittsburgh to locate there, and, the third, SISTER ADOLPHINE, remained in Cincinnati. Later she obtained release from her religious vows, donned the garb of the women of that day, assumed her family name of Melangie, and became a director of the Cathedral choir. Within a period of seven years, from 1829 to 1836, it was necessary for the Sisters of Charity to change residence three

different times, to meet the growing demands and within this period, they had established their convent, an academy for girls, and the orphanage for girls.

The Sisters of St. Dominic, an American foundation which was founded in 1822 at Springfield, Ky., as an auxiliary of the Dominican Order of priests which were established by Bishop Fenwick at Springfield in 1806, was next to come to Ohio, falling in line at Somerset, Ohio, at a site which had been made possible through a gift of land in 1818 from CATHERINE DITTOE and her husband Jacob.

The Dominican Sisters came to Somerset just three months after the arrival of the Sisters of Charity at Cincinnati. They left their Kentucky monastery on Jan. 11, 1830 and did not arrive at Somerset until Feb. 5, 1830, but by the 25th of Feb., they took a small house which had been purchased for them, and on April 5, opened the first novitiate in Ohio to become the place of training for young women desirous of devoting their life to religion. Before the close of that year, the school which they established was incorporated under the laws of Ohio and known as "St. Mary's Female Literary Society."

The school, first established as a day school, and, later, a day and boarding school, attracted pupils from as far away as Wheeling, W. Va., as well as from cities in Ohio and by the winter of 1831, just a little less than two years after their establishment in Somerset, a three story convent and school had to be built.

The first novice was ROSE LYNCH of Zanesville, Ohio, whose three sisters, whose brother, and whose mother, following widowhood, became members of the Dominican order. The brother joined the men's order at Springfield, Ky., while the sisters joined the Somerset convent. It was at a time when Sister Rose Lynch was Superior, between the years 1862 and 1873, that her mother joined the order and took the name of Sister Monica.

On the occasion of his elevation to the Bishopric in January, 1822, Bishop Fenwick sent to the Cardinal-prefect of Propaganda in Rome, a survey of the Catholic Church in Ohio. Included in his letter was a statement that "Ohio is 264 miles long and 281 miles wide; having 581,434 inhabitants of which 6,000 are Catholics, scattered throughout the States."

He stated that he built a church in Somerset in 1819, when there were nine families living in that vicinity. "The majority of the inhabitants were sober, industrious and desirous of religious instructions." The Catholics entrusted to his care were poor Germans, many Swiss, and Irish, all of whom, as was the frequent custom of poor immigrants to America, had committed themselves as bond-servants for five or six years (in this instance to a shipowner) in order to defray their expenses to America."

Thus, we see the humble beginning of the Catholic Church in Ohio, when the first attempt of organization was begun.

When we survey the state today, we find four dioceses where before there was only one, a large Catholic population in the State; four Cathedrals; many Churches; 42 convents for women; many parish owned parish schools, all taught by members of the religious sisterhoods, who have their motherhouses in Ohio, and other Sisters whose motherhouses are in other states; schools, high schools, and academies, owned and conducted by the Sisters; colleges owned and conducted by them; elementary schools; hospitals for those who cannot pay as well as for those who can pay all or part; business institutes; girls homes; boys homes; and homes for the deaf. These are the tangible evidences of more than a century's accummulation of good works by Catholic Sisterhoods in Ohio. But their major contributions are intangible. They are written in the book of Life, and are known only to God, or to those who were the immediate beneficiaries of their teachings, of their ministrations in orphanages, in hospitals, in prisons, and in every place where there was human suffering. They are no respector of persons, class, creed or color.

While the first two religious communities to come to Ohio, the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of St. Dominic, were composed of American born women, other religious communities that followed almost in quick succession came from Europe; France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Ireland, being among the countries. These women came bearing with them centuries of traditions from their own convents, some of which were flourishing long before Ohio as a state was ever dreamed of, or before the Northwest territory was discovered.

They were convent bred women, highly educated in the arts and in the sciences, and most of them were reared in an atmosphere of

culture, refinement, and with conveniences of living, ordinary for that day, but luxuries in comparison with anything that a new country and new people, total strangers to them, and in some instances, even antagonistic to them, could possibly offer. Yet these women foresook all and of their own free will came to Ohio, to give of their all, in building out of the wilderness, part of a new world and a new people!

Theirs was a different motive than that which urged the pioneer women of the New England colonies and of Maryland and Virginia. Their new world was to be a spiritual world, with the God whom they served as its Ruler. They planned to build spiritually as well as materially. They came alone, with little funds, barely enough to see them safely to Ohio. They contented themselves with the meagerest facilities which the small Catholic colonies could afford; they covered the same route from the east as did the pioneer women, weeks of travel by coach and by river, which followed many more weeks of rough sea voyage.

The pioneer woman, fine as was her motive of building anew for herself and her family, had the companionship of her husband, the security which he offered her and their children. In many instances, the trek westward was made in groups so that while the women came into strange lands, they were not among strangers. They did suffer great hardships, these women; they lived in terror of the Indians and of wild animals from the woods, but they looked forward to a future of schools for the education of their children, of churches in which they might worship their God according to the dictates of their own consciences, to a plentitude of food tilled from the soil, to employment that would come from the clearance of the forests, the building of roads and of canals. With all of this, they were not alone; they had their husbands, their children, their parents, their relatives or former neighbors living side by side. The log cabin huts, rudely built though they were, meant home and a degree of security to these pioneer women.

As one traces the entrance of religious orders into Ohio, one quickly observes the growth of the Church in that area, where the Sisters began their establishment. They accepted the most humble of surroundings, erected therein an altar to the honor and glory of God, and this spot, bare of everything but absolute necessities, became their

convent home, and, in many instances, a school for the education of the children within the area of the convent.

It is from these humble beginnings that the Catholic Sisterhoods of Ohio have sprung, and as the state of Ohio grew, and in its development, the population grew accordingly by immigration from the eastern colonies and from Europe, the Catholic Church grew proportionately. With such growth came the need of helpers in the field of religion in Ohio.

The religious Sisterhoods have marched down through the past century of years in triumphant procession, one religious order after another, taking its place and falling in line, as the need for its services arose. Wherever the need was the greatest and wherever it could serve to the best advantage, there was always a religious community ready to respond. Their contribution to the development of Ohio, however, is not alone in the buildings of brick, stone and mortar which dot Ohio, and which include hospitals, academies and colleges for women, social settlement houses, schools for the deaf mute; business girls homes and club houses, convent homes, but is to be found also in the sound educational programs which they carry on in the parish schools in the four Catholic dioceses in Ohio, whose episcopal sees are located in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. In the educational field alone, just teaching in the parish elementary and high schools of them, their financial contribution to education represents a very large saving to the State of Ohio. Aside from this service of education in the parochial schools, there is another financial contribution in the number of their own buildings which they own for the higher education of women, either in academy or college, as well as the number of religious owned hospital buildings. Many more millions of dollars are represented here. It is, however, their contribution to the religious, cultural, social and civic development, a contribution, which it is beyond human ability to appraise, that earns for these noble women high places in the Halls of Fame, if such ever be established to properly acknowledge the work of Women in Ohio.

For summing up all the efforts of these women in religious sisterhoods, there has been but the one objective—to seek their own salvation and to work for the salvation of others.

Long before the establishment of the Catholic diocese of Ohio, women began to weave their tapestry of self sacrifice, devotion, and love for religion in Ohio. Each succeeding generation of Catholic women down to the present day has contributed to the perfection of this design of Religion and Service in the tapestry of Life.

The Great Ordinances of 1787, granting religious freedom, and stressing importance of "RELIGION, MORALITY, AND KNOWLEDGE" as necessary to good government and to the happiness of mankind, whereby "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," served as a magnet to attract many colonists from New England, Maryland, and Virginia, and from France, Germany, and Ireland. Foremost among these colonists were two families, the Boyles and Dittoes, whose names are written large in the history of the Catholic Church in Ohio.

Hugh Boyle, a native of Donegal, Ireland, was forced to flee his country in 1796, because of his conflict with the repressive laws, and to seek refuge with his uncle John Boyle at Martinsburg, Virginia. He had a fine business education and was a devout Catholic. His uncle placed him in charge of a store at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he came to know Neil Gillespie, a native of Scotland. He was a frequent visitor to the Gillespie home. Aside from the cordial hospitality and the sympathetic understanding of the two men, there was the added attraction of ELLEN GILLESPIE, the cultured, well educated daughter of Neil Gillespie. In 1798 Hugh and Ellen were married, and set out immediately for Ohio, much against Neil Gillespie's wishes, but with his blessings upon the happy pair. They first located at Chillicothe, but eventually established their home at Lancaster, Ohio in 1801, where Mr. Boyle became prominent in the business life of that section. With the conferring of state's right upon that section of the northwest territory to be known as Ohio, Boyle was named by the new state government as clerk of the Common Pleas Court and clerk also of the Supreme Court when it was in session in Fairfield County. He held this appointment until 1848 when ill health forced him to resign. Prior to this appointment he had served as justice of the peace, and county surveyor. MARIA BOYLE, a daughter, was born on New Year's day, 1801. She was to have her part in the religious and civic drama of Ohio, a generation later.

In 1802 Jacob Dittoe and his wife CATHERINE DITTOE, with his brother and brother-in-law and their families, came over the mountains by wagon and through the uncleared forests of Pennsylvania and Ohio to settle in Ohio. They came originally from Baltimore, Maryland and stopped enroute at Conewago, Pennsylvania to induce others of their relatives and friends to follow them. A promise was given that others would come.

The Dittoes had no sooner landed at the site, now known as Somerset, Ohio, when Jacob Dittoe began to send entreating letters back to Baltimore, Maryland to Bishop John Carroll, the first bishop of the Catholic Church in America, begging for a Catholic priest to administer to the small colony.

He painstakingly describes his place of residence, and assured the bishop that should any priest come along that way, there would be no difficulty in locating him, as he "would need only to inquire of a Mr. Boyle who lives nearby and who with his family are of the same church." He failed to tell the bishop that his "nearby" neighbor, Mr. Boyle, lived eighteen miles away.

The Dittoes were a confident pair and though their constant pleas brought only a response that they were being kept in mind and that everything possible was being done to comply with their wishes, they began to lay plans for the establishment of a permanent Catholic parish at Somerset.

They had purchased a large tract of land in 1809, and set aside one half of it, 320 acres, for church purposes. They cleared the land, which was described as "the finest kind of limestone land, with trees of hickory, oak and walnut," and they built upon this site, reserved for church purposes, a small chapel of log woods, 22 feet in length and 13 feet in width, a plain one story structure, the ground to serve as a floor, and, in addition, another log house of two rooms to serve as the residence for the priests.

It was in this chapel that Father Fenwick offered Mass and administered the sacraments, when, as a missionary priest out of Kentucky, he found the Dittoe family in 1809. Legend has it, that on one of Father Fenwick's sojourns along the national highway, he heard the sound of an axe, and turning his horse towards the sound, he

followed it. Two miles away from the highway he found the Dittoe family.

It was not until May 23, 1818 that this property was deeded for Catholic Church purposes, and it was not until the following December 6, 1818, that the log chapel built upon this land was dedicated as a church.

On May 23, 1818, Catherine Dittoe, as part owner of the 320 acres, swore to an affidavit in the Perry County Court, that "this gift of land and the buildings thereon was being deeded without fear or coersion of her husband and of her own free and voluntary will."

This act of Catherine Dittoe and her husband represents the first outright gift of land and buildings for Catholic Church purposes in Ohio, and the deed indicates that there was no monetary remuneration.

This gift however was not to be the last, but was to be followed by other gifts of lands, some from non-Catholics, and other lands from the more prosperous of the early Catholic settlers, scattered about in various sections of Ohio.

From this "cradle of Catholicity in Ohio," the church grew as did the State, for Ohio with its physical advantages of fertile soil, great forests, healthful climate and great waterways to the south and to the north, together with the assurance its laws gave for religious tolerance and education, lured men and women of imaginative minds and with fearless courage to trek westward from the Atlantic coast, and even beckoned others from beyond the seas.

In one appeal, published in Baltimore, and composed by a group of Cincinnati Catholics, in an effort to induce other Catholics to locate in Ohio mention is made of a William Lyttle, Esq., who "is determined to give encouragement to Roman Catholics and that he appears to us disposed to give them most liberal encouragement (to purchasers of our communion) as well as on his lands above alluded to, as on his other property." And also that "we have lately succeeded in the establishment of a respectable Roman Catholic Church in this town, which unhappily has been so long deprived of that important benefit.

"Our object therefore in this, and similar addresses is to inform emigrants of these circumstances, in order that they may not by religious considerations be deterred from endeavoring to better their

fortunes by coming to the western country, either by settling on the above lands as agriculturists, or in this town as mechanics or men of business."

This notice also mentions that Mr. Lyttle "with that liberality for which he stands distinguished granted a considerable tract of land for the use and benefit of a Roman Catholic Church to be established there, in addition to which several of the settlers have contributed portions of land contiguous to the same, as to form a respectable fund for the above purpose."

This land is described as being about "thirty miles from hence, on the east branch of the Little Miami River."

It was into this friendly, yet primitive wilderness that Bishop Fenwick, the "Apostle of Ohio," came to minister to those of his religious beliefs.

In 1831 he was able to write in his diary, "My diocese in Ohio and Michigan is flourishing. It contains 24 priests, missionaries, 22 churches and several more congregations without churches, whereas fourteen years ago, there was not a church, and I, the only missionary in the State."

All of this progress was the result of constant and continuous service, in which Bishop Fenwick never spared himself, with the result that while on one of his visits to his parish groups throughout Michigan and Ohio, in September, 1832, he was stricken with cholera. His weak condition was noted when he stopped off at Canton, Ohio, where Miss Powell, who taught in the first Catholic school in Cincinnati, was now engaged as a teacher. Much against his wishes, she insisted upon accompanying him back to Cincinnati, making the journey by stage and by way of Wooster, Ohio. At Wooster, Ohio, his condition became very grave, and it was necessary to remain there at a hotel, and to call in two doctors. Miss Powell remained with him to nurse him in the illness from which he was not to recover and the only account of his last moments upon earth is in a letter written by Miss Powell to Father Rese who was one of the first to come to Ohio from France at Bishop Fenwick's request in 1823. In her letter, Miss Powell tells that the doctors, because of their fear of the disease had retired and she was left alone, although she did state that while there in attendance they

were attentive to the utmost. She had sent word to Canton to the pastor there, Father Henni, to bring the Last Sacraments of the Church to Bishop Fenwick, but word did not reach Father Henni in time. So Bishop Fenwick, who had brought the consolation of religion to so many in life, and as they passed into eternity, was denied the consolation of the Sacraments of the Church for himself. He died in Wooster on September 27, 1832.

John Baptist Purcell, Irish born priest, was president of Mount Saint Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, when a story appeared in the Catholic Telegraph on May 11, 1833, to this effect:

"Authentic information received during the week that the Court of Rome has accorded to us a bishop in confirming the nomination by our hierarchy of the Reverend John B. Purcell, the talented, amiable, learned, and pious president of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, to see of Cincinnati."

That it was a well authenticated rumor is evident by the fact, that two months later, on August 2, 1883, Father Purcell was officially notified of his appointment as the second Bishop of Ohio.

One can easily imagine the anguish of the editor, as he was asked, "well, when is the new Bishop coming to Cincinnati?" And again his great joy, when, two months later he was able to publish, "as reported in these columns, May 11, 1833, the Reverend John Baptist Purcell, has been officially appointed Bishop of the diocese of Ohio to succeed our late lamented Bishop Fenwick." When official information of his appointment reached Bishop Purcell, he penned these words: "Humbly do I hope that Almighty God has not permitted this appointment in his wrath; but rather in mercy and in the furtherance of the decrees of His Divine Providence, wisdom, and love in favor of the growing Church in the United States."

Father Purcell was consecrated Bishop, Oct. 13, in the Baltimore Cathedral and the following Nov. 7, he set out for his new field of labors—Ohio and Michigan, with headquarters in Cincinnati. He arrived in Cincinnati on Nov. 14, accompanied by Reverend N. D. Young, a Dominican priest, who was a nephew of Bishop Fenwick and three seminarians, by the names of O'Mealy, O'Laughlin and McCallion, also a Miss Marr who was to be the housekeeper at the Bishop's residence.

Another chapter in the history of the Catholic Church in Ohio, was begun on November 14, 1833, with the installation as Bishop of Ohio, of Bishop Purcell. Bishop Purcell, as did his predecessor, Bishop Fenwick, toured the diocese on horseback, through unbroken forests, fording streams, and in some instances, traveling on railroad hand cars propelled by devoted Irish railroad workmen.

These efforts were rewarded by growth in the church and in 1837, he was able to report 24 churches in Ohio; 16 stations or missions; three years later, there were 40 churches; two years later 45 churches, and in another two years in 1844, 70 churches.

He, like his predecessor, found the need for more helpers, and, again like Bishop Fenwick, he went to Europe, making seven trips in all during his bishopric, seeking financial help as well as the help of priests and nuns.

The first visit to Europe extended until Aug. 22, 1839, when he arrived home. He was accompanied by seven priests, one of whom, Father Lamy, was to play as the leading character in the great drama of the Southwest and which is so beautifully depicted by Willa Cather, in "Death Comes for the Archbishop." Others in this group were Fathers Gacon, Machebeuf, Navaroon, Olivette and Huber, the latter, a Franciscan priest.

On this first visit of Bishop Purcell to Europe, he visited a number of European convents for the purpose of having Sisters come to Ohio to help in the work of the Church. Several desirable sites had been given to his predecessor, Bishop Fenwick, for use of the Church, and Bishop Purcell was offering these sites as gifts, and as a special inducement to the European Sisters to establish American foundations of their religious orders in Ohio.

Among the Communities contacted at this time were the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur and Madames of the Sacred Heart. When the Madames informed him that they could not comply with his request for at least two years, he importuned the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur to come. The Superior of this order agreed to come with this provision: "That the Sisters be given a suitable house with a garden for the Sisters, help (financial help, no doubt) for construction of suitable buildings for the establishment of their work, and transfer

of the title to the property." This was emphasized later in a letter to Bishop Purcell from the convent chaplain, Father Varin, who requested Bishop Purcell to make a formal demand for the sisters, and to incorporate into his letter, promise of the compliance with the Sisters' demands, which now included a house with necessary furniture, and a garden; assurance of assistance, providing the Sisters could not obtain support from the pension of scholars and what was more important than all else to the Sisters, an opportunity to conduct classes for poor children. This last was part of the rule of the Religious community.

The Bishop had three desirable sites to offer, one at Chillicothe, another at Cincinnati, and the third, by far the most desirable, at Fayetteville. There were three parochial schools, which would enable them to fulfill their obligation to teach poor children—but he found himself at a loss to provide a suitable house with a garden. He must have managed somehow as in the early records of the Sisters, concerning their work in Ohio, the historian writes that "attached to their house is a garden, no larger than an apron."

There were eight Sisters who started from Namur Sept. 3, sailed from Antwerp, Sept. 10, 1840, and arrived in New York, Oct. 19, 1840. They arrived in Cincinnati, on November 1, in a strange garb, to which they had changed from their religious habits, so as not to attract attention; that was their motive, but as a matter of fact their costumes were so odd that they defeated their own purpose. By the year 1840, in the East, at least, and enroute from New York to Ohio, the people had become more or less accustomed to nuns and their sombre garb.

The Brown County property at Fayetteville was the first offer made to the Sisters, but this the Superior, SISTER LOUIS DE GONZAGA, declined to accept, because its great distance in the country would not permit the Sisters to receive poor children gratis for instruction.

The Sisters were then invited to live with the Sisters of Charity, who settled in Cincinnati in 1829 and by this time (1840) had become well established. Following six weeks lodgings with the Sisters of Charity, they took possession of the same convent once occupied by this order, located at Sycamore Street, opposite the Cathedral. This

was but a temporary arrangement, however, and before another month had passed, they had closed a deal for the purchase of the Spencer Mansion on Sixth Street, between Sycamore and Broadway, and on January 18, 1841, opened "The Young Ladies Institute and Boarding School."

As with the other two communities, Sisters of Charity and Sisters of St. Dominic, so too with the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, their work became known, and the school grew, so that in 1844 they were enabled to construct their first building.

In the year that Bishop Purcell had been appointed Bishop of Cincinnati, a group of women organized a religious community in Loewenberg, Switzerland. Their leader was Mrs. Brunner, mother of the Reverend Francis de Sales Brunner, of the Order of the Most Precious Blood, who was the founder of an American branch of the Fathers of the Most Precious Blood. The religious order of women was known as the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. Father Brunner with seven other priests of his order and some students had come to Norwalk, Ohio in 1843 to establish an American foundation of his order and there came in contact with a former nun, a member of the Divine Providence, who had fled France to America at the time of the French Revolution. Living a life of seclusion, she contented herself with being of service to the small Catholic community, tending the sick and performing other duties. She learned of the religious order in Switzerland from Father Brunner, and she immediately sought the assistance of Bishop Purcell who invited the Sisters to establish a branch in his diocese. On July 24, 1844, SISTER MARIA ANN ALBRECHT, with her daughter ROSA, also a Sister, and a novice, MARTINA CATHERINE DISCH, arrived at Norwalk, Ohio. They built a log house near the home of the French woman, but this small house before long became far too small for them. A convent was built at New Reigel, in Seneca County, and at this place they opened a school for girls and an orphanage in 1845. Five years later, in 1850 the original motherhouse was sold in Switzerland, and the foundation which began in Ohio in 1844 has since become the central headquarters for the entire community.

Now comes the entrance into Ohio of a religious order which had given rise to the writing of more prose and poetry, than has been done

for any other religious community. It is the Ursuline Order of Nuns, a religious group that has more than four centuries of service to its credit.

It was on the first European visit of Bishop Purcell that he came in contact with the Ursuline Nuns at their convent in Boulogne-sur-mer, France. In travelling from England to France he had occasion to meet two young women who were on their way to the Ursuline convent school in France. Bishop Purcell accompanied them to their convent and there he met the chaplain, Father Amadeus Rappe, who was later to become the first bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, Ohio. Bishop Rappe and the Nuns at Boulogne-sur-mer were impressed with the story of the missionary needs in the Ohio diocese, and Bishop Rappe became so interested that he applied for admission into the diocese, a request which Bishop Purcell was only too happy to grant. Bishop Rappe came to Ohio in 1840 as an escort to the eight Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur and to volunteer for service in Ohio. Bishop Purcell assigned him to serve in Toledo, Ohio. The lake port towns were attracting many workmen and their families, many of whom were of the Catholic Faith, and as quickly as these colonies were discovered, just as quickly did Bishop Purcell make every effort to administer to their spiritual needs.

In 1844, when Father Machebeuf, who came to Ohio in 1839 from France with the first group of priests whom Bishop Purcell had obtained, found it necessary to attend to business matters in France, he was commissioned by Bishop Purcell to call on the Ursulines at Boulogne-sur-mer, for the purpose of obtaining a company of Sisters to work in Ohio.

The 300 acres of land in Brown County which had been donated to Bishop Fenwick, while not begging for an occupant (a small seminary for boys had been established there) was in fact begging for some group to develop it to the position of usefulness which the donor had in mind when it was given.

Another group of Ursulines at Saint Halyre, near Clermont in France, were at this time being harassed and persecuted by civic officials. Word came to them that Ohio was seeking recruits from the convent at Boulogne-sur-mer. It was explained that, should the Bou-

logne convent not be willing to respond, or not able to accept, consideration would be given to the Saint Halyre group. The Saint Halyre group of 14 Nuns, was chosen and also two from the Boulogne convent who could speak English. All preparations had been made for their departure on March 1, 1845, when suddenly the city officials of Saint Halyre began to realize what the departure of the nuns would mean to the community, so the sub-prefect of the department, the mayor and the members of the municipal council appeared at the convent, to entreat them to remain and to pledge any assistance necessary.

Some of the families of the nuns also intervened, with the result that several of the fourteen who had volunteered withdrew their promise. The departure was delayed until May 4, when eleven Sisters, eight from the Saint Halyre group and three from Boulogne, among whom was SISTER JULIA CHATFIELD, an English woman; SISTER HYACINTH EIFFE, a novice, and MISS MATILDA DUNN, a postulant, set out. The group arrived in New York, June 2, 1845, and in Cincinnati, June 19. Father Machebeuf accompanied the Sisters from France.

One can well imagine the test to which the hospitality of MRS. DAVID CORR of Cincinnati, was put in finding accommodations for these eleven women, who were to be her guests for a month or until such time as the Sisters could make a decision on two sites made to them, one at Chillicothe and the other in Brown County. A committee of two Sisters was appointed for each of the two sites, to visit and to bring back a report. The Sisters were unable to make a decision and so left it to Bishop Purcell. He decided in favor of the Brown County site, and on July 21, to the cries of the seminarians who were lodged at Brown County, "The French are Coming," the seminarians repaired to Cincinnati and the Ursulines took possession of Brown County.

On this site was a seminary which became the convent and Saint Martin's Church became the convent chapel. There was a residence also for the priests of Saint Martin, Fathers Gacon and Cheymol. These buildings with 300 acres of land, became the property of the Ursuline nuns.

Father Rappe who had been stationed at Toledo had hoped to have the Sisters establish a convent there, but it was to be some years

later, before Ursuline Nuns were to establish a convent in Toledo, and then it was to be a branch from the foundation established in Cleveland. This was one of the first to come to Cleveland, which city had been established as a diocese in 1847. Father Rappe was named the first Bishop.

The Ursulines opened their first boarding school in Brown County, Oct. 4, 1845. In the meantime they taught school to the children in the neighborhood. A new convent was built in Sept., 1847.

SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC

The Sisters of St. Dominic were the first of Catholic women's orders to establish a novitiate in Ohio. They established also the first "Female Literary Institute"—this was in 1830. They arrived in Somerset, Ohio, February 5, took possession of a small house which had been purchased for them in advance of their coming, and on April 5 opened a school with an enrollment of forty pupils. Before the end of the year the school had been legally incorporated under the name of "St. Mary's Female Literary Society."

SISTER ROSE LYNCH of Zanesville, Ohio, who was later to become Mother Superior of the order (from 1862 to 1873) was the first postulant.

The influence of this order of Nuns spread quickly and many young women affiliated themselves in order to dedicate their lives to religion. In 1850 two of their number responded to the appeal of Bishop Joseph Alemany, who had just been appointed Bishop at Monterey, California, to establish a religious foundation in his new diocese. This foundation has since developed into the Congregation of the Holy Name and has its Mother-House at San Rafael, California. Bishop Alemany had come to Ohio from Italy in 1840 to assist in the mission work here, and it was but natural that he should seek as his helpers those whose work he had come to know during his mission work in Ohio.

The following year, three more Sisters from Somerset went to establish St. Agnes Convent in Memphis, Tennessee; in 1854, four members established a convent in Benton, Wisconsin; in 1860, four others founded the Community of St. Cecelia in Nashville, Tennessee; in 1873, two of their members established the Congregation of the Sacred Heart, whose motherhouse is now located in Houston, Texas.

From each of these foundations, other convents were established, as the needs became known; so it is that from this small beginning in Somerset, Ohio there has spread an influence that has spanned extensive areas and has reached into the lives of innumerable people.

The foundress of the Sisters of St. Dominic in Somerset, Ohio, was SISTER BENVIN STANSBURY, who with her own sister, ANGELA STANSBURY,

and two cousins of the same name, were among the nine young women to establish the first order of Dominican nuns in the United States in Springfield, Kentucky. This was in 1822. Although Kentucky was the birthplace for the order, the Ohio foundation is given credit for having exerted a greater influence on Catholic education throughout the country.

Father Burns, a member of the Holy Cross order, in his "Principles and Origin and Establishment of the Catholic School System," says: "The fact must be borne in mind in estimating the influence which the Kentucky establishment of 1822 has had upon Catholic education in the United States. There the number of Sisters has never been, comparatively speaking, very large. The colonies it has sent out have been few. Yet, its direct influence has been considerable. For instance, the school at Somerset, of which it is the parent, and which has developed into an independent community not only became an important center of educational work in Ohio, but gave birth to other establishments, which in turn became independent centers of educational activities over wide fields—the Ohio Institution, has in fact, exerted a much wider direct educational influence than the original motherhouse in Kentucky."

A disastrous fire completely destroyed the Somerset Convent in 1868, at which time the Sisters moved to Columbus, their present location, opened an academy and continued the work so well begun at Old St. Mary's at Somerset.

The offer of a site of land in Columbus with financial assistance from Theodore Leonard of Columbus, if the Sisters would locate there, perhaps motivated the Sisters to remove their convent to what is now known as "St. Mary's of the Springs," so named because of the number of crystal-clear springs found on the grounds of their new location.

Bishop Purcell following a visit made to the Somerset School in 1834, wrote to the Sisters in charge: "Much of the happy influence exerted here must be referred to the Boarding and Day School conducted by the pious association of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The system of education is judiciously concerted and far more extensive than even flattering reports had taught us to expect. The Catholics and the Protestants of the neighborhood, as well as Cincinnati, Wheeling, and other distant towns, appear to begin to appreciate it as it merits. We know of few institutions which more successfully aspire to public patronage."

In 1893, the Sisters of St. Mary's made application to Rome for a set of constitutions that would be adapted to the work of the order, and would be in keeping with the rule of St. Dominic. Pontifical approbation was accorded and the Sisters have since come to be known as "The Congregation of American Dominican Tertiaries of the Blessed Virgin."

MOTHER VINCENTIA ERSKINE, who had entered the community in 1873, was elected Mother-General and served in this capacity for twenty-four years. She died in 1919. It was she who initiated the adoption of a constitu-

tion, and a Religious rule to govern the Religious Order. Mother Vincentia is referred to as the second foundress of the order. She encouraged the members of her community and made it possible for them to pursue higher studies, as well as to achieve high standards of religious life. She was instrumental also in the formation of the Religious Community known as "The Dominican Congregation of the Sick Poor," whose Mother-House is in New York.

The present Mother-General of the Dominicans is MOTHER STEPHANIE MOHUN, a native of Washington, D. C., but a resident of Columbus, Ohio since her school days. She attended St. Mary's of the Springs, and upon completion of her studies in 1888, she entered the novitiate at St. Mary's. She was elected superior general in 1923, and immediately launched a program that was to enlarge the educational program of the community. St. Mary's of the Springs College was opened in 1924. It is an accredited college. The following year in 1925 the College of Albertus Magnus was established in New Haven, Connecticut.

In 1935, five members volunteered to assist the Dominican Fathers in their mission work in the Province of Fukien in China, and within a few short years, these Sisters have established a school for girls, an orphan's home, and a home for the aged women. Two dispensaries are also operated by the Sisters, one in Kienow, China, and the other in a city two miles away.

In addition to the two women's colleges, one in Columbus and the other in Hartford, the Sisters conduct four academies, one in Columbus, one in Ossining, New York, one in New York City, and one in New Haven, Connecticut. They teach parish schools in the dioceses of Brooklyn and Pittsburgh and in the Archdiocese of New York, and the schools in their charge in Ohio are located in East Columbus, Columbus, Lancaster, Newark, Coshocton, Marietta, Zanesville, and Steubenville. There are five hundred members affiliated with the Columbus Mother-House. The Sisters in preparation for their educational work, have taken post graduate work in Fordham University, New York, Catholic University, Washington, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, Ohio State, Yale, and Columbia University.

The Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor, with convents in Columbus, Cincinnati, and Springfield, Ohio, was mothered by the Sisters of St. Dominic at St. Mary's of the Springs, near Columbus.

To His Grace, the Most Reverend John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Sisters are deeply indebted for his encouragement in their early days and his continued interest and help since.

This work had its beginning in the East Side of New York, in a rented two-room apartment occupied by a MISS MARY WALSH, who had come to this country from Ireland. In 1885 with three companions, she launched a program to care for the sick poor in their homes. Their services were given only to those who were unable to pay.

For their own support, and in order to provide necessities for the poor among whom they worked, Miss Walsh opened a public laundry which em-

ployed twelve persons, and from the proceeds of this work, she managed to carry on.

Archbishop McNicholas, who at the time was master of novices at the Dominican House of Studies in Washington, D. C. in 1908, started the necessary proceedings for the formation of a religious congregation. Approbation was received on July 23, 1919 from the Master general of the Dominican Order in Rome and approval to establish a novitiate in New York was received from the late Cardinal Farley of New York, December 1, 1910.

SISTER FREDERICKA of the St. Mary's of the Springs Convent in Columbus was mistress of novices for two years, after which she returned to Columbus and Miss Walsh, whom in religion became known as Sister Mary, was named superior.

Columbus, Ohio, was to be the first mission of the new religious congregation, and in 1912, Bishop James J. Hartley of Columbus gave permission for the Sisters to engage in work in the seat of his episcopaly.

Archbishop McNicholas invited the Sisters to establish a foundation in Cincinnati in 1926 and another one in Springfield, Ohio. A Springfield citizen and his sister generously made it possible to become established in that city. Since coming to Ohio, the Sisters report that they have ministered to thousands of the sick, of all religious beliefs and of no religious affiliations whatsoever.

In Columbus the Sisters are located at St. Rose of Lima Convent, 168 East Lincoln Street. The Cincinnati house is St. Dominic's Convent, 812 Dayton Street and the Springfield Convent is Holy Spirit Convent, 643 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

An Auxiliary of lay people helps to finance the work of these Sisters, as it is against the rule of the community to accept any remuneration for their services to the sick.

This auxiliary founded in New York, when the Religious Congregation was first organized, has spread to the other convents in Ohio, to Detroit, Michigan, and to Denver, Colorado.

Another unusual type of work carried on by Dominican Nuns in Ohio is the Catholic residence house for business women in Dayton, Ohio. The Sisters in charge are known as the Dominican Sisters of St. Catherine de Ricci. It owes its origin to LUCY EATON SMITH, whose parents at one time lived in Cleveland, Ohio and whose sister, ISABELLE McINTYRE SMITH, a native Clevelander, joined with her in establishing the religious congregation. They aimed to devote themselves entirely to the promotion of spiritual retreats, through the establishment of convents, where lay women might retire from the world for several days or weeks for prayer and spiritual exercises.

Following the completion of her studies, Lucy gave herself over to a social life. During an extensive residence in Europe, from 1865 until 1876,

she came to know of the work of the Ladies of the Cenacle, a religious organization which owned and conducted houses of retreat for laywomen.

The Ladies of the Cenacle now have a convent in New York, located on the former estate of Maude Adams, which the noted actress gave to the Sisters.

Lucy was anxious to introduce the spiritual retreat movement into America, but it was not until 1887, that she realized her ambition, in the building of a monastery or retreat house in Madison Avenue, Albany, New York. Her sister, Isabelle had joined her in 1885, and helped in the foundation of the new religious congregation.

Both girls were converts to the Catholic faith, and later their grandmother, their mother, two brothers, and two sisters, became members of the Catholic Church.

In religion the foundress, Lucy Smith took the name of Sister Catherine de Ricci, and her sister Isabelle was known as Sister Loyola of Jesus. Sister Catherine de Ricci had fought tuberculosis throughout her life and in 1894, she succumbed to this disease. Her sister succeeded her as prioress of the community. Sister Loyola died in 1904.

In 1912, a convent was established in Dayton, Ohio as a retreat house known as the Loretta House, and to this was added also the residence for business girls. Evening classes are conducted in many branches, as well as classes in religion for children and adults. In 1930 the present Loretta House was dedicated.

At the Monastery of the Holy Name, 1960 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, is another convent of the Dominican order, a Cloistered Order that was established in Cincinnati in 1915. It is known in Cincinnati, as a "powerhouse of prayer."

Still another branch of Dominicans, devoted entirely to teaching is located in Akron, Ohio, their motherhouse being known as "Our Lady of the Elms." It is a foundation from the Sisters of St. Dominic whose motherhouse is at Caldwell, New Jersey. It was established in Akron as an independent foundation in 1929. At the time of its new foundation there were sixty-four Sisters. The community today numbers one hundred twenty-seven professed Sisters.

In their Akron academy they conduct a nursery and kindergarten department, elementary and four year high school department. They conduct also a down-town academy for girls and teach in eight schools in the diocese of Cleveland, and beginning in 1939, they will teach in one school each in Bucyrus and Sandusky in the Toledo diocese. One of their number just recently returned from Europe, following studies in the Royal Institute of Art in Naples and also at Fontainebleau, France. In qualifying for their teaching profession, the Sisters hold many degrees, and have pursued their studies, even after entering the religious community in the leading colleges anad universities of the country.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd was the next religious order to come to Ohio. This organization had its beginning in Caen, France in 1641, when a priest of the village, now Saint John Eudes, organized a group of women to interest themselves in the care of outcast women.

This women's group became known as "The Congregation of Our Lady of the Charity of the Refuge." In 1829, the superior of the Refuge at Angers, visualized opportunities for greater spiritual and temporal advancement by effecting an administrative change and by extending the scope of the work. So she took the great step which brought about the coalition of three independent refugees, into what is the community that is known today as "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherds of Angers." This was MOTHER MARY OF SAINT EUPHRASIIA PELLETIER. Mother Mary was beatified by the late Supreme Pontiff, Pope Pius XI, and her cause for Canonization as a Saint of the Catholic Church is now before the Congregation of Rites in Rome. She was the daughter of a physician at Soullans and was born Rose Virginia Pelletier. It was while attending school at Angers, where there was a Refuge house, that Rose Virginia's sympathetic heart went out to the poor women confined therein. Later as a professed member of the religious community, she realized the need for a program that would prevent, as well as correct, moral ills of the day, and when later she became superior of this community she initiated a new department known as the Magdalenes, for those women who had turned their backs upon the paths of evil, and who desired to spend the remainder of their lives in penance and contemplation. They are a cloistered group and a part of the Good Shepherd community, but remain always as Magdalenes and never become nuns of the Religious Order. These women are trained in the practical and cultural arts and much of the exquisite needlework and art work for which the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are famous is the work of the Magdalenes. The other department which she established was protection for young girls, the victims of broken homes or of unsavory working of housing conditions, whose virtue was in danger because of such surroundings. These children are kept entirely apart from those of the Magdalenes and others who are in need of correction. They are given such training in Domestic Science and in Business and other studies in addition to their religious training as will enable them to maintain themselves honorably, when old enough to seek self support beyond the convent.

Under this new set-up, knowledge of the work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd spread, and their Sisters were in demand everywhere. The need for such a noble type of social Service in Ohio was met by MOTHER MARY of SAINT IGNATIOUS WARD and MOTHER MARY of SAINT JOSEPH DAVID, who came by boat from the Louisville, Kentucky Convent to Cincinnati, arriving in Cincinnati on February 23, 1857. Three days later three more

nuns from Louisville joined them. The Louisville foundation had been established in 1843.

The Gano mansion, located on Bank Street became their convent. The House was very bare of all furniture. There was not even a chair, and so the sisters sat on the floor to partake of their first meal, which consisted of black coffee and biscuits.

It is customary to honor in a special way anniversaries of all kinds and the celebration as a rule takes on many forms. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd honor this day in the mother house at Carthage, first with a Mass of thanksgiving in the convent chapel and later by partaking of a breakfast of black coffee and biscuits, like the first breakfast in Cincinnati in 1857.

The work of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd is of an unusual type, and consequently utmost privacy prevails. It is one religious order in which the accomplishments of the Sisters is known only to God. The work consists mostly of character readjustment and the rehabilitation of the fallen girl or woman and of protection of virtue in good girls from broken homes. Because of these circumstances these who benefit from the Sisters care and protection must necessarily withhold public praise in order to hide their personal or family tragedies. So the world in general knows very little of the character building in mature personalities; of the character preservation in unprotected childhood accomplished by these cloistered nuns.

The relationship in all guidance is epitomized in the term "Mother" which is applied to all nuns in the community and every ward is called child—and thus is developed between the nun and the inmate that most beautiful of all relationships, the love of a mother for her child and the devotion and the dependence of a child upon her mother.

In developing this relationship no coercion is used. There is no penal department in the institution, only the motherly influence which is brought to bear on each personality, the tender sweet, strong influence of a sympathetic heart, ever watchful, ever helpful, ever patient, ever hopeful of success. The most promising traits of the individual are observed and courses of study are prescribed that will develop these characteristics.

The nuns of this order investigate every educational experiment and accept those which they believe conducive to rendering the best service to those placed in their charge.

For instance, at Marybrook, located on a 72 acre farm in Maumee, Ohio, is a school conducted by these nuns for "girls" who are trainable. It is not a prison, even though the girls there are committed by the Juvenile Guidance Department of the Toledo Diocesan Catholic Charities. This school was opened in 1926, and is an outgrowth of the convent first established by the Sisters in a house on LaGrange Street in Toledo. The Sisters came to Toledo in 1906 at the invitation of Bishop Ignatius Horstmann, who was the third bishop of the diocese of Cleveland.

MISS FLORENCE SULLIVAN, formerly with the State Institutional Inspection Department of Ohio Department of Welfare, wrote an interesting article on Marybrook School, which appeared in the Ohio Welfare Bureau Bulletin. Excerpts from this report are of interest, if only to determine the progressiveness of the methods employed by the Sisters!

"'Marybrook' has no fence surrounding its 72 acres of ground and no 'lock and key' system within its home-like buildings. Runaways have not been more frequent than at the average children's home.

"The basis of treatment is sane and regular living, in a regime which includes a complete preventive health program; carefully planned full days with their proper balance of education, work and play; the religious appeal to strengthen the future, and to teach the adolescent that the past does not count when the present is right and the future promising; emphasis upon beauty, in nature, in home, character, and conduct; and a recognition of all forces making up a personality and a definite attitude towards life.

"Under the supervision of MISS CATHERINE FLYNN, the girls are getting well acquainted with both the joys and worries of everyday housekeeping, the fun and satisfaction of cleaning and arranging the friendly living room, the gay bedroom, the sunny dining room, and bright kitchenette—and, they are learning the art of being gracious hostesses.

"Then, too, music, dramatics and gym clamor for their rightful share of time and interest. Music, either piano or instrumental, is offered to every girl who wishes to learn. . . . MISS ANN SCOPH, dramatic director, is teaching the girls voice culture, poise, and the theory of dramatic art. They are learning the practical side of this absorbing subject by presenting several clever plays.

"With tasks rotating, the girls, under the supervision of the Sisters, do all of the work of the house, except cooking, during the school year. Instead of the contract sewing and the outside laundry work once considered an essential part of the training of delinquent girls, fruit raising, gardening, care of bees and chickens, offer potentialities of a different type of occupation for the girls.

"The girls at Marybrook school look much like the girls at any high school or college, simply dressed in different types of clothing, hair bobbed or growing long. They wander freely in groups, like most adolescents, bursting into giggles, and waxing and waning in their enthusiasm.

"Close follow-up after discharge has shown an unusual number of successful adjustments of difficult girls, which point to a splendid system of rehabilitation at Marybrook."

The Carthage Convent is the provincial house for these communities as well as communities of the Sisters in Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, Indianapolis, Indiana, Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Windsor, Canada.

In Cincinnati, back in 1895, the Sisters undertook to establish a separate house for delinquent colored girls. There was a time when the Industrial School of Saint Peter Claver for Colored Girls at Carthage, Ohio, another development, was the largest institution of its kind in America.

The Sisters in Cincinnati achieved such fine results in prison reform that when the city built a new prison, along about 1873, the Sisters were invited to occupy it and to become a part of a newly organized staff of officials. This they were unable to do, but they did open a house on Baum Street with some of the prisoners as their charges. Establishment of this system of prison reform was due in a large measure to the persistency of MRS. SARAH PETERS, their sponsor. Having visited the convent in Arras, France, and having been impressed by the manner in which the lives of young girls who had come in contact with crime were salvaged she was eager that the same method be used in Cincinnati. Mrs. Peters has been an advocate of prison reform over a period of many years.

The Sisters had been in charge of the prisoners at Front Street City jail and remained in charge of the prisoners at Front Street, until the erection of the new prison in 1873. However, in the house on Baum Street, which they opened, they brought with them from Front Street, forty penitents and twenty children.

Additions were made to the Bank Street property as conditions and needs required, but in 1870 it was believed advisable to purchase a farm at Carthage where the provincial monastery of the Good Shepherd, "Our Lady of the Woods" is now located. The former Mount Saint Mary Seminary site on Price Hill is another center of this community.

In the archives of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd is a letter which deals with the first day in the new convent in Cincinnati. Mrs. Sarah Peters of Cincinnati, who is lovingly referred to, even today, as "our venerated foundress," because of her great assistance financially and in securing the friendship and the assistance of others in the cause of the Sisters, "brought to the convent as its first charges," the Sister historian writes, "eighteen female prisoners for our penitent class." "Among the eighteen unfortunates in various stages of degradation," the Sister continues in her letter, "was a special notorious character called 'The Tigress of Cincinnati.' No force could restrain her. This poor object of compassion is still with us (1887); her ferocious disposition has long since assumed the amiable qualities of a gentle lamb, and we trust she, like many of her former associates in vice, will end her days in the peaceful home of the Good Shepherd." Among those friends of Mrs. Peters who came to her assistance were R. R. Springer, S. S. Boyle, Mrs. James Walsh, the Slavin family, Charles West, A. Geis, Mayor George Hatch and the city solicitor, Thomas C. Ware. These patrons provided cots and bedding and necessary furniture for the first house on Bank Street and later, in 1867, when

the Sisters had established another house, to serve as an asylum for young girls of tender age, thrown on the charity of the city, MRS. STEPHEN BOYLE erected a chapel in this convent at a cost of more than $40,000. Two of Mrs. Boyle's daughters, entered the Carmelite order about fifty years ago in Saint Louis, Mo.; one known as SISTER ANNA MICHAEL, and the other SISTER WINIFRED. Sister Winifred was blind from infancy. When the Carmelite order was introduced into Ohio in 1923 with a foundation in Cleveland, Ohio, these two Sisters, with four others, formed the nucleus for the first Ohio foundation. These two Sisters died a year ago within a few weeks of each other.

The Cleveland Convent of the Sisters of Good Shepherd extended hospitality to the Carmelite Sisters for several months, until their own convent was made ready. Thus the Good Shepherd Sisters, half a century later, were able to partly repay in charity through her daughters, the many benefactions of the charitable Mrs. Boyle of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Convent was not set up as a hostess house, yet there was an occasion when it met an emergency and when the Sisters admirably rose to the occasion. MRS. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, the grand-niece of the president of the United States, made her home with these Sisters, in the later years of her life. She died in 1892 in her 80th year, and is buried in the Convent cemetery. The story is told that Mrs. Taylor embraced the Catholic Faith, and because of this, she was ostracized by her relatives. Archbishop Elder, the third bishop of Cincinnati, asked the Sisters in Cincinnati to extend hospitality to her, a request which they graciously granted.

The famous moving picture, "Cloister," which a year or so ago broke all box office records, is really a story of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and many of the scenes were taken within the convent in France.

From the Cincinnati foundation, convents were established in Columbus May 8, 1865; Cleveland, July 24, 1869; and Toledo, 1906. These convents are under the jurisdiction of the Mother House at Carthage. Convents under Carthage supervision are located in Indianapolis, Detroit, and Grand Rapids, Mich., Ft. Thomas and Louisville, Ky., and Windsor, Canada, also at Price Hill, Cincinnati.

What is regarded as a most unusual type of service, is work of the Catholic Collegiate Association in Cleveland, an organization founded 15 years ago in Cleveland by MRS. WILLIAM MANNING, wife of a prominent physician. Impressed with the work that the Sisters were endeavoring to do in rehabilitating the lives of the young girls committed to their care by court and social agencies, she conceived the idea of organizing Catholic women graduates of colleges. It was her belief that these women, who had the privileges of higher education, might through their personal interest, serve as an inspiration to the girls to make the most of opportunities for rehabilitation with which the Sisters were providing them.

Success far beyond the fondest hopes has been achieved. The Catholic Collegiate numbers more than 400 Catholic women, graduates of Catholic and secular colleges. Its members are in practically every profession. Its program is carried on through committees, so that each member of the Collegiate has a definite task to perform and each one has some share in the work of the Good Shepherd home.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

A French servant girl, JEANNE JUGAN, born in Cancale, France in 1792, and who learned to nurse the sick in St. Servan, France, took into her home one day, an old blind woman, who was left destitute by the death of a sister. Jeanne had a small house in St. Servan's which she shared with two other young women and from this house she went forth daily to care for the sick in their homes. This was in 1839. Her two companions welcomed the aged blind woman with open arms and in this home, and with this aged woman as their first pensioner, the Religious Congregation known the world over as "The Little Sisters of the Poor," was born.

The next aged person to be received was a servant who had served her master and mistress faithfully and when financial reverses had reduced this couple to extreme poverty, she remained with them, caring for them, without wages, and sharing her savings with them. Upon their death, she was destitute, and feeble and infirm, she sought shelter with Jeanne Jugan.

Some time later, Jeanne Jugan learned of an old man, 72 years of age, who had been abandoned in a damp cellar. He had been a sailor, and was without family, friends and financial support. She learned that he had lived in this place for two years, his only sustenance a few pieces of bread, given to him by the poor folks in whose cellar he lived. The old aged man was taken to her home, and there made comfortable.

From this small beginning the work of the Little Sisters of the Poor has extended over the entire world and during its century of existence, more than one half million of aged men and women have spent their last days upon earth, under the kindly and benevolent care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are at work in the five continents of the world.

In 1844, Jeanne, who had been joined by another companion, making four in all, decided to organize a religious congregation. Episcopal approval was granted and religious names were taken by the four women. Jeanne became known in religion as Sister Marie de la Croix. To their vows of chastity and obedience, part of the religious rule of Saint Augustine, they added also the vows of poverty and hospitality.

Within a year of the founding of the first home for aged in Saint Servan, France, Jeanne had twelve aged persons to care for. She had used all her savings and a small inheritance she had received from a woman in whose

employ she had been. Without food for her charges, she started out one day with a basket on her arm in quest of food and voluntarily she chose "to go a begging, as it will be easier for me than these poor old unfortunates."

That decision of Jeanne's "to go a begging," has since become a definite part of the religious rule of the Congregation. On August 15, 1842, they adopted the name of "Sisters of the Poor" for their congregation, but popular acclaim later added the word "little" and to this day, the world over, these hospitallers of the aged poor are known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor."

Explanation of the term "little" used in connection with their title was expressed one day by a wealthy man, who was on the list of those approached frequently by the Sisters in their quest for alms. Their repeated visits to his place of business always met with refusal, but to each refusal, the begging Sisters would reply, "Thank you, sir." Upon the occasion of one of their visits, the man said to them, "I have often wondered why you call yourselves 'little', when as a matter of fact, both of you are quite tall. But today, it came to me that 'little' in your language means 'humble.' Take this banknote for you bear your title well."

In many large cities of the United States today, and particularly here in Ohio, in Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland, a little horse drawn black wagon, or a small black motor truck with the name "Little Sisters of the Poor" inscribed thereon, can be seen on the city streets, stopping at the back doors of hotels and restaurants and bakeries, or at the markets for the unused or left over foods. Two Sisters, dressed in black with white linen caps on their heads, over which is worn the black cowl of their capes, staff these conveyances. Two other Sisters on foot, visit homes and business houses seeking small alms to clothe and house their poor.

There are many who do not look with favor upon this begging of the Little Sisters, even though they work quietly and unobtrusively, but for the many who frown upon it, there are thousands more, who find joy and pleasure in giving.

None other than Charles Dickens came to the defense of the Little Sisters of the Poor when in 1851 they established their work in England. Their arrival there brought forth protests from press and pulpit and even arrests for begging. So bitter was the opposition in England that the controversy reached the halls of Parliament. In his "Household Words", written February 15, 1852, Dickens said of them: "You do not like this begging? What are the advertisements on behalf of our own hospitals? What are the collections? What are the dinners, the speeches, the charity sermons? A few weak women, strong in heart . . . patiently collect waste food from house to house, and feed the poor with it, humbly and tenderly."

Louis Veuillot, a French apologist said: "The Little Sisters never took college courses in economics and social rehabilitation; yet they discovered a

science.'' ''Have they not,'' he asks, ''solved the problem of how to assist the poor man without loathing to themselves or humiliation to him, without expense to the State and without imposing on the public anything, except the pleasure of giving?''

In 1865, the real test of absolute dependence upon God for their financial support came when a French woman offered 4000 francs to endow a bed in the Dijon house of the Sisters. After consultation it was decided to refuse this kindly offer and it was later inscribed in the rules of the religious community, that ''The Congregation cannot possess any annual subsidy or fixed revenue in perpetual title.'' Three years later another trust fund of two million francs had been bequeathed to the French Sisters, and this had to be refused after consultation with the mother-house at La Tour in France. The reply was ''let us remain poor, trusting in Providence without taking thought of tomorrow.''

The letter which contains this statement, was ordered by the Bishop of Dijon to be kept forever in the archives of the Congregation, ''Keep that document in your records,'' he wrote. ''It is a title of religious nobility.''

The Sisters have, however, accepted legacies which are not trust funds, and which are used for a definite purpose, such as the retirement of debts, building of homes for the aged poor. But Federal old-age pensions, community fund allowances etc., may not be accepted, according to the rule of the Religious congregation.

The first colony of Little Sisters to come to America, arrived Sept. 13, 1868, and located in Brooklyn. The second American colony arrived in New York less than a month later, October 8, and came to Cincinnati, arriving on October 14. Their first home for the poor was a former school located near the cathedral, but upon their arrival they were guests in the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, located on Sixth Street near Sycamore. On their arrival in Cincinnati the six Sisters had as their common fund ten cents in money and two small statues, one of the Blessed Virgin and the other of Saint Joseph. SISTER THEODORE MARIE was superior of this band of six Sisters.

The Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur by this time had a well established school, and having communicated to their pupils that these Sisters had arrived, and having explained the nature of their work, the Little Sisters of the Poor soon had many benefactors. The extreme poverty of their first home touched the hearts of everyone who came. The first doctor called to administer to a sick man, moved by pity, took off his coat to give to the pensioner. Archbishop Purcell, the second bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, called to extend a welcome to the Sisters and he too was moved by their extreme poverty. The only furniture in the parlor of this home was one table and two rickety benches.

Chief among their benefactors was MRS. SARAH PETERS of Cincinnati. She had learned of the Little Sisters of the Poor in 1858 from Father Hacker,

founder of the Paulist order of Priests and at that time she made an effort to have a colony come to Cincinnati. Her first venture was not successful, but she continued until 1868 when the first group of six Sisters arrived.

The first home in Cincinnati was called Saint Joseph's Home and is now located at 2024 Forence Avenue. It was opened in 1863. On March 20, 1882, Saint Peter's Home, 476 Riddle Road, Clifton Heights, was opened. Each home accommodates about 230 aged persons.

Two years later the Sisters came to Cleveland and Bishop Rappe, the first Bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, gave to them for their use a small house on Perry Street which could accommodate only 12 persons. They soon outgrew this house, and additions had to be built and in later years a larger and more commodious house was built on East 22nd Street, in Cleveland.

Upon their arrival in Cleveland a German family learning of the arrival of the Little Sisters of the Poor came to call on the Superior and to ask what was needed. They supplied the needs by providing forty blankets, fifteen foot-covers, three new mattresses, linen for sheets and pillow cases, utensils of all kinds and provisions.

As it became known that the Little Sisters shared the conditions of their poor and accepted for themselves the shame of begging and the inconvenience of poverty, they quickly won friends to their cause.

When it became necessary to seek larger quarters for the aged, a non-Catholic benefactor gave to the Sisters $1,000, and Bishop Rappe gave $4,000 with which to purchase property.

Some fifteen years later, in 1885, another house of the Little Sisters of the Poor was established in Toledo, Ohio. In this house there are accommodations for 140 aged persons in charge of fourteen Sisters. The Cleveland house accommodates 200 aged poor and 16 Sisters are in charge.

In war torn Spain today there are some fifty homes wherein the Sisters are rendering the best possible services under most trying conditions. In China, homes for the aged in Shanghai and Canton are practically surrounded by debris left in the wake of Japanese planes. The brief news which comes to houses throughout the world is, "Safe; Divine Providence protects!"

From one of their homes in China came a story of the protection afforded the Sisters and their poor by their intercession to their foundress, Sister Marie de Croix or Jeanne Jugan. During a bombardment, a picture of their foundress was placed in every room of the house but one, which had been overlooked. The Sisters and the inmates in their prayers asked their foundress to intercede for them and to ask God's protection. The day following the bombardment it was discovered that a huge projectile had penetrated into one room of the house where it landed in a sack of rice and its damaging influence ended there. This was the only room in which a picture of the foundress had not been placed and the Sisters with the deep religious faith that is theirs and their trust in Divine Providence, attribute their survival to the intercession of their foundress.

In Detroit, the Bertha M. Fisher Home for the aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor is the gift of a former Cleveland, Ohio, woman, BERTHA MEYER FISHER and her husband, Frederick John Fisher, who is an executive of the Fisher Body Corporation of Detroit. The home accommodates 300 aged persons and was built in 1928.

SISTERS OF MERCY

The Sisters of Mercy who came to Cincinnati August 18, 1858 had an interesting origin. The foundress CATHERINE McAULEY, daughter of James McAuley, a man of wealth and of influence in Dublin, Ireland, received from her father the inspiration to establish a work which is world wide today in its scope. Strict penal laws in effect at the time in Ireland, which forbade the practice of the Catholic Faith, and even the instruction in that faith, prompted James McAuley like many other Catholics to use his home as a secret meeting place for religious services and as a school for instructing children in the Faith. Catherine's parents died within a few years of each other when she was in her teens. She was taken into the home of a Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan and upon their death she inherited their spacious residence, known as Coolock House in Dublin. With this inheritance, she began her work of instructing the ignorant and unschooled poor. She saw what had been accomplished through her father's efforts. Her first objective was to establish an institution where respectable working women might find a home during intervals of unemployment; a school for the education of the poor; and means of caring for the sick poor in their homes. Her first building for this work was established in Dublin, September 24, 1827.

Today there are some 20,000 members of the Institute of the Sisters of Mercy spread throughout the world, its latest mission having been recently established in the leper colony of Demarare, South America with three members from the Cincinnati Convent in charge sharing the work with seventeen others.

Mother McAuley, the foundress, devoted her wealth, her exertions, and her life to the alleviation of human misery; she gave herself and all that she possessed to God and she deemed the honor of serving him a sufficient reward for her immense and unceasing labor. Mother McAuley was insistent that special preparation was necessary for each phase of the very special work carried on in the institute. She argued that "if religious are not efficient teachers, their pupils will seek education elsewhere and for a little human learning barter, perhaps, their eternal interest." "To visit the sick with advantages," she believed, "kindness is more necessary than learning; to conduct a house of Mercy efficiently, prudence and a knowledge of household matters are more essential than literary ability; but to teach well, kindness and prudence, though indispensable, will not suffice without the solid foundation of a good education and a judicious method of imparting knowledge."

To attain this end, Sister McAuley had hoped to open a Training College for young women that would aid their Sisters, but this had to be delayed for some years.

It was with such a heritage as this that nine Sisters came from Ireland to Cincinnati in 1858. They were accompanied here by Mrs. Sarah Peters of Cincinnati, who had been sent as a special messenger to Ireland by Archbishop Purcell, the second Bishop of Cincinnati. In advance of their arrival, Mrs. Peters wrote to a Cincinnati friend that she was aiding the Sisters in preparation for their journey and they are "ladies fit to grace any circle."

It must be emphasized that in all religious communities no sisters are sent to far away mission fields against their will. As a rule, the plea is made to the community and volunteers are asked to make known their desire. And so it was that nine members of the Irish community headed by SISTER MARIE THERESE MAHER, who was the superior of the Kinsale community, volunteered to come to Ohio.

True to the ideals and the example of their illustrious foundress Catherine McAuley, these sisters, upon their arrival in Cincinnati, began to carry out their program of mercy valiantly and courageously, meeting each need as it was presented.

The Sisters were guests of Mrs. Peters in her home, part of which she had given over to their private use, until such time as a more permanent location could be obtained. Mrs. Peters as a special inducement to have the Sisters come to Cincinnati had assured the Sisters of financial support and had agreed to give one fourth of her income, about $4,000, and also an insurance policy on her life. This promise for financial support was augmented by Archbishop Purcell who assured the chaplain of their order in Ireland that "The Sisters shall never want their daily bread while I have a crust to share with them and I may give the same assurance in the name of my successor." Archbishop Purcell blessed the part of the Peters Home which had been reserved for a convent and called it the "Convent of the Divine Will."

The Sisters took possession of a poorly conditioned house on Sycamore Street, on October 11, 1858 and here they began to teach the small boys who attended Saint Xavier's parish school. In this same house they pioneered in adult education and in the home nursing service. They established a night school for working girls, the evening of October 25, and the following day October 26, they established their first day school. At the same time they opened a novitiate in which young women could be trained for the religious life and the first postulant, AGNES McCOY, was received November 7, 1858. The following February, the first postulant from Cincinnati was received.

In 1860 it became necessary to move again. This time, on June 4, they moved into the former German Boy's Orphanage on Fourth Street, between John and Central Avenue, which they had purchased. Meanwhile SISTER M. BAPTIST KANE, who had come from Ireland, had compiled a prayer

book "Help of Christians" and proceeds from the sale of this book helped considerably to pay for the new convent. Adjacent property with a building was purchased as a site for a home for poor women, but this was no sooner ready for occupancy than the Sisters turned it over to the government for use as a hospital during the Civil War. They also gave volunteer service in the care of the sick and wounded. In 1862, SISTER MOTHER THERESE MAHER, SISTER M. GERTRUDE O'DWYER, SISTER M. STANISLAUS MURPHY and SISTER FRANCIS NOONAN, all of the original group from Ireland, answered the government's call for volunteers in various war torn sections. They boarded the steamer "Superior" for Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee River to help care for the wounded from the Federal and Confederate armies that were pouring in after the battle of Shiloh. A tent served as a hospital, and while in service there black small-pox broke out. The Sisters remained on the scene until their services were no longer needed. Sister Gertrude O'Dwyer had seen war service before in the Crimean war. It was not until the soldiers had departed from the improvised hospital in Cincinnati that the Sisters were able to open a night refuge for distressed women of good character and a school for poor children. How well they succeeded here is seen in the records for one year alone in this house of refuge for women. They temporarily provided for 250 girls and procured employment for 350 girls and within the same period the Sisters made more than 2,000 visits to the prisons and to the homes of the poor. An industrial school was also a part of the House of Mercy and girls were taught dress-making and general needlework.

The Ohio River flood in the early 80's and a second flood in 1884 found the Sisters again volunteering their services and opening their various convents for the care of the distressed.

The Spanish-American war found the Sisters at the railroad stations meeting the trains and rendering whatever service they could to alleviate the suffering of the returning sick and wounded soldiers.

In 1918, the flu epidemic found the Sisters volunteering again to serve the sick not only in Mercy Hospital in Hamilton, Ohio, but in Cincinnati homes. Sixteen of their members volunteered to care for the sick in mining district homes of southwestern Kentucky.

From a small and humble beginning, the influence of the Sisters spread. There are now more than 1,000 members in convents which embrace the Province of Cincinnati, and which include the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and West Virginia. At the time of its founding there were only nine. The Cincinnati convent has 208 professed sisters. Their work in Ohio is as varied as the needs of the time and include teaching in all departments from kindergarten, through the elementary, high schools and colleges; caring for the distressed; maintaining hospitals, schools of nursing, visiting the sick in their homes, maintaining homes for young women of good

character; visiting the prisons, conducting vacation schools. Many members have been authors of religious books. They have kept abreast with the times in maintaining high standards in education, social service and hospitalization. Higher education for members has been obtained in such schools as the Universities of Notre Dame, Marquette, Catholic University, the College of Music and the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, and the Athenaeum of Ohio, located in Cincinnati. Members hold high degrees—Ph. D., M. A., B. S., A. B., B. M., and N. M. Besides their work in Cincinnati, teaching in parish schools, and conducting institutions, the Sisters also teach in schools in Chillicothe, Urbana, London, Bellefontaine, Piqua, Springfield, Delaware and Columbus.

In 1892 the Sisters were invited by citizens to establish a hospital in Hamilton. With the permission of Archbishop William H. Elder, third bishop of Cincinnati, this request was granted and the first patient was received on July 5, 1892. In order to render the best service possible, the Sisters who were assigned to the hospital were sent to hospitals conducted by the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburgh, and in Chicago, where they received training.

In connection with this hospital, there is a school of Nursing which was established by the Sisters in 1906 to augment the staff of trained nurses in the care of the sick. Heretofore, all of the nursing had been done by the Sisters. The first class of two, MISS KATHERINE O'NEIL, now MRS. GEORGE BRAMLAGE, and MISS ANN SCHROER, was graduated February 1909.

In 1914, the superior of Mercy Hospital, SISTER M. GONZAGA, joined the Nursing League of Education and was the first religious in the United States to do so. This was done to keep in touch with the latest developments in nursing education, in order that patients and students might be better served.

In 1920 a group of prominent women of Hamilton formed an auxiliary to the Nursing School in order to better acquaint the public with the aims and objectives of a School of Nursing. Through this auxiliary, scholarships are provided for post graduate work, and are awarded at time of graduation to the "student who gave the most efficient and kindly care to the sick." MRS. HOMER GARD has been a most generous benefactor to this. She is president of the Nurses auxiliary and gives an annual scholarship of $500; MRS. MARY MILLIKEN BECKETT is the donor of an annual scholarship of $300 named for Sister Mary Gonzaga; Our Lady of Cincinnati College conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, gives another scholarship. MISS RUTH GRACE, a graduate of the School of Nursing of Mercy Hospital, Hamilton, is the first graduate to complete her five years course at Our Lady of Cincinnati College.

The doctors of the staff give another scholarship. In all 25 graduates have had the advantages of graduate study as the result of these benefactions.

Perhaps the most progressive move in the entire history of the Sisters of

Mercy was that which took place in Cincinnati in 1929, when representatives of the many convents of the order throughout the United States voted to amalgamate into one Religious body. It was decided that by so doing, "their common purpose would be attained, regular discipline in all its strength would increase, and more abundant fruits would accrue to those coming under the influence of the Institute." Instrumental in this movement was Cardinal Pietro Fumasoni Biondi now of Rome, but at that time, Apostolic Delegate to the United States with headquarters in Washington. His Excellency, Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati, extended the invitation to meet in Cincinnati and extended also the hospitality of Mount Saint Mary's seminary and grounds. The conclave opened August 26, 1929 and continued one week.

Mother Carmelita Hart of Baltimore was elected Mother general of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States. Six provinces were set up, with a Sister serving as provincial director in each of these provinces, Cincinnati was elected as one of the provincial centers, and within its jurisdiction are all convents of the order in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa and West Virginia.

A foundation of the Sisters of Mercy was established in Tiffin, Ohio, May 11, 1912. Three members came from the convent of the Sisters at Grand Rapids, Michigan upon the invitation of Bishop Joseph Schrembs, who was the first Bishop of the newly organized diocese of Toledo, established in 1910. Bishop Schrembs had been Bishop in Grand Rapids, and had come to know of the work of these Sisters. Mother Mary McMullen was the first superior.

In 1935, when representatives of the different convents of the Sisters of Mercy met in Cincinnati to perfect a union of all convents of this order, the Toledo foundation affiliated with the Union, and thus came under the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati mother-house.

Since coming to Toledo diocese, the sisters established their work in Mercy Hospital, Toledo, Mercy Hospital, Tiffin and Saint Rita's Hospital of Lima, Ohio. In addition, they teach in parish schools at Fremont, Toledo, and Sandusky, and are members of the faculty of Central Catholic High Schools and of DeSales College in Toledo. Since 1935, the mother house has been located at "Our Lady of the Pines," Fremont, Ohio. It has a membership of 125 Sisters.

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF CINCINNATI

In 1928 only six Sisters of Charity from Cincinnati could be spared from among 200 of their members, who volunteered when the Ohio Sisters decided to open a free dispensary and hospital in Wuchang, Hupeh district China, and an orphanage in San Kiang Ko, Hupeh China.

These six volunteers established in the Eastern part of the world another Religious foundation, whose members join their labors with other religious women, in relieving the distress of the suffering people of China. Buddhists,

Mohammedans, and Christians are among those being helped and the only passport needed to gain admittance to these institutions, which are owned and financed by the Sisters of Charity and other sisterhoods, is the individual's distress.

Orphans and homeless children of China, at present consigned to the care of Madame Chiang Kai Shek, have in turn been assigned by her to the protection of these Sisters and other Sisters, who are performing valiant service today in war-torn China.

Back home in Ohio and in the many convent homes that look to the Cincinnati mother house for guidance and inspiration, the members of the Sisters of Charity by their prayers, their words of encouragement, and their financial assistance, are bolstering the courage of their Sisters in China, and are other hands, as it were, dispensing food, shelter, clothing, and medical care to the needy there.

With an estimated 30,000,000 sufferers in China today, it is easy to believe that these women who have volunteered their services, in the name of Christ, for the relief of the suffering in that war-torn country, are enduring unbelieveable suffering themselves, suffering that must go unrelated and unrecorded because of their vows to serve uncomplainingly for the love of God, their Creator.

Some years ago, LIDA ROSE McCABE of Columbus, Ohio, a newspaper and magazine writer of wide renown, wrote an article on "The Catholic Sisterhoods," for one of America's leading secular magazines. She summed up the life of the Sisters in these sisterhoods in this statement: that when a nun dies and is laid to rest in the convent cemetery, the epitaph on her grave marker reads, "Here lies one who lived and died in the love of the Lord."

And so it is that for the love of their Lord and Creator so many thousands of women have dedicated themselves to a life in religion, and it is this love that motivates the many thousands who are engaged in work in Ohio, and in distant lands.

The Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati have an interesting history in Ohio. with its humble beginning of four sisters, augmented a few years later by three others who formed the first religious foundation for women in Ohio. It numbers today a membership of 1180 women. Among them are many who have specialized in literature, arts, history, music and science, and hold degrees of Ph. D., M. A., A. B., B. S. They have pursued higher studies in such universities as Notre Dame, Catholic University, Creighton, Columbus, Fordham, Detroit, Denver, Greeley, and New Mexico.

They gave to the War between the States the one who became known best by the name of "The Angel of the Battlefield" and the "Florence Nightingale of America," SISTER ANTHONY O'CONNELL. There were thirty-four other Sisters who served with Sister Anthony, ministering to those who needed their care, in both army camps, going wherever they were needed most.

In the influenza epidemic of 1918, twenty Sisters volunteered to serve in the sparsely settled districts of Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky, ministering to the sick in their homes and rendering services also in the hospitals desiring help.

The Cincinnati house remained a branch of the Maryland motherhouse until 1852 when Ohio became a separate and independent foundation, and a novitiate was opened on April 3, 1852. Six Sisters were among those who were professed as members of the new Ohio foundation.

From the tiny two story frame house on Sycamore Street, which was their first convent, the religious community has expanded to include today their motherhouse, college and academy located at Mount Saint Joseph, Ohio, two central high schools, an infant asylum, and the Good Samaritan hospital in Cincinnati; one hospital in Dayton; a boys' academy at Fayetteville; one hospital in Kenton; Saint Mary's hospital in Pueblo, Colorado; San Rafael's hospital in Trinidad; Saint Vincent's hospital and Sanitarium, Sante Fe, New Mexico; Saint Vincent's academy and high school and Saint Joseph's hospital and Sanitarium at Albuquerque, New Mexico. These institutions are owned, staffed, and financed by the Sisters.

In addition, they staff grade and high schools under Catholic Church auspices in Chillicothe, Cleveland, Dayton, Fayetteville, Glendale, Greenville, Harrison, Kenton, Marion, Middletown, Sidney, Findlay, and Lima in Ohio. Parochial grade and high schools in Michigan, Colorado, and New Mexico, numbering seventeen, are staffed by these Sisters.

The famous Glockner Sanitarium at Colorado Springs is now owned and operated by the Sisters of Charity. It was built originally by Marie Gynne Glockner, widow of Albert Glockner, as a memorial to her husband who had died of tuberculosis. Before his death he had planned to build such an institution, where victims of tuberculosis might have care at a reasonable expense. The first patient was received on March 5, 1890. Three years later Mrs. Glockner offered the institution to the Sisters of Charity, as a gift providing that the name, Albert Glockner Memorial Sanitarium be retained, and that the Sisters assume responsibility for the $6,000 mortgage on the sanatarium. This program at Colorado Springs has developed from the one hospital for tuberculosis patients to many buildings and cottages which occupy two city blocks in the northern part of Colorado Springs. Besides the hospital and cottages for tubercular patients, the Sisters also conduct a modern hospital, for medical and surgical cases, a maternity hospital, a children's hospital and a Nurses home.

In 1902 a similar institution for the care of tubercular patients was opened at Albuquerque, N. M. which attracts patients from almost every State in the Union. It also has a Nurses Training school.

In 1865, a Navajo baby abandoned and in need of a home was the inspiration for the establishment of an orphanage at Sante Fe. The child was taken into the convent of the Sisters.

In Albuquerque, N. M. in addition to a boarding and day school conducted by the Sisters of Charity, they conduct weekly classes in religion for 400 Indians attending the government school near Albuquerque.

The Saint Rita's School for the Deaf in Cincinnati is a diocesan institution staffed by the Sisters of Charity who train in manual arts, as well as to offer a complete grade and high school course.

The Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, which is the immediate successor to the first hospital which they established in Cincinnati, known as Saint John's Hospital for Invalids, and opened in 1852, resulted from a double act of charity. Sister Anthony O'Connell was in charge of this hospital where one day was admitted a poor man who was ill and who had been sent there by Joseph C. Butler. The man handed Sister Anthony a note from Mr. Butler to the effect that he was to be given care and that the bill would be paid by Mr. Butler. The sick man recovered, was discharged from the hospital, but Mr. Butler received no bill. Some time later Mr. Butler called at the hospital to inquire for the bill. Sister Anthony replied, "That poor man was taken here for the love of God and we give Him no bills."

Mr. Butler was a business man. The answer impressed yet mystified him, as he knew that the wherewith to operate such an institution had to come from some source. He inquired into the work and the needs of the hospital and discovered that only lack of facilities and accommodations prevented the Sisters from doing a more extensive service among the poor. He interested a friend, Louis Worthington, in providing better accommodations for the patients and nurses, and on August 15, 1866, the deed for the old Marine hospital, which these two men purchased from the U. S. Government, was given over to the Sisters of Charity.

Although less than one fifth of their members are engaged in the nine hospitals conducted by the Sisters of Charity, their religious community is classified as "Hospital Sisters."

This hospital has since been enlarged to include a 600 bed capacity. In 1874 an ampitheater for clinical teaching with a seating capacity for 400 was built. Students of Ohio Medical College and of Miami College assembled to hear lectures and to observe the work of the greatest surgeons of the time. A second addition had to be built in 1889 and some years later, an annex had to be built in Clifton. Still the demands for service far exceeded accommodations so that in 1916 two wings of the new Good Samaritan Hospital at Clifton and Dixmyth Avenue, opposite Burnet Woods, were built. Eleven years later the remainder of the building was finished and Victoria Hall, the nurses home, was added. It is estimated that more than the Biblical tenth in free services is given to the sick poor.

Just as these Sisters came into Ohio from Baltimore early in the nineteenth century to minister to the spiritual and physical needs of Ohio, particularly in the Cincinnati area, so too in this the twentieth century have

Sisters gone out from this center which they established in Ohio into other parts of the continent, particularly into far away China, to minister again as missionaries.

Missionary priests who came to Ohio from Europe and whose labors here in the Ohio mission fields merited the favor of their ecclesiastical superiors and won for them assignments to new fields as bishops, helped in a large measure to widen the field of service for the Sisterhoods.

Bishop Lamy, immortalized by Willa Cather in her "Death comes for the Archbishop," was one of the priests who came to Ohio from France at the request of Archbishop Purcell in 1839. He was consecrated Bishop in 1850, was named Bishop of Sante Fe, July 29, 1853, and Archbishop of Sante Fe in 1875. In helping him to establish the Church in Sante Fe, he turned to the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati for assistance. Four of them, SISTERS VINCENT, THEODASIA, PAULINE, and CATHERINE, started west August 21, 1865 going by rail to Omaha from Cincinnati, and thence by stage coach for the remaining 1000 miles to Sante Fe. They opened an orphan asylum and a hospital in Sante Fe.

In 1870, the Sisters branched out again into Michigan and Colorado responding to the needs in these states, but regretfully declined requests for services in other states, due to lack of workers.

The proximity of the residence of the Sisters to the Diocesan seminary in Cincinnati made it possible for the Sisters to have the advantages of scholarly instructors from the seminary. Among these were two professors of the seminary, who later became Bishops, Bishop Henry Richter who became Bishop of Grand Rapids, April 22, 1883, and Bishop Thomas S. Byrne, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, who became Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, July 25, 1894.

Bishop Richter gave many hours to the Sisters each week for classes in mathematics, Latin, German, Science, English, and philosophy. Of Bishop Byrne, who was the first chaplain of the new Mount Saint Joseph Convent from 1869 to 1887, the Sisters record that "in addition to the knowledge of religion, he taught the sciences, languages, rhetoric, and higher mathematics. It was not long until the schools began to feel his influence and their literary standard advanced accordingly." He is also praised for encouraging good reading and the study of the best English. Money, which he might have spent on travel or other self advantages, was used by him to fill the convent library with books by the best of authors. His love for good literature was equalled by his love for art, and here again the Sisters benefitted, as the Art gallery of Mount Saint Joseph holds many pieces of art which are his gifts to the community.

Bishop Byrne served the diocese of Nashville from 1894 until his death in 1923. At his request his body was brought back to Mount Saint Joseph to be buried in the spot selected by him during his chaplaincy at the convent.

He himself, on June 4, 1883 had cleared the field to make way for the first grave in the new convent cemetery in which are interred the remains of Mother REGINA MATTINGLY. She was one of six Sisters to make her religious vows on March 25, 1852, at which time the Ohio foundation became a separate and independent foundation from the Baltimore foundation of which for 23 years it had been a part.

The Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati is one of the largest religious institutions for women. Despite its large numbers and the many students and young women who are accepted for membership in their novitiate and in the community, there still are not enough to meet the many demands for their services—proof that the same spirit of self sacrifice and devotion which motivated the women of a century ago to serve God through Religion, is as alive today as it was then, in the hearts and the minds of the young women of the twentieth century.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR

JULIE BILLIART, born in Cuvilly, France in 1751, became the foundress of one Religious order which was to work in Ohio, and whose members since coming to Ohio in 1840 can lay claim to having steadfastly held true to the ideals of their beloved foundress and to have faithfully preserved for future generations, the glorious traditions of their Religious Institute.

It is the Religious order known as the Institute of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, an order which today spans the globe. There is scarcely a spot in the world where the name of God is known that some Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur is not personally serving through religious, educational or charitable institutions; or by proxy, through Tabernacle societies, mission and sodality groups, or other channels used by them in doing their part to fulfill the commands of Christ to His Disciples, "Going therefore teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." (Matthew 28th ch., verses 18 to 20).

Julie Billiart had for an associate in the founding of this Religious Institute, a daughter of the nobility, MADEMOISELLE FRANCOISE BLIN DE BOURDON, whose close friend was MADAME ELIZABETH, sister to King Louis XVI of France. Julie was the daughter of a French shopkeeper. To supplement her father's earnings for the support of his family of seven children, she found employment at the age of 16, in the fields, tilling the soil, sowing the seed and reaping the harvests.

Thus we find in the formation of this Religious Institute in 1806 in Amiens, France, the joining together of kindred souls despite the disparity of their rank. Julie from the nobility of the poor, and Francoise from the nobility of royalty and of the rich, had much in common—their Catholic Faith, their love for the poor, and their burning desire to bring others to a knowledge of God.

Both of them had escaped the purge of the French Revolution during the 1790's. The death of Robespierre saved Francoise, who was imprisoned and had been sentenced to death by the guillotine. Kind friends sought out Julie, and concealed her from her persecutors. So eager were the revolutionists to lay hands upon Julie that it became necessary for her friends to seek new hiding places for her five times within a period of three years.

Julie was 52 years of age when she founded this Religious Institute and Francoise 38 years old. Julie had been bedfast for 22 years, due to paralysis in the lower limbs caused by shock, when an attempt had been made on her father's life.

On the beginning of this, her life's work, she was "miraculously cured" of her infirmities and presided as general superior of her Religious Institute until her death in 1816.

Throughout her invalidism, she drew people to her, particularly the poor of her neighborhood, and instructed them in their religion. She spent her time sewing on altar linens and vestments.

She claims to have had a dream one day, in which she saw Christ suspended from a Cross on Calvary, and surrounding the Cross was a group of women in a religious garb which she had never seen before. In this vision she heard a voice say to her, "Behold the Spiritual Daughters whom I give to you in the Institute which will be marked by my Cross."

In the aftermath of the French Revolution, the need for Religious communities to help in rebuilding the Faith was great. Monasteries and convents had been closed during the Revolution, and members of religious communities were dispersed, or in many instances, suffered death by the guillotine.

The parish priest in Amiens, where Julie now lived, bade her begin instructions in religion to the children of the neighborhood. Despite her physical disability, she obeyed and in 1803 was begun, in this simple manner, the work which was to be formally established in 1806 as a Religious Institute and whose branches were to extend into Ohio and around the world.

Ohio in 1840 was the first mission across the seas to benefit from this foundation. Today almost a century later, this work has expanded until it extends beyond the seven seas, and the Ohio community through its personal responsibility for some of the foreign missions, is actively participating in work of this Institute in the Far East. Eight of their Sisters left Cincinnati in 1929 to establish a girls' boarding school in Hankow and despite Japanese bombs which rained down upon them, but providentially sparing lives, the Sisters carry on, not only with their educational work, but in using their convent as a hospice for hundreds of refugees from all parts of China. These refugees came because they were attracted by the huge American flags painted upon the convent walls and the Cross which surmounts the top of their convent. These signs meant refuge and safety to them.

When Julie established the Religious Institute, she designed the religious habit which the Sisters were to wear from the garb worn by those whom

she had seen in the vision grouped about the Cross. That style of garb continues to be worn today by these Sisters wherever there is a convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.

One rule laid down by Julie was that for all time, the work of the Sisters of the Institute was to be given to the education of youth and from the very beginning of Her Institute it was decreed, that a day school, a boarding school and a free school for poor children be conducted simultaneously, wherever possible.

So religiously did the Ohio group of eight Sisters adhere to this ruling that they refused as a gift the offer of the beautiful site now owned by the Ursulines at Brown County, because its great distance from the city at that time, in 1840, would not permit them to conduct a free school for poor children. Transportation in those days was a problem to be reckoned with, and if parents could not afford to pay for the education of their children, it is not likely that they could afford the heavy transportation cost.

Another rule of Julie was that no matter how great was the need for teachers, or how insistent the demands for their services, that it was wiser to await the time when the Sisters would be adequately prepared for their work. In this, her companion, Francoise, known in religion as SISTER ST. JOSEPH, concurred.

On the simple tombstone that marks the last resting place of Julie Billiart, in Namur, Belgium, to which city the motherhouse of the Religious Institute was transferred in 1807, is to be found this inscription:

"She consecrated the best days of her life to the education of youth and to the foundation of excellent schools, justly considered the bulwark of religion and morality."

Julie Billiart won praise from Pope Leo XIII in 1889 when he declared that "Julie had practiced the theological and moral virtues in a heroic degree." He directed the degree of heroicity of her virtues be published without delay.

The Congregation of Rites in Rome, adjudged reports of cures, accredited to her, by those who had pleaded her intercession for them following her death in 1816, as being miracles, and on Dec. 10, 1905, Pope Leo's successor, Pope Pius X, concurred in their judgment. The following March 4, 1906, he proclaimed to the Cardinals and Consultors of Rites, that the solemn beatification of Julie could be proclaimed with certainty and security. This public proclamation took place on March 19, 1906 and the solemn beatification took place in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, amid great splendor and solemnity on May 13, 1906. At this ceremony she was given the title of Blessed Julie, and it is by this title that she is reverently known today to the nearly 4,000 of her Sisters scattered throughout the world. Likewise to the more than 200,000 children whom the Sisters teach, and the many thousands of Alumnae, from their academies and colleges in America, and in other parts of the world.

If Bishop Purcell, who became the second Bishop of Cincinnati in 1833, had not promised an American nun, to call upon her sister, Baroness de Coppens, upon the occasion of a visit to Europe in 1839, the great endowments of this Religious Institute, might have been denied Ohio. It was on one of his several trips to Europe to beg money with which to build schools and churches, and to seek volunteers among the clergy and religious in the building up of the Church in Ohio.

He had never heard of this Religious Institute. Upon calling at the home of the Baroness, he learned that she was in Namur, making a retreat at the Convent of Notre Dame. Desirous of fulfilling his promise he made the trip to Namur, and there met the Baroness and made the acquaintance of the Superior, Mother Ignatius Goethals. Before another year had elapsed, he invited the Sisters to come to Ohio.

They arrived the evening of Oct. 31, 1840, and were given hospitality for six weeks in the convent of the Sisters of Charity, who had been the first to come to Ohio, in 1829.

The small house on Sycamore St., which had been provided for the Sisters, proved inadequate for their educational program. For themselves, they sought only shelter, no luxuries; but for the children, who enrolled immediately, they sought the best that could be provided. The Notre Dame Convent, Sixth St., Cincinnati, now in use almost a century, was purchased. It was known as the Spencer Mansion at the time of its purchase and it was bought for $24,000.

On Jan. 18, 1841, less than three months after their arrival, they opened their academy, known as the Young Ladies Institute and Boarding School. Until Sept., 1938, it served as a day school and academy. It now serves as the mission house for Sisters who attend to the duties of the Xavier Day Nursery, and who teach in several of the parish schools in Cincinnati. Art and music classes are also conducted from here.

For 82 years, from 1833 until 1915, when St. Rita's school for the Deaf was opened as a diocesan Institute, the Sisters conducted a school for deaf mutes in this convent. One of the Sisters in charge of the school, SISTER MARIE THERESE was trained by Alexander Bell, in his experimental school for the Deaf in Washington, D. C., and the work of the Sisters received high commendation from the famous inventor on the occasion of a visit to the school.

When St. Rita's school for the deaf was opened as a boarding school and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, SISTER MARIA ANTONIO, another Notre Dame sister, specially trained in this work, instructed the two Sisters of Charity. All of the equipment used by the Notre Dame Sisters, in their instruction of the deaf, was donated to St. Rita's new school.

Time marched on rapidly for these Sisters of Notre Dame. The Sisters term their first decade in Cincinnati as being marked by a "tropical growth."

Postulants for the Religious Institute, desiring to dedicate their lives to religion, and pupils came in large numbers and with these came also increased demands upon the time of the Sisters.

In 1845 their first branching out from Cincinnati took place. Five Sisters accepted the invitation of Father Rappe to help him establish a school in Toledo. Father Rappe who was to become the first Bishop of the new diocese of Cleveland, established in 1847, had accompanied the Sisters to Ohio in 1840. He came on a similar mission to theirs, to give his services to the struggling church in Ohio.

The Maumee fever was raging in Toledo at the time, and whole families were being stricken.

The year Bishop Purcell became Bishop of Cincinnati, a diocese had been established in Michigan with Detroit as the episcopal see, and Bishop Purcell's territory now included only Ohio. The Cincinnati diocese in its original set-up in 1821 included Ohio and Michigan. He, like his predecessor traveled about the State and kept in constant touch with his flock. His priests and people knew of his journeys through Ohio, from the letters he sent to the Catholic Telegraph, Ohio's first English Catholic paper, which was established in Cincinnati in 1831.

In one of these letters he wrote of the Notre Dame Sisters, whom he visited in 1846:

"We cannot sufficiently admire the heroism with which these Sisters, with the humble but confident hope of being useful to religion and society, disregarded the fears of the "Maumee" fever, from which, through the divine blessings on such devotedness as theirs, they have experienced that there was nothing to fear . . . The Sisters of Notre Dame will not be forgotten in future years when the earliest and most efficient pioneers are commemorated." Sister Louis de Gonzagues, who headed the original band of eight from Namur, became superior of the Toledo mission group.

The Sisters remained only two years in Toledo and returned to Cincinnati. A year later, in 1849, they received a call to teach in schools in Boston and Roxbury, Mass.

One of the five who went to Toledo, Sister Aloysius was appointed superior of the group sent to Massachusetts, and quite unconsciously she made history when, in 1854, she publicly and vigorously opposed proposed legislation in the Massachusetts State Legislature, which, if passed, would permit violation of the rights of convent groups.

So valiantly did she defend the right of privacy for the Religious Sisterhoods that many Protestants rallied to her support and the bill was defeated.

In the period of 40 years, from 1845 to 1886, the original foundation expanded from one convent to 28, its members from eight Sisters to 800, and its pupils from 30 to 23,000.

Today in the United States, convents that have branched from the Cincinnati motherhouse have a total of 2,080 Religious. They conduct 45 high schools; three colleges; four teachers training schools, and teach in 100 elementary schools. They teach a total of 52,842 children in the United States. In Ohio they teach in 33 grade schools; six high schools. Three of these high schools are in Cincinnati, and others are in Reading, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio.

The Summit Country Day school, located on East Walnut Hills, has gained national renown for its progressive methods of education. This site was purchased by the Sisters in 1888.

In 1860 the attractive site at Reading, Ohio, now the Motherhouse, was purchased.

An important part in the almost phenominal growth and expansion of the Religious Institute's program prior to and since 1886, when she became superior, was played by SUSAN McGROATY of Cincinnati, who was one of the first pupils in the Sixth St. Convent, in 1840. She was the very first Ohioan to enter this Religious Institute for service in Religion. She became known in religion as Sister Julia.

She it was who visioned an even broader expansion of educational opportunities for women, when in 1900 she established Trinity College in Washington, D. C. The site for this was purchased in 1897 and consisted of thirty-three acres of land, located in Brookland, D. C., a suburb of Washington and in close proximity to the Pontificial University, known as Catholic University.

The first class of 22 students enrolled on Nov. 7, 1900. In this class was a Youngstown, Ohio woman, FLORENCE RUDGE McGAHAN, who, upon her graduation, became one of the compilers for the Catholic Encyclopaedia and translated much of the research material for the many volumes of information from French into English. One of the chief works in which the Sisters were pioneers from the very founding of the Institute in France, has been to train and to instruct children for reception of the Blessed Eucharist and today in Ohio Sisters are engaged in this extra curricula activity of instructing in religion, children who do not attend parish schools.

Another work worthy of note was the thirty years service of the Sisters headed by SISTER FRANCIS REGIS, Cincinnati, among the colored children of St. Ann's parish. This work was carried on from 1897 until 1927, when the Blessed Sacrament Sisters, founded by Katherine Drexel, of the famous Drexel Banking family of Philadelphia, took over the work. The present Madonna High School was once the Notre Dame academy conducted for the colored boys and girls. The Sisters now teach the colored children of St. John's high school, Dayton.

In the letters of Mother Julie Billiart, carefully preserved in the motherhouse at Namur, Belgium, are to be found admonitions and injunctions to

the various superior of the convents over which she presided as General Superior. Some of these letters, which portray gems of wisdom and educational ideas far in advance of her time, merit recording here. They not only throw light upon the great qualities of mind and soul of Blessed Julie, but they serve also to emphasize the importance which she placed upon religion as necessary in the full education of the child.

"The teachers of Our Institute must have but one aim in education, to train up Christian mothers and Christian families."

"Courage, my dear good Daughters, make use of every moment that you have to improve yourself. Go on with the studies that are useful, even necessary for you."

"Children are not disciplined in a day. Consolation will come. But do not be in a greater hurry than God. He is so patient with us all. Let us follow His example. What matter if few seem to profit by the Grace of God? Let us go on sowing the seed, it is God who gives the increase. A little patience, and you will see the fruit."

"The Christian schoolmistress must before all else be pious; but hers must be piety which unites the soul to God, makes it lean on God only, work for God, and always in His presence. Remember all your life if you are not 'interior,' you may seem to yourself to have done a great deal for the welfare of the children committed to your care, but you will have made a noise—nothing more. A single word spoken by an interior soul, is worth more than the longest sermon in the world."

"The dignity of the child must never be lost sight of in the exercise of authority. Above all things, speak with respect to the children if you wish them to respect and love you."

"If you do not look after temporal things, I shall always say that your piety cannot be genuine; for we are made up of soul and body and both must be cared for. In the boarding schools the food should be wholesome, the cooking well done; above all, give the children good bread. Teach them to love nature and let them have little gardens to care for."

"In your instructions often say: 'A woman ought to be able to do everything for herself. She should be ready, if necessary, to do without all service and know how to make use of everything. If you are not obliged to work for yourselves, work for the poor. There are always unfortunate people who need help.'"

"Teach your children all kinds of needlework from the elements of sewing and the making of garments to church work embroidered in gold and silver."

"Needless to say, a Sister of Notre Dame's highest ambition should be to give solid instruction in Christian Doctrine and in Christian Ethics."

The Sisters of Notre Dame have faithfully cherished these admonitions of Blessed Mother Julie, written more than a century ago. They have not

only cherished them, but obeyed them. In order to adequately prepare themselves for the high and noble profession of teaching, the Sisters pursue higher studies in Universities. It is a rule of the Institute in Ohio that any Sister showing a special talent shall be encouraged to pursue higher studies for necessary development.

The educational facilities of Cincinnati afforded through the Athenaeum, the Archdiocesan College, Xavier University, The University of Cincinnati, The Cincinnati College and the Cincinnati Museum of Art, are used by the Sisters. Others have studied in Trinity College and Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Notre Dame University, Loyola and De Paul Universities, Chicago; University of Dayton; St. Mary's of the Springs, at Columbus. Still others have worked at Columbia University, New York; and Western Reserve in Cleveland.

One of the favorite sayings of Blessed Julie, and one which is repeated daily in the spiritual readings of the Sisters is this:

"A Sister of Notre Dame must leave God a completely free hand in dealing with her."

Because the original eight Sisters who left their motherhouse in Namur had such implicit faith in God and resigned all else to His will, Ohio generally and the field of education particularly, have been the beneficiaries of a heritage that is beyond human ability to evaluate.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

Another branch of Notre Dame nuns who look to Mother Julie Billiart as their foundress, have provincial houses in Cleveland and in Toledo. In 1874 eight Sisters came from Coesfield, Germany and located in Cleveland. The German foundation had been established in 1850 by two women, Aldegonda Wolbring, known in religion as SISTER MARY ALOYSIA and Lisette Kuehling, in religion, SISTER MARY IGNATIA. They had received their training for the religious life in the convent of the Nuns of Notre Dame de Namur, located in Amersfoert, Holland, and immediately following their religious profession came to their native Coesfield at the invitation of their pastor, the Rev. Theodore Elting, to establish a convent there.

The religious persecution of Bismarck's which began in 1871, caused the Sisters to look elsewhere for fields of service and Bishop Richard Gilmour of Cleveland graciously extended the hospitality of his diocese, in 1874. It is from this Cleveland foundation that two other provincial houses have been established, one in Covington, Ky., and the other in Toledo, Ohio.

In the Toledo convent, located at Secor and Monroe Sts., resides SISTER JUSTINIA, an 88 year old nun, who observed her 70th anniversary of religious profession in March, 1939. She was one of the exiled nuns who came to America in 1875, a year after the Cleveland convent was opened.

The Sisters of Notre Dame are primarily an order of teachers and consequently every advantage is afforded them to fully qualify for this important

role. As early as 1874, when the first group of eight Sisters came to Cleveland, six of these were fully accredited teachers and in the several years which followed, when the fury of the Kulturkamp forced nuns of all religious orders to flee Germany, of the 200 who came to Cleveland in 1875 and 1876, all of them were fully accredited teachers—only the English language was foreign to them, but this barrier was soon eliminated.

Notre Dame's first school in Ohio was St. Peter's school in Cleveland and other parish schools, mostly of German people, were soon staffed by these Sisters. They became known in the present area of the Toledo diocese in 1876 when Sisters took charge of St. Joseph's school, Fremont and St. John's school, Delphos.

Sister Mary Aloysia who was one of the founders of the German convent, was among the eight who came to Cleveland in 1874. She was the daughter of a metallist, who was financially able to give his daughter every educational advantage. Because she had a desire to work among poor children, she enrolled in the Teacher Training College at Muenster conducted by Bernard Overberg. She successfully passed the State Teachers examination and was engaged in school work in Coesfield before entering upon the religious life.

MOTHER MARY CHRYSOSTOM superior of the German convent at the time of her exile, was the foundress of the American foundation in Cleveland. She was the daughter of J. C. Heck, musical director and virtuoso, and she, too, had been given an excellent education. She excelled in the arts and languages. Music, French and fancy needlework were studied under private tutors. She received her formal schooling from the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, a religious order already known to Ohio. Mother Chrysostom also had a Teachers certificate upon her arrival in America.

It was under such well trained leaders that the Notre Dame Sisters began their work in Ohio and in Kentucky, and to this day the same high standards of teaching qualifications are maintained.

In the Cleveland provincial house, of the 577 members, 179 hold Bachelor degrees, 47 Masters, six Doctors of philosophy and two registered Nurses with Bachelor of Science degrees.

In the Toledo convent of 260 members, many hold bachelor and masters degrees, two are now working towards their doctorate degrees. One of these SISTER M. IMMACULATE has initiated the movement to teach Latin in the elementary schools of the Toledo diocese and has already completed the fourth in the series of text books for this special work.

The Cleveland Sisters are in charge of the model elementary school which is an important part of the Teachers Training School of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Among the first pupils of the Cleveland foundation, were two who rose to high positions in the Notre Dame order. One MOTHER MARY EVARISTA,

the present provincial superior of the Cleveland convent, and MOTHER MARY FERDINAND, who was provincial superior from 1931 to 1934 of the Toledo provincialate, established in Toledo in 1924. Mother Evarista was Anna Harks. Her parents, of pioneer German families of Cleveland, were among those who extended hospitality to the exiled nuns upon their arrival in Cleveland in 1874.

In 1877, under Mother Chrysostom's leadership, the first convent was erected on Superior Ave. and 17th Sts., Cleveland. It continued to be the property of the Notre Dame nuns, and for many years served as a girl's academy. It is now a residence hall for business women and serves also as a down town religious center for week end spiritual retreats for women. The Provincial house is now located in Ansel Rd., on a site overlooking Rockefeller Park.

The Cleveland sisters also conduct Notre Dame Academy and Notre Dame College in Cleveland; teach in 14 parochial schools in Cleveland, five of which have high schools in connection with the elementary schools. Within the Cleveland diocese, but outside of Cleveland, they teach in parish schools in Avon, Canton, Elyria, Independence, Lorain, Massillon, No. Ridgeville, Sheffield, Suffield, Warren and Youngstown. They conduct junior high and elementary schools at Canton and Warren. Some of their members are on the faculty of Catholic Sisters College, Cleveland.

In 1923 a group left for Brazil to engage in missionary and educational work, and on three different occasions since, others have left the Cleveland convent to join the original group. They conduct also St. Joseph's orphanage at Superior, Wis., and are in charge of the domestic work at Holy Cross Seminary, Notre Dame, Ind. They conduct schools in Huntington Park, Watts, Maywood and Hollywood in California and St. Thomas' school, Memphis, Tenn.

The teaching personnel in the Toledo convent numbers 200 and includes 10 Sisters who are on the faculty of Central Catholic High School, Toledo; two as full time instructors and one full time librarian at DeSales College, Toledo. They conduct Notre Dame academy and "Ladyfield" private school in Toledo and teach in 25 parish elementary and five parish high schools in the Toledo diocese. Ten of these are located in Toledo and one each is in Delphos, Fremont, Peru, Maumee, Napoleon, Norwalk, Crestline, Fostoria, Sandusky, Monroeville, Leipsic, Shelby Settlement, Raab, Momenectown, Bellevue and Defiance.

LAYWOMEN

The laywoman's part in early days of the Catholic Church in Ohio was hidden for the most part but throughout the history of the church in Ohio there is evidences of the persuasiveness, the loyalty, the devotion, and the zeal of Catholic women. While their work in pioneer days consisted mainly of the faithful performance of their duties, yet, in such performance, there

were deeds worthy of remembrance, even though they were accepted as mere performance of duties.

Catherine Dittoe in 1818 need not have signed away the title to 320 acres of land to be used for Church purposes, yet she did so willingly, solely for the purpose of establishing a permanent foundation for the Catholic Church in Ohio.

Were it not for the records in the Perry County Court, this act of hers might have gone on down virtually unknown through the ages and her praises for this generous act remained unsung. The land still remains today in possession of the Order of Saint Dominic, a religious order of men, founded in the thirteenth century, whose American foundation in Springfield, Kentucky in 1818, was due to the efforts of Father Fenwick, its first superior.

The influence of this act of Catherine Dittoe has been felt throughout Ohio. Neighboring cities of Lancaster, Chillicothe and other nearby places had the opportunity for religious services because of her act which made it possible for a permanent foundation to be laid for the Catholic Church in Ohio.

It was from this center at Somerset, Ohio, that missionaries, priests of the Dominican Order, traveled to the remote corners of Ohio and even into Michigan, preaching the Catholic Faith. Even today, more than a century later, the Somerset foundation of the Dominican Order, made possible through the gift of Catherine Dittoe, continues to wield a great influence in the religious life of Ohio. Her act might well be likened to the cornerstone, upon which is being built in Ohio today a great superstructure of religious ideals like the cathedrals of Europe which were centuries in the building. Each generation of women, since her day has offered its own contribution of service and achievements, keeping in mind always the objective towards which they are striving and obediently and graciously responding to the call of their spiritual and civic leaders.

MARIA BOYLE, who was to do her part in the generation which followed Catherine Dittoe, was brought up in the home of her aunt, SUSAN GILLESPIE BEECHER and Uncle Philomen Beecher, following the death of her mother when Maria was a small child. Maria's parents, Hugh Boyle and Ellen Gillespie Boyle and the Beechers had preceded the Dittoes to Ohio by a few years, and considered themselves neighbors even though there was a difference of eighteen miles. The Dittoes lived at Somerset and the Boyles and Beechers at Lancaster.

The fact that there was a church at Somerset, and that a log cabin church had also been erected at Lancaster with the permanent pastorate at Somerset, from which center priests visited Lancaster once a month, was another bond that brought these families closer together.

Meanwhile Maria Boyle became of age, and in due time married Thomas Ewing, a lawyer. He had practiced law in Lancaster following his graduation from Ohio University at Athens and was one in the first class of two to be graduated from Ohio University in 1815. During the five years that intervened

between his graduation and his marriage, on Jan. 7, 1820, Ewing established a reputation as a distinguished barrister. He prospered in this profession, and so was able to provide a very comfortable home for his wife.

He was instrumental in establishing the famous Coon-skin library of Athens County, which was made possible by a donation of ten skins from Ewing and skins from others in the county. The first collection of skins brought in a total of $73.50 when sold in Massachusetts and with this money as many books of the classics as the money would buy were obtained.

Mr. Ewing had for a sponsor Charles Sherman, a lawyer, and father of Civil War General Sherman. He was one of the trustees of Ohio University who with his wife Mary Hoyt, a graduate from an Eastern school, had come on from Connecticut to settle in Lancaster. MARY HOYT SHERMAN was about ten years older than Maria Boyle Ewing, but despite this difference in ages they were very close friends, and when William Tecumseh Sherman was born on February 8, 1820, Maria Boyle Ewing was the first to greet the new babe and his mother.

Thomas Ewing had prospered as a lawyer and his business sent him on many trips throughout the State so that he was absent from home a great deal. He had built what was regarded as a mansion on the site of a hill and this home served as a house of hospitality to Father Fenwick on the occasion of his visits to Lancaster.

A small log cabin church had been built in Lancaster but no resident priest had been assigned as pastor. Father Fenwick and his nephew, Father Dominic Young, would visit Lancaster once a month, remain a week in the Ewing home, instructing adults and children and on these occasions the Ewing home not only became a house of hospitality for the priests but became also a religious school for the children and adults of the neighborhood. On the intervening Sundays Mrs. Ewing would pile as many people as possible into her carriage and drive the eighteen miles to Somerset, Ohio to attend Mass and religious instructions. Mr. Ewing, when away, would hurry home so as to accompany his wife to Somerset for Mass though he was not a Catholic.

While the Ewings prospered, the Shermans experienced financial reverses, and in June 1829 Charles Sherman died, leaving his widow and a family of eleven children impoverished. The Ewing children and the Sherman children grew up together and were inseparable. In the desire to ease a burden, Thomas Ewing proposed to Mrs. Sherman, that "Cump" Sherman, as William Tecumseh Sherman was known, be allowed to come to live with the Ewings and to share the home with the six Ewing children.

Among the Ewing children was Ellen Ewing, born October 4, 1824. Ellen and "Cumpy" were playmates, later sweethearts, and together they have written another interesting chapter in the history of Ohio and the nation.

Ellen's mother had received her education in a private school in Lancaster taught by a James Hunter and later studied in Washington, D. C. in one of the convents there. Among the well-to-do of that period, the convent school training for non-Catholic as well as Catholic girls was most popular.

To Mrs. Ewing, perhaps, must go the credit for establishing the first Ladies Aid Society in the Catholic Church in Ohio. The group which she organized really had no name; it was just a group of her neighbors, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, whom she had invited to meet with her in her home to sew and to assist in the work of the small Catholic Church of Lancaster.

Mr. Ewing, in 1831, was elected Ohio Senator and was required to spend much of his time in Washington, D. C., while the family home was still continued in Lancaster. Ellen was her father's favorite. Thomas Ewing by his eloquence and his learning had won the affection and admiration of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and these two men were frequent visitors in the Ewing home at Lancaster. Ellen and "Cumpy" often were eavesdroppers to the arguments and discussions concerning the Constitution and the Union, and although still mere babies, what they heard impressed them.

The Ewing home was the scene of many social gatherings and on one occasion, Mrs. Thomas Ewing made the society page of the newspapers when mention was made of a party which the Ewings gave for their distinguished visitor, Daniel Webster. This was in 1835, so, even in those days, the society page editor had come into being.

A frequent visitor to the Ewing home was a cousin of Mrs. Ewing's, James G. Blaine, who was years later, in 1884, to oppose Grove Cleveland for the presidency. Of the Ewing hospitality he said, that he had never visited any home where he was made to feel so welcome.

During Mrs. Ewing's residence in Washington, her house was the center also of many notable social gatherings in which distinguished guests took part, among them men whose names are famous in history, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and others.

John Calhoun wrote in her album: "I obey with pleasure your command to record my name in this album, accompanied with my best wishes for your health and happiness." On another occasion Daniel Webster wrote: "I am happy, my dear Mrs. Ewing, to have an opportunity of placing among the contents of this little volume the assurance of my sincere regard and warm wishes for you and yours."

General William H. Harrison, who was the successful Whig candidate for the presidency in 1840, was another to add his name and his greetings to Mrs. Ewing's album. He wrote, "Accept dear Madam, my best wishes for your own happiness and that of your interesting family."

Mr. Ewing was named Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's cabinet, and his 16 year old daughter Ellen had the pleasure of attending with her father the inauguration of President Harrison.

When the Ex-Emperor Iturbide of Mexico sold his household goods at auction in Washington, Thomas Ewing attended the sale, and among the treasures he purchased for his wife and which he had sent on to Lancaster were a small rosewood piano with candle rests on either side; some oil paintings, inlaid tables, silver, and other luxuries.

One can easily appreciate the asset to the community of such a person as Maria Boyle Ewing. Having so much in common with her husband and sharing in so many of the delightful and informative conversations engaged in by him and his friends in governmental circles, it is not hard to imagine that here was a woman not only cultured and spiritually minded, but well informed and civic purposed as well.

Mark and Samuel Howe conducted a private school in Lancaster by the time Ellen was ready for school and with other children of the community she attended this school. Latin and Greek as well as the common branches were taught by these brothers and in between times Ellen attended a French School for the study of French and music.

She was later placed in the school at Somerset, Ohio, conducted by the Sisters of Saint Dominic while her parents were in Washington.

But Ellen had been accustomed to a rather care-free life, and no doubt the strict discipline of a boarding school for girls palled on her. When given permission one day to accompany another student to the postoffice to get the convent mail, she noted the stage coach standing in front of the tavern, jumped in, and hid herself in back of the stage.

It so happened that an uncle was a passenger on the stage. He took charge of Ellen and escorted her to her home. It was a much chagrined girl who returned to school after a few days. The coolness with which she was received by the Sister in charge was sufficient punishment. Ellen never played truant again.

She later went to school to the Visitation Nuns at Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, D. C. and it was while a student here that she became an aide for the Catholic Church in Ohio.

In the meantime, Catholics of Lancaster had outgrown the old log cabin church and a new one was being built. Maria Boyle Ewing was one of the prominent movers in the project. She organized the women of the community to sew on altar linens and vestments. They also gave a financial contribution which made it possible for the new church to be plastered and made ready for use, long before the scheduled time.

Ellen was the shopper for the family while in Washington and almost every letter from her mother brought forth a request for something or other and ended always with an appeal for her to solicit aid for "our poor struggling church."

In the meantime, "Cumpy" Sherman had been sent to West Point, was graduated and received an army assignment. Correspondence between Ellen

and "Cumpy" continued. Ellen, like her mother, grew up to be devout, civic minded, and deeply interested in affairs of government and church. She was the soul of culture and great dignity and charm.

Ellen's school days ended in February, 1842, and she returned home with her father, the proud possessor of two gold medals, one for music, as she was an accomplished harpist, and another for "superior excellence" in the senior circle, and still another award in drawing.

Ellen began to take over the responsibilities of the household, since her mother now was ill a great deal of the time. As one of her daily tasks, she took care of the altars at Saint Mary's Church across the way from her home, and placed fresh flowers daily upon the altars.

Ellen and her mother visited the poor of the city, and on more than one occasion when the mother in the family died, it was not unusual for the Ewings, mother and daughter, to bundle up the children and bring them to their home until some disposition could be made for them. Some of these became permanent guests. It became necessary to enlarge the house; the stables, and on some occasions, Mr. Ewing's law offices, were taken possession of in order to keep children from the alms house or orphanage.

Mrs. Ewing and her husband traveled to Cincinnati in November of 1845 to attend the dedication of the new Saint Peter's Cathedral there, and she wrote a glowing account of the ceremonies to Ellen. "To give you any idea of the splendor of the Church, the heavenly music, the grand and imposing ceremony would be impossible. Therefore I will not attempt it. I will tell you all the rest of the news when I write again."

The dedication ceremonies must have carried over for some time, because Mrs. Ewing writes again: "I have been so busy attending church that I have not had time to go to the mantua makers to see about fashions and to get patterns. We have three or four Masses every morning, and a sermon every evening since Sunday. We have had a great and glorious time. I do not ever expect to be again so happy on earth as I have been in the past week."

When women went traveling in those days they kept in mind the interests of their neighbors and friends. On this same visit to Cincinnati, she informs Ellen that she does not notice any difference in the styles worn in Cincinnati from those worn at home in Lancaster, and then she writes: "Tell Louise I could not advise her how to have her dress made to be most in style." She continued—"dresses are worn shorter than formerly, two wide flounces are used frequently; waists are very long, very high in the neck; tight sleeves with trimming running up them to the elbow (or cut with scallops laced together with a cord) and a white undersleeve of course all the way down."

About the same time that Maria Boyle Ewing was starting her work for the Catholic Church in Southern Ohio, two other women, MARGARET SHEHY McALLISTER and MARY SHEHY WOODS, daughters of Daniel

Shehy, who settled in Youngstown, Ohio in 1796, were beginning their work for the Church.

On Father Fenwick's first visit to the northeastern section of Ohio, said to be about 1817, he found a colony of Irish and German Catholics near Dungannon. They had come from the Allegheny mountain regions. Some had emigrated from Europe and were employed on the Ohio River canal. He offered Mass and administered the Sacraments in a frame house of Daniel McAllister, which still stands in Dungannon, in Columbiana County, a short distance from the Ohio River.

Daniel McAllister's wife, Margaret Shehy, was the daughter of Daniel Shehy, who settled in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1796. Shehy had emigrated from Ireland. He had the background for the study of law, a study which he pursued in New York while employed as a court clerk. He was also a surveyor and so, when John Young purchased from the Connecticut Land Company the land which now constitutes Youngstown, and is named for John Young, Shehy was induced by Young to accompany him as a surveyor and to locate in the township.

Shehy is believed to have been a member of the surveying party which accompanied Moses Cleaveland to the Western Reserve to plot out the land in the Western Reserve area. It is for this Moses Cleaveland that the city of Cleveland is named.

With $2,000 in gold, Shehy purchased 1,000 acres of land in Youngstown Township from John Young, 400 acres were on the north side of the Mahoning River, and 600 acres on the south side.

Shehy's great great granddaughter, GERTRUDE WOODS GREINER, of Youngstown, in a brief history of the Shehy family in Youngstown and in Ohio, describes the first cabin of her ancestor as "made of rough logs, about 16 by 20 feet, one story high, all in one room, which served as a kitchen, sitting and bed room. The space between the logs being well filled with clay mortar, made it warm. The big open fireplace, five or six feet wide, a good devourer of wood. The chimney outside the walls, made of split lath, well mortared. The roof made of clapboards, three or four feet long, weighed down with rough logs. Shingles were a thing unknown, as there were no nails to put them on. One door opening and one window. The first season the only door was a quilt, as there was no boards to make one. The floor was made of split logs, dressed level. When they got a door of boards, it was hung with wooden hinges and wooden laths with a string through to the outside. No locks were needed in those days except a pin over the latch at night to keep wild animals out."

It was to this house that Daniel Shehy brought his bride, Jane McLain, whom he met in Beaver, when he had gone with others of the settlers to celebrate the Fourth of July. She was born in Westmoreland County and her people located in what is now known as Pittsburgh. The honeymoon trip

from Beaver to Youngstown was on horseback, both of them riding Shehy's horse.

Catherine Shehy, their daughter, was born in 1799 and is believed to be the first white child born in Youngstown, Ohio. She married Neil Campell.

Other children born were Robert in 1801, Mary, wife of William Woods in 1803, John, born 1805, Daniel Jr., 1808, Margaret, wife of Daniel McAllister, 1810, Lucious, 1813, James, 1816 and Jane, wife of John Lett, 1818.

As the Shehy family increased, they built near the same place, a double log house, two stories high, or rather two houses, with a six foot hall between them, in the custom of that day. The hall was open at one end and here were deposited the riding and pack saddles, axes and other tools and an endless assortment of bric-a-bac. Shehy and his family lived in this house until his death in 1834 at the age of 75 years.

In this primitive forest of Youngstown, wild animals and a subdued but not an entirely defeated band of Indians roamed. Women lived constantly in fear during the absence of their husbands from home for one particular trait of the Indians was to await the departure of the husbands on a long journey to incite fear in the wife and her children.

On one such occasion, two Indians called at the Shehy home, struck a tomahawk in a log and went into the cabin. They looked into every corner of the house, examined the crib in which Mrs. Shehy's two babies were sleeping, fondled them, and then left saying that they would do no harm. Their quest was for salt, a scarce commodity, and very expensive, as it sold for $10 per bushel.

Part of the time of the early settlers was given to following the trails of animals in search for salt springs. Otherwise all salt had to be hauled by wagon over the mountains. So scarce a commodity was it, that with the discoveries of salt springs in Ohio, the government decreed that these should be set aside for all of the people in order to prevent a monopoly. The government not only refused to sell the lands but also reserved a sufficient amount of timber about each salt spring as to afford plenty of wood for fire with which to boil down the brine.

Others from the Connecticut and Allegheny regions joined the Youngstown colony and soon a thriving community was being developed. Forests were being cleared, saw mills erected. The men used the day time for tilling, building and repairing, and at night, wood fires served a double purpose, to clear the forests and to drive away the wild animals that could not stand the brilliant lights.

Mrs. Shehy became quite the aristocrat of the neighborhood when she came into possession of a hand mill with which to grind the corn for her family. It was much in use by her neighbors.

A distance of thirty miles to Beaver had to be traveled in the early days for the bare sustenances of life. All wearing apparel was of home spun, and traveling on foot or by horseback was the only mode of conveyance.

Shehy, with others of the settlers, had difficulty with John Young over clear titles to the land which he purchased and this necessitated several trips back to Connecticut. The trips were made on foot and in the winter time, as it was the only time that he could be away from his work. Out of the 1,000 acres, when litigation was completed, he was allowed only 320 acres.

Upon the death of Daniel Shehy in 1834 he divided his property among his children. One of his daughters, MARY SHEHY WOODS, inherited an uncleared portion of its estate. When she had cleared and plotted it into lots, she gave a portion of it to the Valley Mill Company, now the Republic Steel Corporation, as an inducement towards developing an industrial area in the section. The mill was established. Her father and others of her family were honored long after in this connection, for in Youngstown, Ohio, today, such streets as Shehy, Emma, Albert are named for this family. A public school, Shehy School, is also named for Daniel Shehy.

Among the orphans who found refuge in the Ewing home at Lancaster, Ohio, were two, FANNY O'NEIL, whom Ellen Ewing regarded as a sister, as she was mothered by Mrs. Ewing almost from infancy, and ELIZA MARIA GILLESPIE, some eight months younger than Ellen, a daughter of John Purcell Gillespie, a first cousin of Ellen's mother.

Eliza Gillespie was born in Brownsville, Pa., and her childhood playmate was "Jimmy" Blaine, her first cousin, who was later to become one of America's great statesmen.

Fanny O'Neil was born in Lancaster, Ohio. Eliza Gillespie, upon the death of her father in 1836, came to Lancaster, Ohio, to live with the Ewings. Eliza's mother later married William Phelan, who became one of the great benefactors of the Holy Cross order of Nuns at Notre Dame, Ind.

Fanny and Eliza both studied with the Dominican Sisters at Somerset, Ohio and Eliza later continued her studies with the Visitandines, a cloistered order of Nuns at Georgetown, D. C., in the same convent where her cousin, Ellen Ewing, was a student.

Both of these orphans carried from the Ewing home the religious and cultural atmosphere that dominated it and in their chosen fields were able to extend this influence beyond the borders of Ohio. Fanny O'Neil as SISTER ALOYSI of the Dominican Order of Nuns, was to be the first from Ohio to volunteer for work in education and orphanage care in the new diocese of Monterey, Cal., established in 1850, Eliza Maria Gillespie, as SISTER MARY ANGELA of the Holy Cross order of Notre Dame, Ind., made a name which still ranks high in the history of Catholic Education in America.

One of Sister Angela's biographers, a Sister of her community, writes of her: "Lives of the great as a rule leave little private history to record. Those who spend themselves for others have a beautiful inner life, of which only God can write the biography.

"Among the American women who have done great things for God and country, for Mother Church and for the cause of Catholic education, Mother Mary Angela of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, ranks with the highest and noblest. The outer story of her life and its accomplishments is written across the United States, in schools, in orphan asylums, in hospitals, in homes wherein fine women do honor to the training received from the Sisters of the Holy Cross; but the inner story of her life is written within the Book of Life by the Hand that is over and above the Universe."

Sister Angela was vested in the habit of the Holy Cross order March 19, 1853, and was immediately sent to France, where the Mother House of the Sisters was located, to make her novitiate (to prepare for full entrance into the religious life of the community) and to study at the same time the best methods of teaching the deaf and dumb. Upon her return from France in February, 1854, she was placed in charge of the school conducted by the Sisters, at their first American foundation, in Bertrand, Mich. Evidence of her unusual ability is noted in the fact that almost from her very entrance into this community she was a member of the administrative body of the Religious order, continued in this capacity until her death in 1887, and is regarded as the first American born foundress of the order.

She collaborated with Orestes Brownson, one of America's too little known philosophers, essayists and brilliant writers of Catholic Apologetics, in the compilation of text books for Catholic schools. She joined with her brother, Rev. Neil Gillespie and Father Edward Sorin, French born and founder of the Holy Cross order of Priests and Nuns in America, in establishing the magazine "Ave Maria" published at Notre Dame, Ind., a weekly which has appeared continuously since its founding in 1865.

When the Civil War broke out, Mother Angela, at the request of the U. S. Government, established three hospitals in Memphis, Tenn., for the care of wounded soldiers and she headed the army of 80 nurses who volunteered for war services.

Of her service, General Grant wrote, "She is a woman of rare charm of manner, unusual ability and marvelous executive talent."

ELIZA ALLEN STARR, who was the first woman to receive the Laetare Medal from Notre Dame University, receiving this award in 1865, and who as a teacher of literature and director of art in St. Mary's at Notre Dame, Ind., was associated with Mother Angela, wrote of her:

"Who does not remember her, who saw her during those years, as a veritable inspiration, and recall the fact that, whether at St. Mary's or Chicago, Philadelphia or Washington (cities where schools of her Order were conducted), there was that in her presence which put the highest ideals of education before directresses, teachers and pupils?

"School books—a whole series, according to the best models in use, adapted to all the grades of the schools taught by the Order, academic or

parochial—were in progress; the deaf-mutes were under instruction, and she seemed perfectly absorbed in the work of Catholic Education when the beat of the drum, calling on the nation to arm for the defense of 'the Stars and Stripes,' broke the stillness of the seclusion even of St. Mary's."

Another biographer wrote:

"The good done by Mother Angela and Her Sisters who served as nurses during the Civil War can be humanly estimated only by the suffering soldiers in the warehouses and sheds that masqueraded as hospitals. This period is another chapter written for Heaven's eyes only."

In the interest of her Religious community Mother Angela traveled abroad frequently, and St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Ind., today bears eloquent testimony to her exquisite and artistic taste, in the rare paintings, tapestries and other works of art of which the Sisters are the proud owners.

Despite her 34 years of arduous service in the Church, she was known to say frequently before her death: "Oh, I greatly fear the judgment of God and unless I am aided by the charity of others, what shall I do? My soul is filled with terror when I think how worse than empty handed I am."

Fanny O'Neil as Sister Aloysi of the Dominican Order was to make a name for herself, in her quiet, patient and gentle care of the orphans.

In her work, she had the cooperation of Ellen Ewing, who as the wife of General Sherman lived for awhile in San Francisco, and became one of the great benefactors of the orphanage of which Sister Aloysi was a part.

Upon one occasion, Ellen Ewing Sherman was responsible for raising $9,000 on a bazaar given for the benefit of the orphanage, and of the $100.00 given her by General Sherman to spend at the bazaar, she said, "money went pretty fast, buying ice cream at one dollar a glass and coffee at fifty cents a cup."

Ellen wrote to her mother in Lancaster, that she was "too anxious to save money and get home to indulge in such a luxury—unless invited, as I was today, by one who is here for life." For to Ellen, Fanny's wish was law—Fanny, her girlhood companion, who had dedicated her life to the care of the orphans in the Monterey diocese.

FRANCISCAN ORDERS

The rule of "The Poor Man of Assisi," St. Francis, governs more religious orders in Ohio today, than does the religious rule of any other founder of a religious or monastic order. Francis was born in Assisi, of wealthy parents in the year 1181 or 1182, and died in 1226. Until his 21st birthday, he lived a carefree life and had every wish satisfied by indulging parents. He spent money lavishly upon himself for his own pleasure. Underneath all of this worldly display, however, this luxurious and selfish living, he did have compassion for the poor.

A serious illness when he was 21 years of age suddenly turned him away from worldly pleasures, and directed his mind towards an intense love for

God and aroused an earnest desire to serve his Creator through service to others. Upon his complete recovery, he severed all ties with his family and his friends. He renounced his patrimony, divested himself of his costly rainment, disposed of all of his worldly goods, and donned the coarse brown tunic-like garment, worn by the poorest of the poor of the time. "Leave all and follow Christ," became the objective of his life. Today, more than 700 years later, there are innumerable thousands enrolled under the banner of St. Francis in the service of the Catholic Church the world over, who have voluntarily chosen the same objective, "Leave All and follow Christ." Like St. Francis, their founder, they are going through the world, "carrying neither bag nor purse, nor bread nor money, nor a staff." This was the rule adopted by St. Francis for himself which is being observed today by all followers of St. Francis, as it applies to their own persons.

Ohio and its people have benefited immeasurably through the services of the many followers of St. Francis. Since 1858, when the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis came from Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany to Cincinnati, Ohio, followers of St. Francis have engaged in varied types of service, from the service of prayer and penance carried on by the contemplative orders of the "Poor Clares" and others of the strictly cloistered orders to the more active service of education; care of the aged poor; of the incurable and the curable ill; of foundlings, of orphans; of the needy poor in their homes. In addition they conduct Schools of Nursing, of Medicine and Surgery for those pursuing those professions; houses of retreat for lay persons, desirous of retiring from the world for awhile.

When Francis founded his religious order, men of his own social circle and others of wealth and prominence joined with him in a religious community, accepted his three rules—poverty, humility and charity—and at the same time accepted his ideal of service—to serve Christ through service to the poor.

Pious women of the day were attracted by reforms brought about by Francis and his followers and sought to live a similar life, cloistered away from the world in a religious community. Such a community would have its existence based in a complete dependence upon God, and the service of its members, given entirely for the honor and glory of God. Clare, daughter of a wealthy family, and her sister Agnes were leaders in this new movement. Under the direction of Francis, the second Franciscan order was founded and named the "Second Franciscan Order of Poor Ladies." It is more familiarly known today as "Poor Clares." This is a strictly cloistered order in which the members voluntarily retire from the world, and consecrate themselves entirely to prayers, fasting, penance, and acts of charity.

In 1221, men and women who had heard Francis preach in his wanderings throughout Italy, were moved to follow his example, but home responsibilities

and often the nature of their special avocations, prevented them from complete withdrawal from the world. For such as these Francis founded the Third Order of the Brothers and Sisters of Penance. Its membership consisted mostly of the laity, although many Popes, Bishops and clergy not identified with any monastic order, have enrolled under the banner of St. Francis in the Third Order. This order was to be a kind of middle state between the world and the cloister, and was to be governed by rules less severe than those binding the religious of the first and second orders of Franciscans.

The foundresses of the different Franciscan Orders of women in Ohio had been largely members of this Third Order before entering into the fuller religious life, to be found in a congregation of Religious. As they lived in their own homes, and associated with their friends, they had observed Francis' rules of poverty, humility and charity, and so it was only a short step for them to embrace the religious life in which they would renounce all things of the world for service in religion.

SISTERS OF THE POOR OF ST. FRANCIS

The first Franciscan Order for Ohio, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis came to Cincinnati in 1858 through the instrumentality of Mrs. Sarah Peters of Cincinnati, about whom more is said elsewhere. Frances Schervier, whose god-father was Emperor Francis First of Austria, founded this religious community in her native Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany in 1845. Mrs. Peters, on a visit to Europe in search of religious communities to aid the Catholic Church in Ohio, was referred to Mother Frances Schervier, who in due time sent five professed Sisters and a postulant to Ohio. The Sisters of Good Shepherd in Cincinnati extended hospitality until a former orphanage at Fourth St. and Central Ave. was made available for them.

These six women left their native Germany, bade good-bye that was to be forever from their convent friends, their family, and the surroundings they held so dear—and for no other reason than to prove their great love for God, in the opportunities for service that would come to them in the mission fields of Ohio.

Since 1858, when the Sisters established their foundation in Ohio, more than 1300 women from Ohio and surrounding states have voluntarily given themselves to the services, which this Congregation of Religious carry on. Here in Ohio this service is administered through three general hospitals: St. Mary's, Cincinnati, their first hospital at Betts and Linn Sts.; St. Elizabeth's at Dayton, Ohio, the first hospital for Montgomery County; St. Francis hospital, Columbus; and in two hospitals for the chronically ill, St. Francis hospital at Cincinnati and St. Anthony's hospital, Columbus. A social service bureau is conducted at St. John's convent, Cincinnati.

The "Six Sisters" had scarcely become settled in Cincinnati when the Civil War broke out, and immediately they responded to the call for service

to their adopted country. They were first placed in charge of the marine hospital in Cincinnati and later were transferred to the military hospital on Third St. The Sisters remained in service here from October 1861 until April 1862 and cared for an average of 100 soldiers daily.

During this period their foundress, Mother Frances Schervier, came from Germany to aid the Sisters in their work and to lay plans also for the establishment of other hospitals; St. Francis in Columbus; St. Mary's, Hoboken, N. J. and St. Peter's in Brooklyn. Within the decade following the Civil war, hospitals were opened by these Sisters in New York City, Newark, N. J., and Quincy, Ill.

In May, 1862, Mrs. Peters accompanied five Sisters, who boarded the Steamer Superior, to answer a call for help at Pittsburgh Landing. Arriving there they found many wounded who had been given no care, and were receiving none. This neglect spurred Mrs. Peters to action, and becoming impatient with governmental red tape, she from her own funds, provided the necessary medical supplies, food and equipment, with which the Sisters set up an improvised camp hospital.

When the yellow fever broke out in Memphis, Tenn., in 1867, Sisters from Cincinnati again answered the call for service. On this occasion they cared for the sick in their homes. The influenza epidemic in Ohio in 1918 again found the Sisters meeting all emergencies in their own hospitals and in nursing in private homes.

Meanwhile, as young women became acquainted with the self sacrificing services of the Sisters, they sought admission into the Novitiate which had been established in 1861, just three years after the arrival of the Sisters in Ohio. Mrs. Peters had given her large home at Third and Lytle Sts. for this purpose and reserved only two rooms for her own use. One wing and a chapel were added and here in the Peters home, the novitiate or training center for hundreds of Catholic women was begun and continued until the erection of the present St. Clare Convent and novitiate at Hartwell, Ohio in 1895.

Not all of the members of this religious congregation spend their time in active service. The congregation includes another group, members of which live the contemplative life. Mother Frances Schervier from the beginning of her foundation in Germany, visioned one company of her religieuse, living in retirement from the world, that by their prayers, sacrifices and penances, there would be drawn down from Heaven blessings of God on the external activities of the congregation.

In 1862 she sent three Sisters from Germany to Cincinnati to inaugurate the contemplative side of the congregation. Only those Sisters who had professed perpetual vows, and who during their religious life had given evidence of their inclination towards the contemplative life, are admitted to this group. These recluses or contemplatives in their turn keep continuous prayerful watch in the convent chapel.

Four companions joined with Mother Frances Schervier in 1845 in serving the sick of Aix-la-Chapelle in their homes during a small-pox and cholera epidemic. An abandoned Dominican convent was later taken over by them to care for the incurably ill. Soon other women joined them, until they numbered 22, all women of wide learning, of social prestige and of considerable financial means. They desired to forsake all of the pleasures which their position in society offered them and so begged Church authorities for the permission to form a religious society, under the banner of St. Francis, and to be governed by his rules of poverty, humility and charity. This permission, after the necessary interviews and investigations was granted, and the name, "Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis" was given. These Sisters resolved to serve all who needed help, rich and poor alike. That rule adopted in 1845 still applies in its many institutions, with the added provision that special solicitude be extended always to the sick poor.

The influence of the Sisters extended beyond the borders of Cincinnati, and attracted women inclined towards a religious life from neighboring cities. One of these, Mary Kemper of Dayton, became a member of the community in 1871, and through her, Dayton Catholics became interested in the establishment of a Catholic hospital, with these Sisters in charge.

Miss Kemper's brother, Philip Kemper, became one of the early benefactors. Rev. J. H. Hahne, pastor of Emmanuel Church in Dayton became interested, and in 1878, St. Elizabeth's hospital of Dayton was opened in a two story brick house, most unpretentious in appearance. It had a 12 bed capacity. Within two years, the Sisters had given care to 1100 patients and of this number less than eight per cent paid anything towards their care. Proof, indeed that the rule of the foundress, for special solicitude for the poor, had been carried out faithfully.

Two eminently qualified Sisters, Sister Emilie and Sister Columba, who had nursing and hospital administration experience, were placed in charge of the new hospital. They evidently succeeded in winning over the many Dayton citizens who were opposed to the establishment of a "pesthouse" within the city limits, because in 1882, just four years after the arrival of the Sisters, Dayton citizens contributed $30,000 towards the erection of the first wing of the present group of buildings which form St. Elizabeth's hospital on Hopeland St., Dayton. Adjoining property had to be bought to meet service needs in 1884 and in 1891. In 1892, a wing for contagious diseases was erected; in 1903 another wing, which doubled the capacity of the hospital, was built, followed in 1910 by another addition and in 1916 by the erection of the St. Ann's Maternity unit, which had to be enlarged in 1922.

One of the first pathological clinics in Ohio was established in St. Elizabeth's hospital in 1891. Its first X-Ray apparatus was installed in 1898.

In 1929 the hospital opened a new home for nurses. Its School of Nursing is staffed by college graduates who have received their training in the Sisters'

School of Nursing of Our Lady Help of Christians at St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati and in other accredited schools. Ward management and hospital administration is included in the curricula, and its graduates are engaged in the public health field, in government hospitals, in schools of nursing with the Red Cross and even as airline nurses. The nursing school is affiliated with the University of Dayton and the College of Our Lady of Cincinnati.

St. Elizabeth's hospital was the first hospital to be opened in Montgomery County. This despite the fact that the city suffered greatly in the war of 1812, when according to "The Centinel," an early Dayton newspaper, 700 soldiers, sick and wounded, returned to Dayton to receive care that was sadly lacking.

"Their solemn procession into town," the news item read, "excited emotion which the philanthropic bosom may easily conceive, but is not in our power to describe."

Charlotte Reeve Conover in "The Story of Dayton," writes of other eras in Dayton history, in 1833 and again in 1843 when cholera epidemics swept the city. "In 1833," she writes, "The Cincinnati canal packet brought up a load of passengers that Dayton could just as well have done without. All were suffering from some digestive disorder, and one had died on the way. The 25 afflicted people were taken into one house and into one room, in complete ignorance of the first necessity of infectious cases—isolation. A doctor and two nurses volunteered to care for them. In two days the nurses died, and the doctor was severely stricken. Each day saw one or two of the original party carried into a general grave and it became quite plain that the mysterious sickness which had crept into Dayton was nothing less than the dreaded cholera."

Of the 1843 epidemic she wrote: "Many stories were told of the dreadful suddenness of the illness. People quite well at breakfast time, desperately ill at noon, and dead before sunset. People were frantic with terror, as well they might be with a death list of 216 out of a small village in one short summer."

It was to a city undergoing these horrors that the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis came in 1878. It must have been a relief to Sister Emilie and Sister Columba, to welcome as their first patient, an injured railroad worker.

The Ladies society of Emmanuel Church, whose pastor was Father Hahne, gave the first large donation to the Sisters—$750.00 and down through the years, this group which has developed into a city-wide hospital auxiliary known as St. Elizabeth's society, has been a great source of moral and financial support to the hospital.

The house to house begging of the early days has changed to the pledged support from benefactors, from the Community Fund and Montgomery County, in addition to the income from private room service.

Miss Margaret Strattner was among those who begged from door to door for the Sisters and their work. She later became a member of the religious

community, and was given the name of Sister Felicitas. The hospital of 1878 with its 12 bed capacity has developed until it is today the largest hospital in Montgomery County and has a bed capacity of 400 patients.

Upon the occasion of its golden jubilee in 1928, Francis C. Gray, M. D., F. A. C. S., chief of the surgical division of the hospital, predicted that "the institution will continue its development, will enlarge its usefulness in a progressive way, and in the years to follow will prove its worth to the unfortunate and to the community. Since it has served so long and so well, and has done so much for disabled humanity, we can safely predict that it will continue the good work indefinitely, its chief aim being to care for the poor crippled mortals whom we may always expect to find among us." Of the Sisters, he wrote in the Jubilee brochure, "Individuals who voluntarily withdrew from the follies and fallacies of a sin-cursed world live lives of abnegation, and devote all their days to the charitable care of others, do a noble work, and merit the applause of all good people."

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS OF PENANCE AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY

Mother Frances Schervier, who had sent her Sisters to Ohio in 1858, and who followed them here a few years later to aid in organizing new hospitals and battlefield service during the Civil war, returned to Germany, there to lead and to organize groups of her Sisters for nursing service in the Austria-Prussia war of 1866 and later in the Franco-Germanic war of 1871-1872. In this latter war, she led a unit of 125 of her Sisters who cared for the sick and wounded in a manner that won for them governmental gratitude and a letter of personal appreciation from Empress Augusta.

In 1875, she was to lend encouragement, and to bid God-speed to another follower of St. Francis, Mother Aloysia, superior of the Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity, which religious community was founded in Heizthuisen, Holland in 1825 by Catherine Daemen, a daughter of the poorest of poor peasants, who lived in the province of Limberg.

When in May 1874, Mother Aloysia was embarking for America with three of the Sisters to establish a foundation in Buffalo, N. Y., Ohio was not in her dreams. Nevertheless, Ohio was to gain considerably from this capable religious leader. Like Mother Frances Schervier, she saw service on the battlefields of Europe. On three different occasions within a period of seven years, she captained nursing staffs, first in Prussia and Austria's war against Denmark in 1864; in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and in 1871 in the Franco-Prussian war.

In the war of 1866, she did not await a call for service, but volunteered with 15 of her Sisters. Their battlefield hospitals consisted of granaries, cow sheds and barns. In one granary she found 200 wounded soldiers who had lain there for several days, without attention of any kind. Mother Aloysia immediately took charge. The soldiers called her "mother" as they died in her arms.

It is not be wondered that cholera swept this camp, with the dead unburied, the sick and wounded uncared for. Two of Mother Aloysia's helpers died victims of the cholera. Sister Adriana was the first to be stricken and realizing the imminence of death, refused any service from the Sisters but bade them, "Leave me to my God, you can do nothing for me; go and attend to the wounded. I am ready."

The next day soldiers from nearby regiments sounded taps as her body was lowered into the grave. Sister Ida, one of the strongest of the company of Sisters, stood at the grave. The very next day, taps were sounded for her.

On one battlefield, 7300 wounded had been cared for. When Mother Aloysia was asked to send Sisters to another battlefield, where there were many French soldiers, she obliged with five Sisters, one of whom could speak French. "The French soldiers, she believed, would be more inclined to listen to a Frenchwoman and to trust her more." She called this group, "The Ministry of the Interior."

Mother Aloysia and many of her nursing Sisters were native Hollanders, yet their service to humanity transcended nationality lines, and extended to wherever there was a suffering soul.

It was such a woman, with her remarkable qualities for leadership and administrative ability, and her high ideals of service, who came to Ohio in 1874 for a visit only. This visit however paved the way for the beginning of a service in Ohio, which started with work among the orphans in St. Vincent's orphanage, Columbus in 1875, and extended itself to include education, hospital service and other activities. The visit perhaps was providential, for at that time the May laws of Bismarck's Kulturkamp were becoming effective in Germany; convents and monasteries were being closed and their members dispersed. Some of the German refugee Nuns were drafted for the new missions in Ohio.

Mother Aloysia and her three companions were destined for Buffalo, N. Y. and arrived there. The foundation was established in Buffalo as planned. The provincial house is now located at Stella Niagara, N. Y.

However, if Sister Leonarda, one of her companions, had not become ill and in need of hospital care, Ohio may never have come to know of these Sisters, or to have had the benefit of their devoted service.

Mother Frances Schervier, out of friendship for Mother Aloysia, had sent word to Mother Vincentia in charge of St. Mary's hospital at Cincinnati, and superior of all of the convents in America of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, that Mother Aloysia and three companions were coming to America, and that it was her wish that the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis extend the newcomers every courtesy. In obedience Mother Vincentia and a companion journeyed to New York. Arrangements were made for them to be taken on board a small custom-house boat, that would go out to escort the incoming European ship, upon which Mother Aloysia and her companions were pas-

sengers. It was a surprised group of Sisters on board ship who saw in the distance, two brown-robed nuns standing in a small boat, and waving greetings of welcome to New York and to America.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in their New York convent extended hospitality to the immigrant missionaries. Two of the Sisters were then sent to St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. where other Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis were engaged, and to remain there as guests while the Hollanders tried to acquire an English vocabulary.

The sea journey began at Antwerp, May 18, 1874 and ended in New York, June 5, 1874. Sister Leonarda kept a diary of the sea journey, and also of the early days of the Buffalo and Ohio missions. Their missionary work really began on the boat, according to her diary, as she relates, that children among the steerage passengers, dirty, neglected and poorly clad, became the objects of their solicitude. They begged cotton and linen garments from the passengers and formed a sewing circle on board ship to make clothing for the children.

Mother Aloysia and Sister Leonarda continued their journey to Buffalo. It was only natural that Mother Aloysia should think of her new found friend, Mother Vincentia in Cincinnati, when it became known that Sister Leonarda was in need of hospital care. They boarded a train for Cincinnati. They found the train overcrowded and Sister Leonarda had to sit perilously on the arm of a seat, while Mother Aloysia steadied her, as she stood in the aisle. It was an all night ride to Cincinnati from Buffalo.

As if this suffering was not enough, upon their arrival in Cincinnati, they discovered that they did not know the name or the location of Mother Vincentia's hospital. Having but slight acquaintance with the English language, it was a distressing moment for them. Happily the driver of the cab which they hailed spoke German, and he saved the day for the Sisters. Soon they were safely in the care of Mother Vincentia in St. Mary's hospital, Cincinnati.

It was during this visit in Cincinnati and during the convalescent days of Sister Leonarda, that the possibility of service in Ohio became known.

At the insistence of Mother Vincentia, Mother Aloysia visited Columbus to offer the services of her Sisters to Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, a native of Homer, Ohio, and the first bishop of the diocese of Columbus, which had been established in 1868.

This offer of service was a timely one, as Bishop Rosecrans had in mind the establishment of an orphanage and the development of the parish school system in his new diocese.

His acceptance of Mother Aloysia's offer necessitated more recruits from Europe and three came from Germany to begin work in St. Vincent's orphanage. These three arrived Dec. 22, 1874, and were given hospitality by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis until the orphanage was made ready for

them, which was not to take place until the following February. Eight orphaned girls formed the first group at St. Vincent's orphanage. Today, an average of 200 children receive care.

Today there are 48 Sisters at work in St. Vincent's orphanage. Two other Ohio missions, Sacred Heart School, Columbus and the St. Aloysius academy, day and boarding school, New Lexington, were supplied by German convents. Mother Sophie and companions came to Sacred Heart school, and Mother Gonzaga, superior at the Konitz convent in Germany, headed the staff for the New Lexington mission. There are now 38 Sisters at New Lexington.

Members of this religious community also teach in St. Peter's school, Columbus, opened in 1899; St. Leo's school since 1904 and St. John's school since 1906.

The boarding school at New Lexington, in its beginning, was regarded as "an unknown and inaccessible spot" and Mother Gonzaga received little encouragement from anyone, particularly from pastors from whom she hoped to receive much support in obtaining students. It was an ugly square brick house without doors or windows, when first she viewed it. It was surrounded on all sides by weeds and not a tree or blade of grass was to be found for miles around.

Today, that once unlovely spot is a beautiful sylvan retreat among the hills of Perry County. Shady trees are in abundance. Sister Euphemia, one of the pioneers, wrote for the archives of her community, in explaining the presence of trees.

"The trees! Ach—ja we planted them, every one," she wrote.

In the meanwhile Mother Aloysia established a novitiate or training center in Buffalo, and no sooner was this done than Catholic young women of Buffalo and nearby towns sought admittance to the Religious community. Mother Vincentia sent Miss Julia Schirck of Cincinnati to remain with the Sisters there, and to prepare them for teaching. Miss Schirck was in the novitiate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis at Cincinnati and had been a public school teacher before taking up the religious life. She remained with the Buffalo Sisters for a year, instructing them in English and in the fundamentals of class room teaching in American schools.

Miss Schirck did not come to Buffalo empty handed. Shipped on the train with her was a large box, which when delivered to the Buffalo convent revealed a large supply of staple needs for the convent larder—rice, flour, tea, coffee, and also some utensils for housekeeping needs—a gift from Mother Vincentia.

Among the first Buffalo recruits for this new religious congregation were three who were destined to spend most of their religious life in Ohio. Miss Ethelburga Hardy was one of the first to seek admission, and as Sister Rose spent 46 years in the classrooms of Sacred Heart School, Columbus. She died in 1923.

Victoria Hoesl became Sister Margaret and Mary Lux became Sister Josepha. These were in the first class to be professed. Both were qualified to teach because of their educational attainments, but Sister Margaret asked for the most laborious of service, and was given the household tasks and gardening at the New Lexington academy. Sister Josepha was given the work she longed to do—caring for orphans. She served 38 years in St. Vincent's orphanage.

Many young women who found inspiration for religious life in their associations with these Sisters, and who are now members of this religious order, are serving in their various institutions in the Dakotas, in Nebraska, California, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Colorado and New Jersey. Forty-three of their members work with the Indians in the Dakotas. Hospitals, nurses training schools, elementary, high and commercial schools, orphanages, day nurseries are among some of the activities which they sponsor.

A school for Japanese children in Sacramento, Calif., is one interesting type of work. A matter of great interest to the American foundation is the establishment this year of a novitiate in Java, in the East Indies. In this new novitiate only Javanese aspirants to the religious life will be received.

From the very humble beginning in 1825 of this religious community, which had for its foundress a peasant girl whose only worldly goods consisted of a small table, a chair, a stove and a wooden box, the community has expanded into Germany, the East Indies, North and South America, and Africa.

Catherine Daemon, the foundress, known in religion as Mother Magdalen Daemon, overcame all obstacles, and all objections to projecting any program that was to benefit humanity, with the simple answer of Faith—"God will provide." That statement was on her lips constantly. It continues to be the motivating power for expansion of the work of this distinguished order of religious.

SISTERS OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS OF PENANCE AND CHARITY

Five years before Ohio was to welcome the Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity, Tiffin, Ohio, became the home of a religious community, almost similar in name—the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Penance and Charity.

This religious society was formed in 1869 and its founding is somewhat unique in that it had for its organizers, a widowed mother, her daughter and a sister-in-law, all of whom were members of the Third Order of St. Francis.

Their pastor, the Rev. Joseph Bihn, a Bavarian immigrant, was the inspiration for this unusual religious community. He had come to Cleveland in 1845 with his parents, and upon completion of his studies for the priesthood in St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, in 1856 he was ordained a priest. His first assignment was to Tiffin, Ohio. Here he had an opportunity to work

towards the fulfillment of his life's dream—special care for orphaned and dependent children and homeless aged people.

In 1867 he laid the groundwork for the fulfillment of this dream, when he purchased a 56 acre farm for the sum of $5,000. John Greiveldinger, a parishioner and widower, tenanted the farm. His widowed daughter, Margaret Schaefer, her two daughters, and a sister-in-law, Josephine Schaefer, lived with him, and helped with the farm work.

Father Bihn visited the farm home frequently. He made known his plans. Mrs. Schaefer and her sister-in-law had assisted the pastor in the educational and religious program of the parish and became equally interested in this new program of their pastor. They reasoned that the work had better chance of success, if it could be conducted by members of a religious community. Miss Lucinda Smith, a neighbor became interested also. Finally Mrs. Schaefer, her daughter, Mary Ann, her sister-in-law and Miss Smith, decided to seek the necessary permission of Church authorities to form a religious community. The Schaefers pooled their resources, which amounted to $5,000. With this money they erected a three story brick building, which when finished became the convent, an orphanage and a home for the aged.

Mrs. Schaefer became superior of this community and was given the name of Sister Mary Francis of Assisi; her daughter, Mary Ann, received the name of Sister Mary Alacoque; her sister-in-law, Sister Mary Nativity. Her second daughter, Ann, who entered the community a year later became known as Sister Mary Bonaventure.

Father Bihn transferred the deed of this property, and incorporated it under the name of "the Citizen's Hospital and Orphan Asylum." It is known today as St. Francis' home. Additional property was purchased, until today the Sisters own a 560 acre site, part of which is a farm. Products of the farm help to sustain and to provide an income for the Sisters and their work.

From the very early days the Sisters helped with the farm work. The early records reveal that "the Venerable Mother Francis who shrank from no hardship, headed the Sisters, in their charitable work amid hard labor, self denial and sacrifice, shrinking from no work in the house, field or schoolroom, working solely for the honor of God and the welfare of those whom His infinite wisdom brought to their care; although many an obstacle presented itself. Men laughed at the undertaking, predicting its dissolution, but God's help was not wanting."

In 1935 the Catholic Charities of the Toledo diocese, through its child-placing department, made other provisions for orphaned and dependent children, so that this phase of the work of the Sisters was discontinued. From 1869 until 1935, 1,650 orphans had been given care.

In 1931 a new building for aged men was built. During the 70 years that the Sisters have maintained the home for the aged, 650 aged men and women have been given care.

With the development of the parish school system in Ohio, the Sisters met these new needs by preparing their members for classroom teaching. Today members of this religious community are on the faculty of Central Catholic High School in Toledo and teach in the parish schools of Carey, Frenchtown, New Washington, Millersville, Miller City, Ft. Jennings, Custar, Blakeslee, No. Auburn, Edgerton, Reed and Landeck.

It is noted that the schools are all in rural communities—this is by choice, as the Sisters cherish the privilege of serving in small communities, where the remuneration is likely to be less than in the larger urban communities.

In 1889 the Sisters assumed charge of the domestic work at the Pontifical College, the Josephinum in Columbus and continued here until 1913.

Hospital work in Lorain, Ohio was undertaken in 1892 when St. Joseph's hospital was established by Sister Alacoque, daughter of the foundress.

A training school and a free dispensary were added to the hospital. This service was continued until 1927, and under Sister Alacoque's administration. Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary at Villa Maria, near Lowellville, Ohio, purchased the hospital at that time, and have continued its administration since.

Although in the beginning it was predicted by many that this religious community could not survive, because of the rules it laid down, it has been and continues to be a growing institution. It has witnessed its greatest growth since 1900, from which time until now, 110 young women have been received into the community.

The Sisters maintain their own high school for the education of those who enter the service of religion, and whose high school work has not been completed. They are not assigned to schools for teaching until they have qualified for their State teachers certificate. In preparation for this, higher studies are pursued in DeSales College, Toledo; College of St. Francis, Joliet, Ill.; DePaul University, Chicago; Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.; and Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

A new activity is the hospitality house at Carey, Ohio, which was opened in 1918 to accommodate the many pilgrims who visit the famous shrine of Our Lady of Consolation.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS OF THE CONGREGATION OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

In Portsmouth, Ohio, Mercy Hospital conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis of the Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes, serves as a mission from the religious foundation of the same name at Rochester, Minn. Members of this community in Rochester own and conduct St. Mary's hospital, more familiarly known as the Mayo Clinic. The Sisters who staff Mercy Hospital and its School of Nursing, in Portsmouth, received their training for nursing

and for medical social service in the famed Rochester hospital.

The Portsmouth hospital was opened only in 1921, and its first building has been replaced by the present 75 bed hospital which was built in 1923.

The Sisters at Mercy Hospital had the advantage of training under the distinguished Sister Mary Joseph, who for 47 of the 50 years of St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, had been its superintendent. Sister Joseph died in March, 1939. For 25 of the 47 years she served as first surgical assistant to Dr. William J. Mayo. She lived to see the hospital administered by her, grow from a 45 bed hospital to one of 600 bed capacity, and to reach the high plane of being referred to as, "one of the leading hospitals in the world."

Upon the occasion of her death, Dr. Mayo said, "Her management of the hospital has given St. Mary's Hospital an unique position, not only in the esteem of those of the Catholic faith, but also in the esteem of people of all other religious beliefs, and preeminently in the regard and respect of the medical profession."

Ohio had come to know of this religious community, long before the opening of Mercy Hospital. In 1877 the first Sisters came from Rochester, Minn. to teach in St. Mary's and Holy Redeemer schools in Portsmouth and later others came to open a conservatory of music. Since that time, The Rochester Foundation has accepted schools in Ironton and in Sts. Peter and Paul school in Sandusky and Sts. Peter and Paul school, Toledo.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS CONGREGATION OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

The Rochester congregation of the Sisters of St. Francis Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes is responsible for an Ohio foundation, whose motherhouse is at Sylvania, Ohio, on a site purchased by the Rochester Sisters. This Ohio foundation was established first in Toledo in 1916, at the invitation of Archbishop—Bishop Schrembs of Cleveland, Ohio—and at that time, the first bishop of the diocese of Toledo, which was established in 1910.

A Miss Anna Sandusky, daughter of a Polish immigrant family of Cincinnati who entered the Rochester community in 1893, became the foundress for this Ohio foundation. In religious life she took the name of Sister Mary Adelaide. Twenty-two Sisters came from Rochester, Minn. with her and from a community of 23 Sisters, this religious community in 23 years, now numbers 299 professed Sisters; 21 novices and 30 candidates.

The World War interfered with development of the 89 acres purchased by the Rochester Sisters, who also gave $10,000 for the erection of a convent building. Temporary buildings were erected however and are still in use. They are referred to as "Our War Barracks."

It was not until 1930 that the first permanent unit, now serving as a motherhouse and novitiate, was completed. It follows the Franciscan style of architecture, and is the first of a group of buildings proposed.

From this Ohio center in its 23 years, convents have been established in Youngstown, Ohio; in Detroit, and Wyandotte, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn, and Wells, Minn.; Superior, Wis.; North Platte, Neb.; Brenham, Bryan and Liberty in Texas.

This community owns and operates Providence Hospital in Sandusky, which was once owned and conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine in Cleveland. It also owns and operates the Gill Memorial Hospital in Steubenville, Ohio; St. Francis Hospital, Hamtramck, Mich.; St. Mary's Hospital, No. Platte, Nebr.; St. Francis Hospital, Brenham, Texas; St. Joseph's Hospital, Bryan, Texas, and Mercy Hospital, Liberty, Texas.

One of its most interesting centers is its school for Mexican children in the famous mission of San Juan Capistrano in California, which was founded in 1776. It was from this mission center that Father Junipero Serra preached Christianity to the Indians and in less than a century and a half later, Franciscan Sisters, mostly Ohio born, went forth to preach the same message to Mexican children.

This famed mission has come to be known also for a phenomenon of nature, which occurs each March 19, the feast day of St. Joseph and each Oct. 23, the feast day of St. John.

On March 19, regardless of Leap Year, the swallows come to take possession of the eaves and walls of this picturesque and historical mission center. They depart, for places unknown, regularly on Oct. 23.

Chapin Hall, a California news writer, on the occasion of the 1939 arrival of the swallows—described the arrival of the birds—and the great throngs of people who have turned out to witness the impressive scene. He writes: "Scientists have never fathomed the mystery nor answered one of California's most intriguing problems. Nor can they explain how the birds know when Leap Year rolls around, for then they shift their schedule by one day—always arriving on March 19."

In the diocese of Toledo, these Sisters teach in parish schools in Toledo, Richfield Center, Rossford, Pt. Clinton, Fremont, Sandusky and others are on the faculty of Central Catholic High School and of DeSales College, both of which are administered by the diocese of Toledo. They teach in St. Casimir's school, Youngstown, of the Cleveland diocese.

It was primarily for teaching that these Sisters came to Ohio. The Ohio foundress, Sister Adelaide, through schooling in this country and in Europe was fitted for the educational program which her religious community was to undertake.

She completed her college work in St. Therese's College, Winona, Minn., after she had entered the convent and in 1911 received her B.A. degree from that college, followed in 1914 by an M.A. degree from Columbia University. Special courses in Harvard Summer School, the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts and in European schools, were afforded her. This same principle of thoroughly preparing the Sisters for their various tasks, is continued.

POOR SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS SERAPH OF PERPETUAL ADORATION

Sister Leonarda and Sister Alexis, members of the religious society known as The Poor Sisters of St. Francis Seraph of Perpetual Adoration, arrived in Cleveland on July 16, 1884. They had come from Lafayette, Ind., the American motherhouse of this religious community. Bishop Richard Gilmour, the second bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, had invited them to come to Cleveland to take charge of a hospital in the southeastern section of Cleveland.

These Sisters had come originally from Westphalia, Germany, where this particular branch of the Franciscan order was founded in 1860 by Mary Teresa Bonzel. The American branch was established in Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 14, 1875.

An eight room school house, awaited the Sisters on their arrival in Cleveland and on July 17, the day after their arrival, the school was opened for use as a hospital. It was the feast day of St. Alexis and the hospital thus received his name. Sister Leonarda was named the superintendent, and she is known today as its foundress.

It is the only institution conducted by these Sisters in Ohio, but throughout the United States they own and operate 22 hospitals, teach in 47 schools; staff three orphanages, one Home for the Aged, spread throughout nine States —Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana and Colorado. They own and conduct their own college in Lafayette, Ind. Among their members are many who hold degrees some of whom have degrees of doctor of philosophy, and a number of their Sisters have had opportunities for study in European schools.

When the golden jubilee of St. Alexis hospital was observed in 1934, so much was written of Sister Leonarda that a stranger might be excused for asking, "Well whose jubilee is this?"

Dr. George Crile, eminent member of the medical profession, and organizer of the famous Crile Clinic in Cleveland summed up Sister Leonarda's connection with the hospital in these words, "Where Sister Leonarda was, there was a hospital."

"St. Alexis Hospital," he said, "is a fitting memorial to a great woman, who possessed great courage, vision, indomitable energy, broad sympathy and with it all a saving grace of humor, which carried her through many a difficult moment."

Sister Leonarda frowned upon any praise for herself, but encouraged doctors, nurses and hospital attaches to greater heights each day, in these words which flowed so frequently from her lips, "Blessed be the day when the setting sun sinks to peaceful rest finding kind acts done."

Sister Leonarda and Sister Alexis arrived in Cleveland in true Franciscan poverty—they had $2.00 as their combined resources. They depended upon door to door begging and visits to the produce dealers in the business districts for food for their patients.

They were known to be without food for themselves on many occasions. To them it was most important that the sick be served.

Today St. Alexis Hospital with its 220 bed capacity sets aside 55 beds for free care patients, carrying out a tradition which has been part of St. Alexis from its inception in Ohio.

In the cornerstone of the first wing of the present hospital building erected in 1897, a record placed therein contained the information that in the thirteen years since its establishment, St. Alexis Hospital had given care to 8,195 patients and of this number only 288 had paid in full. In its fifty years of service, the Golden Jubilee book revealed that 44,000 of the 75,000 patients, were free patients.

The hospital today has a valuation for property and equipment of more than three quarters of a million dollars. The last of three wings in the present building was erected in 1925 and was named Leonarda Hall for Sister Leonarda. A five story fire proof brick Home for Nurses is another important improvement to the hospital.

Sister Leonarda won praise from many as being far in advance of the times. She is credited with having preceded the present hospitalization insurance plan, by using that means in 1884 for raising funds with which to carry on the hospital program. The American Steel and Wire Co., plant nearby employed many workmen. On pay days, Sister Leonarda visited the plant and stood at the gate, collecting 25 cents in dues. This assured free hospitalization for contributors should they need it.

She is also credited by Dr. Myron Metzenbaum, Cleveland physician, as having inspired the present accepted form of administering anaesthetics. Necessity is the mother of invention, and it was the necessity of finding some satisfactory way to subdue a refractory patient, who would not yield to the old form of administering ether that today's accepted procedure was discovered. He became quite obstreperous. Sister Leonarda patiently worked with him, until he finally agreed to return to the operating table. She conceived the plan of administering the ether, drop by drop, through a cone shaped utensil. The patient finally succumbed to insensibility and the operation was performed. According to Dr. Metzenbaum, this experiment was called to the attention of the American College of Surgeons and Drs. Charles and William Mayo of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., and Dr. John B. Murphy, Chicago, came to Cleveland to observe this new method of administering ether. The experiment was further developed until today it is accepted in hospitals throughout the country.

FRANCISCAN SISTERS OF BLESSED KUNEGUNDE

A Polish immigrant girl, Josepha Dudzik, a native of Prussian Poland, who came to Chicago in the latter part of the 19th century, founded another Franciscan Order, whose members are engaged in teaching in Ohio. The

foundation was established in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1894, by Josepha and two companions. Josepha was given the name of Sister Mary Theresa. The religious community today numbers 400 professed Sisters; ten novices and nine postulants.

Their first work was to care for the poor and indigent and particularly the crippled and aged poor. In 1899 work among the orphans was begun in Chicago and in 1901 the Sisters responded to the appeal for teachers in the Polish schools. Today some 150,000 children in 22 Catholic Polish parishes in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois and in Washington, D. C. are taught by these Sisters.

They came to St. Casimir's parish, Cleveland in 1902; St. Stanislaus Parish, Youngstown in 1904; Sacred Heart Parish, Cleveland in 1905 and in 1936 a beautiful site was purchased in suburban East Cleveland, which is planned as the location for a Provincial house and House of Studies for Sisters in the Eastern area. The Sisters are prepared for teaching in their own convent schools and in Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Catholic Sisters College, Cleveland; DePaul and Loyola Universities, Chicago, and the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS OF CHRIST THE KING

Another teaching order of Franciscans is that of the Sisters of St. Francis of Christ the King. Only ten of these work in Ohio and teach in St. Christine's and Sts. Peter and Paul schools, Cleveland. Other schools are conducted by them in the industrial centers of Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The American motherhouse is at Kansas City and was founded there in 1909 to meet the educational needs of the Slovenian and Croatian colonies. It dates its origin to the year 1869 in Maribor, which at that time was under the Austrian government.

CONGREGATION OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS OF MARY IMMACULATE

Six cities in Ohio, Cleveland, Columbus, Shelby, Payne, Toledo and Mansfield, share in the services of the Sisters of the Congregation of the Third Order of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate. The motherhouse of this religious community is at Joliet, Ill., established there in 1865. Sisters from Joliet came to Toledo in 1870 to teach in St. Peter's School and remained in Toledo until 1878. It was not until 1931 that they returned to Toledo to staff Immaculate Conception School. They accepted St. Peter's School in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1871 and have been in charge since of the elementary and secondary schools. St. Mary's grade and high school in Columbus was accepted in 1875; St. Procop's grade and high school, Cleveland in 1895; Holy Family grade school, Cleveland in 1922, and Immaculate Conception school, Columbus in 1922; Corpus Christi grade and high school, Columbus, 1929; Most Pure

Heart of Mary grade school, Shelby, 1932; and St. John the Baptist school, Payne, Ohio in 1936.

Since 1930 three of the Sisters have been on the faculty of Central Catholic High School in Toledo and in 1938 a fourth member was added to the staff.

In 1931 these Sisters opened a private day and boarding school at Granville, Ohio, owned and operated by them. From 1879 until 1920, they taught in St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's schools, Galion and for brief periods taught also in St. Mary's school, Delaware and St. Malachy's school, Manchester.

POOR CLARE COLETTINES

The first permanent American foundation of Poor Clare Colettines was established in Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1877, when five Sisters came from Harreveld, Holland. They had been exiled from Dusseldorf, Germany during Bismarck's historical kulturkamp. Their first abbess, Mother Veronica, was the former Baroness von Elmendorf.

Bishop Richard Gilmour, third bishop of the diocese of Cleveland had invited the Sisters to come to Cleveland, stating in his request that, "we have Sisters engaged in, teaching the young; nursing the sick; caring for the aged and looking after the orphans, but there is need for one more community whose occupation it would be to pray, and thus to insure the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of the diocese."

Two Franciscan Poor Clares had come to Cleveland in 1875 from the monastery of San Lorenzo-in-Panisperna in Rome. These Sisters were living in accordance with a religious rule that had been modified considerably, since the beginning of the Poor Clares in 1221 as founded by St. Francis of Assisi. The Franciscan rule that governed the Poor Ladies of St. Francis, in the fervor of the early days of the Franciscan movement was marked by great austerity and severity.

St. Colette who was born in Picardy, France, in 1380, was living the life of a recluse and sought in vain for a religious community that followed the severity of the original Poor Clare rule. She was directed to reform the order of Poor Clares and to restore the original rule. This she did in the early part of the fifteenth century, and it is this rule, the original as practiced by St. Clare, that governs all monasteries of Poor Clare Colettines. The name Colettines distinguishes the Poor Clares of this rule from the Franciscan Poor Clares who follow the revised rule.

The two Italian Poor Clares were directed to come to America by Pope Pius IX, who in his concern for the growth of the Church in America, stated, "The want of the American Church is religious orders of prayer. America is a young country; she has passed her infancy and is now in her youth, but before she arrives at maturity one thing is necessary—the extension of contemplative orders, without which she will never reach perfection."

The two Poor Clares of the Franciscan rule, were Italian countesses. They were sisters and were known as Sister Maria Madalena Bentivoglio and Sister Maria Costanza Bentivoglio. They tried to adjust themselves to the more severe rule of the Poor Clare Colettines and this, together with the difference in language, proved a difficult task, although not an unsurmountable one. An offer from Mr. and Mrs. John Creighton of Omaha, Nebr., to establish a monastery in Omaha, accompanied by an invitation from the ecclesiastical authorities of Omaha, prompted the Italian Poor Clare to accept the invitation and in 1878 they left Cleveland for Omaha.

The Poor Clare Colettine rule calls for extreme poverty, strict observance of perpetual fast and abstinence, the midnight recital of the Divine Office, and complete isolation from the world.

Their artistic work with pen and brush occupies part of their time and provides an income for the bare necessities of living. There is Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in the convent chapel.

Despite the severity of the rule, the Cleveland community prospered and from this monastery, three other foundations were established, one in Chicago in 1893; another in Rockford, Ill., in 1916 and the third in Oakland, Cal., in 1921.

Today there are 32 professed Sisters in the Cleveland monastery; four novices and four postulants.

FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES OF MARY

One Franciscan religious community whose members are few in Ohio, but whose memories of their foundress are innumerable and whose traditions for service and growth, seem to be a part of a prophecy, is known as the "Franciscan Missionaries of Mary." There are just eleven Sisters, one postulant and one novice at work in Ohio. They live at St. Anthony's convent, 1113 Budd St., Cincinnati and six of them do social work among the negroes. Five teach in St. Anthony's School.

They have been in Ohio only since 1930 and in America since 1904. When this community was founded in France in 1877, a French cure said to the foundress, Helen de Chappotin, who in religion became known as Mother Mary of the Passion, "do not be discouraged; your Institute will be like an oak, a long time in taking root, but it will become eventually a great tree which will see the centuries go by, will extend afar its branches and cover the earth."

Today its members are to be found in every country of the world. Pope Pius IX commissioned Helen de Chappotin to found a religious community which would be known as the "Missionaries of Mary."

Mother Mary of the Passion drafted the religious rule which she based upon the example of the life of Christ. Into the rule she wrote: "Poverty is to be their lot, since the Divine Model was born in a stable; obedience and

suffering their choice, since the Master was obedient even to the death of the Cross; charity their treasurer, since their Heavenly Spous finds therein His glory and delight."

Seven of their Sisters suffered martyrdom for their faith. They were cruelly put to death during the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900. This did not deter others from following in their footsteps. Four years later, another band of missionaries went forth to China, with these words of Pope Pius X ringing in their ears, "You are going then to take up the post which your martyred sisters held. The Catholic Church alone can give to women the courage to aspire even unto death."

According to a religious publication, published in Rome under a 1939 date line, it is said of these Sisters: "They are to be found in many parts of China today doing valiant work despite bombardments and vicissitudes of war. They are going about giving material and spiritual comfort to women and children, the aged and the sick, and paying no heed to the alarms of sirens, the menace of fire and the smoking ruins about them."

The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary is one of three religious communities in Ohio, whose origin and whose encouragement for extension of service into other lands, may be traced to Pope Pius IX whose pontificate was the longest and perhaps the most turbulent in the entire history of the Church. He reigned as Pope from June 16, 1846 until his death, Dec. 17, 1878. The Poor Clares and the Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventual, were directed to come to America by Pope Pius.

Ohio is further indebted to him for the establishment of two dioceses in Ohio during his pontificate, Cleveland in 1847 and Columbus in 1868. During his pontificate he established 45 new dioceses in America. He further expressed his concern for America in naming the first American cardinal, Archbishop John McCloskey of New York. Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, one of the ancestry in President Roosevelt's family, was delegated by the Pope to represent him at the investitute ceremonies for Cardinal McCloskey, which took place in New York, April 27, 1875.

Ohio has another reason to recall the memory of Pope Pius IX for what is believed to be the first Papal honor to be conferred upon an American woman. Ellen Ewing Sherman, Ohio born and wife of Civil War General William Tecumseh Sherman, was the recipient of a gold rosary, with a relic of the True Cross enclosed within the crucifix of the rosary, and also an autographed copy of Healy's painting of Pope Pius. This award was conferred in 1877 and was in recognition of her work in personally directing American Catholics' tribute to the Pope in observance of his golden jubilee as a priest.

She was selected to do this by Archbishop Bayley, then ranking member of the Catholic hierarchy in America. With this authority she conducted her campaign throughout America. It was a laity-inspired testimonial to the

self imposed imprisoned pope of the Vatican, and was world wide in its scope. Ellen Sherman directed America's part alone.

It was Pope Pius IX who gave to Sarah Peters, an Ohio born woman, a letter of introduction to the many religious communities of the European continent, and which made it possible for her to obtain the consent of four religious communities of women to establish foundations in Cincinnati, namely Sisters of Mercy from Ireland; Little Sisters of the Poor from France; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, from Germany and the Sisters of Good Shepherd, originally from France, but whose Ohio foundation was instituted by Sisters from the Covington, Ky., convent.

Another evidence of Pope Pius IX's interest in the Americas—north and south—was the establishment in Rome of two colleges at his own expense—one known as the Latin American college and the other the North American college. These colleges are expressly for students for the priesthood from North and South America respectively. The sons of many Ohio-born mothers have received their education for the priesthood in this North American college. One Ohio boy, the present Archbishop Edward Mooney, archbishop of Detroit, whose early education was received from the Ursuline Nuns of Youngstown, Ohio, served as spiritual director of this college.

Pope Pius' pontificate was marked by an unprecedented number of beatifications and canonizations and for the development of the inner life of the Church by many liturgical regulations and by various monastic reforms.

SISTERS OF THE THIRD FRANCISCAN ORDER, MINOR CONVENTUAL

Another Franciscan Order which owes its foundation in America to Pope Pius IX is that of the Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventual. The first American foundation was established in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1855 by Bishop John Nepomucene Neumann, at the personal request of Pope Pius IX.

Bishop Neumann was a Bavarian immigrant, who had volunteered for work in the missions fields of America. Pope Pius had named Bishop Neumann bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia and this order of Franciscans was one of many which Bishop Neumann introduced into the diocese, in his desire to extend the program of the Catholic Church.

From Philadelphia some members volunteered for school and hospital work in the dioceses of Syracuse and Utica, and it was from these missions that the Syracuse, N. Y., motherhouse was founded in 1860.

Members from the Syracuse foundation teach only in one school in Ohio, that of St. Anthony's parish, Lorain, but Ohio has given many of her daughters to the Syracuse religious community, several of whom are known to be engaged in work in the Leper colony at Molokai, one of the missions of the Syracuse foundation.

Two Cleveland, Ohio women, Sister Mary Joseph, formerly Mary Cutler and Sister Marie Celine, formerly Florence Wagner, were until recently, engaged in the Kapiolani home in Honolulu. This home was established by Mother Marianne, who fifty years ago, with a small company of Sisters set out for Molokai to work among the lepers, and to leave a convent home, dear to them, and which they were never to see again. The home was to care for the children of leprous parents, it being her theory that the children of leprous parents do not inherit the disease and that being immune from it and removed from Molokai, the children, with proper care, can be reared to a normal, healthy, happy and useful life. Fifty years of observations and study and pioneering in work among the lepers have resulted in another advanced step—that of providing private home care for such children. With the launching of the private home care for children of leprous parents in October, 1938, the government closed the Kapiolani home. The services of the Sisters however were not dispensed with, as a new government project, the Territorial Hospital for Lepers in Molokai was entrusted to the care of the Sisters. A month before in September, 1938, these Sisters were commissioned by the Hawaiian Homes Commission of Kawananakoa Hall in Hilo, T. H., to take charge of a kindergarten which had been established for children of homesteaders between the ages of three and six years.

The Bishop Home for women and girls afflicted with leprosy and located at Kalaupapa, Molokai, has been the special work of these Franciscan Sisters since the time, more than 50 years ago, when they answered the appeal of Father Damien, the hero of the Leper colony, to come to Molokai to work among the lepers, and thus in true Franciscan manner, "serve God in the least of His creatures"—the homeless, forsaken and despised lepers.

Sister Celine Wagner of Cleveland, Ohio, is now stationed at the Bishop Home, after 10 years service at the Kapiolani home. Sister Mary Joseph Cutler, also of Cleveland, is at St. Francis hospital at Honolulu, the only Catholic hospital in Hawaii. This hospital has attached to it a training school for nurses, which is affiliated with St. Louis University.

FRANCISCAN NUNS OF THE MOST BLESSED SACRAMENT

The first American foundation of the Franciscan Nuns of the Most Blessed Sacrament had its beginning in Cleveland, Ohio in 1922 on a site now owned by Western Reserve University. At the time of its organization, the property was owned by the Diocese of Cleveland, and had been purchased as a possible site for a cathedral. These Sisters are now housed in a convent attached to the beautiful St. Paul's Shrine, once St. Paul's Episcopal church, located at Euclid and 40th St., Cleveland.

Mother Mary Agnes of Vienna, in which city this religious community found shelter following Bismarck's kulturkamp, accompanied by Mother Mary Cyrilla came to Cleveland upon the invitation of Archbishop-Bishop Joseph

Schrembs, bishop of the diocese of Cleveland to found what he called a "powerhouse of prayer."

Pere Bonaventure, a Capuchin monk of Troyes, France inspired the founding of this community in France in 1854. Mademoiselle Josephine Bouilleveaux and three companions formed the first company of Sisters for this new religious community of contemplative sisters. They pledged themselves to spend eight hours of their day in prayer; eight hours in good works and eight hours in rest.

According to their rule they are obliged to spend their lives in the immediate service of the Lord and to foster a devotion to Him, through public and private retreats, and Eucharistic confraternities, that will attract the laity who live in the world beyond the convent cloister.

They devote themselves to the liberal and aesthetic arts as well as domestic duties and throughout the night and day, continuous chanting and praying is conducted in the convent chapel. The Sisters in relays spend their time in chapel.

Michael Williams, one of America's outstanding Catholic laymen, in a recent publication, "The Catholic Church in Action," writes of the contemplative nuns as a group of experts in the spiritual science of prayer, drawing down the grace of God for the enlightening and the energizing of His workers and His people.

The first American foundation in Cleveland has extended itself into India and in 1937 three members from the Cleveland community began a foundation in Bengal.

When this religious community was established in Cleveland in 1922, Archbishop Schrembs named the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Society as its sponsor, and since that time Cleveland members of this large fraternal society, the first of its kind to be established in America, have been active in promoting interest in the work of these Sisters.

In 1937 members of this society contributed jewels, many of them family keepsakes, for a gold crown to adorn the statue of Our Lady of Consolation, which graces a chapel in St. Paul's shrine. This group sponsors also the collection of staple foods and canned goods each Nov. 1 on the feast of All Saints, as a means of providing for the material needs of the Sisters.

Exquisite art work, embroidery, painting by the Sisters, provide a source of income.

FRANCISCAN SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Still another Franciscan religious community, known as the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph are engaged in Ohio, exclusively as a teaching order. It came into being July 1, 1901 and opened its first school in Ohio, St. Hyacinth's, Cleveland, in 1908.

It was founded to meet the educational needs of the constantly increasing Polish colonies, and was a foundation from the German Sisters of St. Francis,

whose motherhouse is at Wilwaukee, Wis. A company of 46 members of this community, who were of Polish ancestry, established their own separate community at Stevens Point, Wis., with the permission of ecclesiastical authorities. These Sisters follow the rule of St. Francis of Assisi.

While they work exclusively among Polish children, and include in the school curricula such studies as will perpetuate pride and affection in the accomplishments and cultural treasures of the Polish people, the approved standards of education in the respective diocese and states, wherein they teach, are conscientiously encouraged.

From the first school in Ohio in 1908, they now teach in 12 parish schools in the Cleveland diocese and have other parish schools in Kalamazoo and Detroit, Mich., in New Bristol, Suffield, Wallington and Terryville, in Connecticut.

Twenty-five acres of land were purchased in 1925 in Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, and a convent and girls' academy was erected.

The convent is now the provincial house for Sisters who serve in the eastern and north-central States. The academy ranks as a Class A high school by the State Department of Education and it holds membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, which insures acceptance of the credits by every college in the United States. All faculty members of the academy hold degrees from recognized colleges and universities. The teaching staff includes well qualified instructors in physical education, homemaking, music, and art. The Sisters encourage higher education for their students by providing scholarships for those of marked ability.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

A religious community which had its beginning in Bourg, France in 1650 and whose convents were closed and their members dispersed during the French Revolution, resumed its program following the Revolution and later extended its work to America. Ohio has two separate communities of these Sisters of St. Joseph, each independent of the other, but each group is loyal to the traditions handed down through three centuries of service.

Jeanne Marie Fontbonne, known in religion as Venerable Mother St. John is credited with having restored the religious community of the Sisters of St. Joseph after the fury of the Revolution had abated. This was in 1807. She had been imprisoned during the Revolution and was sentenced to death. She escaped death, but many of her Sisters suffered death by the guillotine.

The first purpose was to perform works of charity in the world, particularly among the orphans, but with the restoration of the order in 1807 their program of service was broadened and their fields of endeavor extended from France into Italy, England, Russia, Denmark and Sweden, and even to far away India and the Argentine.

America welcomed them in 1836, when they came to St. Louis to work among the Indians principally. Bishop Joseph Rosati of St. Louis invited them to come, and made a special request for Sisters who could teach the sign language. Two of these were trained in France for this special work. They were established in a convent in Carondelet, Mo. From this first American foundation, another convent was established in St. Paul in 1851 and it was from the St. Paul convent that three Sisters came to Painesville, Ohio in 1872, to establish an Ohio foundation. Six months after they had opened the Painesville convent, they received two members into their novitiate. One of their early novices was Mother Evangelista, who later served as superior. She entered the convent in Painesville.

She had passed her 70th year in 1928 when the influenza epidemic struck Youngstown, Ohio, where she served as principal of St. Patrick's school. Hospitals were unable to care for the many who were sick and dying. Schools and other public buildings were transformed into emergency hospitals and an S. O. S. call went out from city health authorities for nursing help.

Mother Evangelista received a call. She relayed it to her Sisters, instructing them that not one was obliged by obedience to go, because the danger was great, and their service consequently must be voluntary.

The entire faculty volunteered. When they were ready to depart for the emergency hospital, they found Mother Evangelista ready also, to head her company of 16 volunteer nurses. The Sisters protested her participation, because of her age and because of her frail health. "I have but one life to give," she answered them, "and I give that willingly, if it is God's will, in service to my fellow citizens." She remained on duty in the emergency hospital throughout the entire period of the epidemic.

The motherhouse of this community was moved to Cleveland in 1877 and continual growth in membership and in expansion of their educational program necessitated many changes of residences. Their present site is located on the east side of Rocky River, in a suburb of Cleveland, known as West Park.

The sisters conduct an academy here with an enrollment of 400 students and also conduct St. Therese's academy in Lakewood with a school enrollment of 100 and a music department with an enrollment of 300 pupils. Both academies are accredited by the State Department of Education and are affiliated with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. They teach in 26 parish schools within the diocese of Cleveland.

The second religious Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1893, when four Sisters, Mother Marie, Sisters St. Rose, Nativity and Veronica, came from the New Orleans convent. The New Orleans convent was established in 1855 by Father Buteux, a French missionary priest, engaged in mission work in Louisiana. He sent to France for Sisters to come to New Orleans, "who would gain and guard for God, souls of children, desti-

tute of religion." Originally organized as an educational Institute, circumstances of the Cincinnati mission necessitated launching into an entirely different type of work, which has met with more than usual success.

Margaret McCabe, a very pious and charitable woman of Cincinnati had opened a home for working girls in Cincinnati. She provided for it from her own funds, so as to provide a moderate rate for the working girls. While many of the girls were religiously inclined, there was no strict religious rule in the home. Some of these desired to devote their life to religion and sought permission of ecclesiastical authorities to do so. The Sisters of St. Joseph were invited to come from New Orleans to establish a novitiate and to train these aspirants for the religious life. The home under Miss McCabe was known as Sacred Heart home. With the home now in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Miss McCabe directed her efforts towards the establishment of a similar service to working boys, particularly homeless news boys. The Fenwick Club of Cincinnati is the development of this plan of Miss McCabe and the present Fontbonne home for girls, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is the development of Miss McCabe's dream.

The Fontbonne home was named by Archbishop McNicholas in 1925, when the present home at McAllister and Lawrence Sts., was dedicated. It is named to honor Jeanne Marie Fontbonne, who restored the French religious congregation. It accommodates 250 girls and women, Catholics and non-Catholics. The Sisters continue to operate it under the plan originally adopted by Miss McCabe—to provide homelike atmosphere at moderate rates.

DAUGHTERS OF THE DIVINE REDEEMER

Ohio and Pennsylvania's vast industrial and mining regions attracted many European colonies to America's shores in the early part of the 20th century. As these colonists arrived, many accompanied by priests of their respective nationalities, the Catholic Church through the Bishops endeavored to found parishes, where these strangers in a strange land could have the comforts of their Catholic faith. The children necessitated schools and a staff of teachers acquainted with the system of education in America, as well as teachers who had the background of the various nationalities. European convents sent their Sisters. Among the religious communities to do so were the Daughters of the Divine Redeemer from Sofron, Germany. Four Sisters arrived in McKeesport in 1912. Ohio welcomed the first of these in 1921 to staff St. Stephen's school, Toledo, where they remained for six years. In 1922 St. Emeric's school, Cleveland, was founded; in 1926, St. Anthony's school, Fairport Harbor; in 1927 St. Ladislasu school, Lorain and in 1930 St. Margaret's school, Cleveland. There are at present 30 of these Sisters serving the four schools in Ohio, established for children of Hungarian parentage.

Upon the occasion of the silver jubilee of the establishment of these works in America, in 1937, Archbishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland paid tribute to the work of the Sisters in the diocese of Cleveland: "I have found the

work of your Sisters in the Diocese of Cleveland constructive and inspiring. Your willingness and ability to meet all the requirements of our school system is greatly appreciated,'' he said.

RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART

Religious of the Sacred Heart in charge of Clifton College, located on one of Cincinnati's loveliest hills overlooking the Miami valley, came to Cincinnati in 1869. Archbishop Purcell, second Bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, had appealed to the foundress, Madame Sophie Barat, in a personal visit to the motherhouse in Amiens, France, for Sisters to establish a school of higher education for women in his diocese. Madame Barat had promised him to send Sisters as soon as possible. That was in 1838. Requests from other Bishops in America had preceded Archbishop Purcell's, so that it was not until 1869 that Madame Barat's successor, Mother Goetz, complied with the Archbishop's request. Four choir religious and three Lay Sisters came to Cincinnati with Mother Ellen Hogan as superior.

The Religious of the Sacred Heart are principally a teaching order. They have their own distinctive system of education. This system has been summed up in these words—''giving values and giving anchorage. The individual and the individual training is everything; and all converges to this, to give personal worth to each student, worth of character, strength of principle and anchorage of faith.''

The first academy for these Sisters in Ohio was located on Sixth St., near Stone; later they moved to Echo Place on Grandin Rd., in 1874 and in 1876, the present site in Clifton was purchased.

From the very beginning, the school curricula, which included two years beyond the regular academic course, attracted the daughters of prominent families from Cincinnati and nearby points. In the first graduating class of 1874, Lyda Johnson, daughter of Cincinnati's then mayor, was among the number.

Clifton school is now a fully accredited college and is staffed by members of this religious community who have been given every educational advantage and whose scholarship is enriched by their close and constant contacts with their 7000 Sisters in their various schools and colleges throughout the world. The most recent foundations of this Religious community is at Oxford in England and Brussels in Belgium.

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART OF MARY

Bishop Amadeus Rappe once of France, and the first bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, extended the invitation to the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary to come to Ohio, to assist him in the care of the orphans of the diocese. Ohio had suffered much from victims of ship fever, who after long sea voyages arrived in Ohio, many near death, and many more dying upon their arrival. Children of these unfortunates, in a strange land and among strangers, were

homeless. In 1851 the Misses Pance, Ferce and Blehan came from France. They arrived in October and the following Christmas day they opened a small house on St. Clair St., near Sixth which was given to them by Bishop Rappe, and thus began their first orphanage for girls.

Two years later, a site on Harmon St., now Woodland Ave., was purchased and a three story brick house was built. Miss Pance had inherited a considerable sum of money from her family, and used this inheritance to build the first unit of the present St. Joseph's orphanage for Girls.

Rev. Louis DeGoesbriand, one of the early missionaries in Ohio, in his reminiscences of the early days of Catholicity in the Diocese of Cleveland wrote for the official archives this reference to Miss Pance: "Among the benefactors of the Diocese of Cleveland, there is one whose name I have forgotten. The person I refer to was a lady from Paris, who, knowing that there were many orphans in Cleveland to be provided for, volunteered to come in 1851 and consecrated her fortune to the building of an orphan asylum. With her came two devoted companions, one of whom was Miss Ferce, who was well known in Cleveland. The building on Harmon St. was erected at the expense of the benefactress I allude to, but she died before it was ready for occupation. Her coming to Cleveland was providential at a time when so many immigrants were carried away by ship fever or cholera, leaving their children unprovided for."

Additional property and additional buildings have been added since 1893, until today the orphanage has a capacity for more than 200 girls ranging in ages from five to 16 years.

Despite the age of the buildings, the system of training and care is modern and according to accepted standards of welfare authorities. There is a staff of 50 in charge.

The first orphanage, known as St. Mary's, was transferred to a site on E. 20th St., and continued as a shelter for the older girls until 1894, when they were transferred to St. Joseph's orphanage and St. Mary's site was used for a working girls home. Change in neighborhood necessitated the abandonment of the girls home project and the site was sold. Later a site in a residential district was selected and Madonna Hall, a residence home for business and professional women, was established at 1906 E. 82nd St.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart in both the orphanage and Madonna Hall live a community life and follow a religious rule. Its members however wear no religious habit but dress in quiet secular garb.

MISSIONARY SISTERS OF THE HOLY GHOST

A native of Petrograd, Russia, founded the Missionary Sisters of the Holy Ghost in Palambaro, Italy in 1890. She was Mother M. Josephine Finatowicz, a member of the Russian Schismatic church. She became a convert to the Catholic Church when 13 years of age.

Pope Leo XIII directed her to come to America to found a religious community for the purpose of praying for the Unity of the Catholic Church. In 1913 she sent her co-foundress, Mother M. Anthony, and Sister M. Aloysius to found the American foundation in Donora, Pa.

Three came to Cleveland in 1929 upon the invitation of Archbishop-Bishop Schrembs to engage in missionary work and to establish a novitiate at 12209 Corlett Ave., Cleveland. They received their education in Notre Dame academy, Cleveland, and in Catholic Sisters College. There are only 13 members in the Ohio foundation at present. In addition to their mission work in Cleveland, the Sisters have charge of the domestic work at Cathedral Latin Boys' school in charge of the Brothers of Mary.

DAUGHTERS OF DIVINE CHARITY

Daughters of Divine Charity who teach in St. Stephen's school, Toledo, Ohio, date the founding of their religious community to the year 1868 in Vienna, Austria. Their foundress, Franciska Lechner, was born in Edling, Germany in the year 1833.

The American foundation was established in New York in 1913, when two Sisters came from Budapest, Hungary. They founded a working girls home in New York. The provincial house for all the American convents of this religious community is located at St. Joseph's Hill, Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y. Sister M. Margaret Gergely, who was superior of St. Stephen's convent, Toledo, for eight years until 1938, is the provincial superior, having been elected to this high office at the general chapter meeting held in Wien, Germany in the summer of 1938.

Stationed at St. Stephen's convent in Toledo is Sister Mary Wittman, who saw service on the battlefields of Germany during the World War.

THE CARMELITE ORDER

The Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel is a strictly cloistered order which came into Ohio in 1923 upon invitation of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs. Members of this order are more familiarly known as Carmelites. Six Sisters came from the St. Louis Monastery, two of these were Ohio born women, Sister Anna Michael and Sister Winifred, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Boyle of Cincinnati, benefactors of the Church in Cincinnati in the early days. Sister Winifred had been blind since infancy. Both sisters died in 1937 within a few weeks of each other. They had spent close to fifty years in the convent.

The St. Louis monastery was the first foundation from the first American Foundation established in America in 1790 and now located in Baltimore. Only recently the first convent site at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md., has been rediscovered and is now being renovated for preservation as a relic of historical interest.

The Sisters follow a rule which was adopted by St. Teresa of Avila, who made her religious vows in the Carmelite order in 1536. It was a somewhat mitigated rule from that which governed the original Carmelite order and which was patterned after one adopted by St. Elias, nine centuries before the birth of Christ, but is a much stricter rule than was in effect in the Carmelite order when Teresa of Avila became a member.

Their religious life is consecrated to poverty, obedience, profound retreat and silence. Their clothing, nourishment, language and customs emphasize the sequestered spirit. Their beds are hard and poor; their sleep brief; the first watches of the night are consecrated to the chanting or recitation of prayers. The day is divided between the recitation of the Divine Office, a prescribed form of prayer; assistance at Mass, prayer and manual labor. The solitude is profound; the silence almost continual and the time accorded to innocent or pious conversation is called recreation. The Nuns in their cloister observe perpetual abstinence from meat as an act of mortification; and for them the Lenten fast begins on Sept. 14, observed in the Catholic Church calendar as the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, and continues until Easter Sunday.

A Carmelite nun explains this as, "the spirit of Carmel, which is above all, one of universal crucifixion of the senses, interior as well as exterior, joined to the spirit of recollection, solitude and separation from creatures; and it is only by this continual mortification of nature that the true Carmelite, after having purified herself from her past sins by penance and from her evil inclinations by abnegation, becomes capable of interceding for those who intrust to her the interests and intentions for which they desire prayers."

St. Therese of Lisieux, canonized a saint by Pope Pius XI in 1925, and known the world over as "The Little Flower of Jesus" was a Carmelite Nun, and her intercession is constantly sought by her Carmel Sisters in Ohio, for the intentions of the many friends of Carmel.

SOCIAL MISSION SISTERS OF THE HOLY GHOST

Sister Hildegarde, who won a decoration from the Austrian government in 1918 for humanitarian service in the World War, founded a religious community in Cleveland, Ohio in 1923. It was at the invitation of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs that she came to Cleveland from her native Austria, to do home mission work in the largely populated districts of Cleveland.

Sister Hildegarde is the daughter of Count Albert Alberti-Enno and Baroness Angelique Wittenbach of Gratz, Austria. As a volunteer worker in Austria, she succeeded in reclaiming to the Church, many who had fallen away and it was her success in this that suggested the forming of a religious community. The members of this community wear secular garb. Their work is educational and social service. Their members have received their social training in the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

They are assisted in their work by a Social Mission Sisters Guild composed of 600 men and women; a lay Apostolate group composed of 100 high school and college girls, who are instructed in methods of mission work and conduct also a Junior Catholic Action School, for 70 high school girls.

HOLY CROSS ORDER

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, founded in LeMans, France in 1841, have been known to Ohio since 1881 when they came to take charge of St. Vincent's school, Akron, to continue there until 1885. A year later, in 1886, they came to Columbus, Ohio to take charge of Mount Carmel Hospital, and their next Ohio charge was in 1931, when St. Catherine's School at Bexley, Ohio, was placed in their charge.

Eliza Maria Gillespie was 29 years of age when, on March 19, 1853, she was clothed in the religious habit of a Sister of the Holy Cross. Eliza had lived in Lancaster, Ohio since 1838, with the Thomas Ewing family, following the death of her father. During these years the famine in Ireland, the cholera in Ohio enlisted her attention, and with the aid of a magazine story which she had published, and the proceeds from her tapestry, she was able to secure large sums of money to send to Ireland. During the cholera epidemic in Ohio she nursed the sick and helped in the care of destitute orphaned children.

It was Eliza Maria Gillespie, known in religion as Mother Angela, then superior of the Holy Cross order, who introduced this order into Ohio. She sent the Sisters to St. Vincent's school in Akron and later accompanied seven Sisters to open Mount Carmel hospital in Columbus, in 1886. The hospital had been founded a year before by Dr. W. B. Hawkes of the Board of Trustees of the Columbus Medical College. Sister Lydia Crawford, who had seen service in the Spanish-American War and in the Civil War, was placed in charge. Fourteen Holy Cross Sisters served in the Spanish-American War and 66 of them served in the Civil War. Two of them, Sister Fidelis and Sister Elise, died in the service. Mother Angela was among this number of 66. The archives at St. Mary's Ind., where the motherhouse of the Holy Cross Order of Nuns is located, is filled with many letters, which tell vividly and graphically, stories of the great courage and heroism of these nuns, during this distressing period of American history.

It was a well qualified staff of nursing sisters who came to Mount Carmel Hospital. A school of Nursing was established in connection with the hospital in 1903.

Their beginning in Columbus was extremely humble. Trunks served as chairs in the Sisters' quarters; the bare floor served as beds, and the Nuns' shawls were their bed covering. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd came to their aid, and supplied bedding and food.

Two additions have been added to the original hospital, one in 1887 and another in 1904; the chapel was built in 1908 and the Nurses' home in 1919.

Mother Angela was one of the first of her religious community to write for publication. Many others have followed in her footsteps. Even in her day, she traveled frequently to Europe, gathering works of art, tapestries, sculpture, and these occupy prominent places in the convent and in the college of St. Mary's.

The writings of two members are well known in Ohio and are to be found on the shelves of many of the public libraries of Ohio. They are the writings of Mother Madeleva, president of St. Mary's College, and Sister Eleanore. Five of their Sisters have published musical selections; twelve of their number have had their paintings accepted for exhibition. Their community today is composed of 1,192 professed Sisters; 61 novices; 16 postulants and 18 juniorates.

SISTERS OF THE HOLY FAMILY OF NAZARETH

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, who teach in three parish schools in Ohio, were among the first to come to America to undertake work among the Polish immigrants. It was Pope Pius IX who encouraged many other religious communities to come to America and some of these to work in Ohio, who sanctioned the foundation of this particular community in 1873. The motherhouse still remains in Rome, but its convents are in the capital cities of Italy, France, England, the United States and in Poland.

Chicago was the first city in America to welcome this religious community and in 1885 the foundress Mother Frances Siedliska and 11 companions established in that city, her first American convent. Of its present membership of 2,250 nuns, more than 1,600 are in America.

St. Stanislaus school in Cleveland, once the largest Polish school in the United States, has been in their charge since 1907. They came to Ohio first in 1906 to staff St. Adalbert's school at Dillonvale, Ohio and in 1919, they were placed in charge of Our Lady of Czestochwa School, Cleveland, Ohio.

The higher education of the Sisters is pursued in many of the Catholic colleges and universities of America and in the Sorbonne, in Paris; Oxford, in England; the University of Warsaw, and the Jagiellonian University of Poland.

Annually, about seven of the Sisters, including some of those teaching in Ohio, are sent as scholarship students to Poland for one scholastic course.

GREY NUNS OF CHARITY OF MONTREAL

"Sisters of Charity" is the more familiar name for the Grey Nuns of Charity of Montreal, whose history dates back to the year 1738 and whose record of service in Ohio dates back to the year 1855, when a small number came to Toledo to establish St. Vincent's Orphanage. In 1876, another group from Montreal came to take charge of St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo.

Marie Marguerite De Frost de la Jemmerais, born in 1701, married to Francois Madeleine d'Youville in 1722, was widowed in 1730. She conducted

a small store to raise funds with which to support her two sons and out of her poverty found enough to extend hospitality to the aged poor of her neighborhood. In 1738, three companions, attracted by her great charity and her great love for the poor, joined with her and on Oct. 30, 1739 together they made their act of consecration as servants of suffering humanity.

The "Annales" of the community record this scene, "Madame d'Youville did not falter while reciting the act of consecration, but her companions could not control their emotion. Mlle. Demers succeeded in stifling her sobs, but Mlles. Cusson and Thaumur de la Source shed torrents of tears. Thus the Institute was baptized in the tears of these valiant women!"

Madame d'Youville as a child studied with the Ursulines at Montreal, the first religious community of women to penetrate into the wilds of the North American continent, having arrived in Quebec in 1639.

One of her religious advisors while a student of the Ursulines was Mere Marie des Anges, who was among the first company of Ursulines to come from the Old France to the New France. Mother St. Pierre, also an Ursuline was an aunt of Madame d'Youville and Pierre de Varennes de la Verendrye, discoverer of the Rocky Mountains was her uncle.

The work of Madame d'Youville has grown through the 200 years of its existence. From a community of four women it now numbers 5,300 engaged in 67 different missions, most of which are located in northern and western Canada. The most distant of their missions is Aklavik, founded in 1925 and situated on the delta of the Mackenzie River. It is fifty miles from the Arctic Ocean and 4000 miles northwest of Montreal.

To one of their former general superiors, Mother Piche, was given the decoration, "Commander of the Order of the British Empire," conferred upon her by King George V in 1934 in recognition of "fifty-three years of intelligent, tireless service for the poor, the sick, the aged and the distant missions of Western Canada."

She was the first General Superior ever to visit the extreme northern missions and although 71 years of age in 1917, she traveled 3,377 miles by hydroplane and steamboat. The present General Superior, Mother M. E. Gallant, in 1937, made a journey of 10,647 miles in visiting the northern missions. Some 3,000 miles of the journey was covered by plane.

VINCENTIAN SISTERS OF CHARITY

Another religious community in Ohio, established primarily to meet the educational needs of the children of Slovak race, is the Vincentian Sisters of Charity. The motherhouse is located at Bedford, Ohio, in the former home of Mrs. Sabina Schatziner, now a resident of Lakewood, Ohio.

It was at the request of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs, archbishop-bishop of Cleveland that three Sisters came from their first American motherhouse at Perrysville, Pa., to establish a Foundation. The community now numbers

90 and is a separate foundation from the Perrysville convent.

This community dates its origin to 1835 in Vienna, Austria, with Carolina Augusta, daughter of Franz I, Emperor of Austria as the foundress. It established its first American branch in 1902 with headquarters in Braddock, Pa., and its work was confined to education in the schools of the Pittsburgh area. The motherhouse later was transferred to Perrysville, Pa.

Their present convent site of 17 acres was originally given to Archbishop Schrembs by Mrs. Schatziner to be used for religious or educational purposes. Shortly afterwards, the Sisters were invited to come to the diocese and the deed of the property was transferred to the Vincentian Sisters. It is known as Villa San Bernardo, in memory of Mr. Bernard Schatzinger, husband of the donor. In recognition of her gift, Mrs. Schatzinger was decorated by Pope Pius XI with the Gold Cross "Pro Ecclesiae et Pontifice."

SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

A very special interest in the Indian and colored races, prompted Katherine Drexel, of the famed Drexel family of Philadelphia, to found a religious community of women whose chief work would be to work among these people. This was in 1891. The old Drexel homestead at Torresdale, Pa., became the first convent and novitiate, with Katherine Drexel known as Mother Katherine Drexel and the religious community which she founded known as Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament.

Katherine and her two sisters, Mrs. Walter George Smith and Mrs. Edward Morrell, inherited a large estate from their father, Francis Anthony Drexel. He had bequeathed $1,500,000 to charity. His daughters, in memory of their father, founded the Francis A. Drexel chair of moral theology in the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The humility of Katherine Drexel has never revealed the financial contribution which she has made to extend educational work among the Indians and colored races. All that is known is that she renounced all of her world's goods for this cause.

Before her father's death she had used some of her fortune for the establishment of five Indian schools, two in the Dakotas and one each in Minnesota, Wyoming and New Mexico.

In 1887, two years after her father's death, she had visited Rome and had an audience with Pope Leo XIII. She begged him to send missionaries to America to work among the Indians in the south, southwest and the west. He listened to her story and then said, "Why not be a missionary yourself."

After due consideration she entered the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburgh to prepare for a religious life and with other young women of similar interests, she founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament in 1891.

Her Sisters came to Ohio first in 1912 to teach in St. Cyprian's School in Columbus and in 1914 to teach in St. Ann's School in Cincinnati. In 1925

they were assigned to Holy Trinity School, Cincinnati and in 1926, when purchase of the old Notre Dame Academy at Court and Mound Sts., was completed by the archdiocese of Cincinnati, The Madonna High School for colored boys and girls became a reality with Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament in charge. Madonna High School is on the list of accredited high schools of the State of Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio came to know of these Sisters in 1922, when they arrived to take charge of the Blessed Sacrament Parish School for colored children.

The motherhouse of this community is at Cornwell Heights, Pa., where a Normal school for the Sisters is also conducted. Advanced studies for school and social work are pursued in Catholic University and Loyola University.

Other states to enjoy the services of these Sisters are Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, where work is exclusively among the colored people and in New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska and South Dakota, where the work is among the Indians.

The only university in America that is exclusively for colored people is Xavier University at New Orleans, the gift of Mother Katherine Drexel. The campus of this university was the scene of many religious ceremonies for the National Eucharistic Congress held in New Orleans in October, 1938.

SISTERS OF THE VISITATION OF THE HOLY MARY

Sister Mary Agnes Faulhaber became the foundress of the Ohio Foundation of the Sisters of the Visitation of Holy Mary, whose monastery is located at 1745 Parkside Blvd., Toledo, Ohio.

These Sisters came to Toledo in 1915 in response to the invitation of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs, then Bishop of Toledo. The foundress was a Cleveland, Ohio woman, who had become a member of the Georgetown Visitation Monastery, some years before.

The Toledo monaster, gift of a generous benefactress whose name may not be revealed, houses 37 members, who lead a strictly contemplative life. It is the third monastery of the Visitandines, the name by which this religious order is sometimes known, to adopt the primitive rule of their founder. St. Frances de Sales, who gave the rule to the Visitandines in 1610.

Stress of circumstances necessitated mitigating the primitive rule so as to permit both the contemplative and active life and in many of the Visitation convents in America the revised rule is in effect.

The Toledo Sisters, however, cling to the primitive rule and seek to extend the spiritual life beyond the cloister by means of the Archconfraternity of Guard of Honor for the Laity, which meets monthly for spiritual exercises. The confraternity numbers 5,000 persons.

Archbishop Schrembs upon the occasion of the founding of the religious community in Toledo, told the Sisters that "like Moses, you are to remain

upon the mountain-top in prayer and sacrifice to plead for the welfare and salvation of souls, particularly for those of the diocese, the clergy, the Religious and the Laity."

Many novenas and religious exercises held at the Monastery and conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, attract thousands to the Monastery during the course of a year.

The work of the Sisters is dedicated to the making of altar breads for many parishes in Toledo; mending vestments, sewing and art work.

SISTERS OF THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD

A widowed mother and a priest, her son, established a religious foundation in Ohio that has enriched the State in the quality and quantity of services rendered its citizenry and has spread its influence far beyond the borders of Ohio.

Maria Anna Brunner of Loewenberg in the Canton of Grisons, Switzerland with 12 women companions formed a religious community in 1834 which had as its sole aim, prayer for increase of vocations to the priesthood and an increase in zeal for the missions of the Catholic Church. Her son, Francis de Sales Brunner, had been ordained a priest in 1819. In 1843 with seven priests and six students he came to Ohio and located at Peru, near Norwalk, Ohio.

Eager to extend the work of the church in his new locality he sent to Switzerland to the convent founded by his mother for Sisters to help in the educational field. His mother had died in 1836, two years after she had founded the religious community.

In 1844, Mother Maria Anna Albrecht, another widow, who was a professed religious, her daughter, Sister Rosa Albrecht and Martina Catherine Disch, both novices, arrived in Norwalk to take over St. Alphonse school of which Father Brunner was pastor, and to set up a novitiate for American recruits.

The log cabin convent which had been erected for their occupancy was found to be inadequate for the number of young women who sought admission into this religious community. Consequently a monastery in course of construction at New Reigel, Ohio, for the priests of the Precious Blood order, who had come a year earlier to Ohio, was turned over for the use of the Sisters. Within less than a year's time the community numbered 14 Sisters.

Sister Crescentia, a Benedictine nun, exiled from France during the French Revolution, had sought shelter in the home of relatives, who had also fled from France and located near Norwalk, Ohio. She was of great help to the young community. Sister Mary Adelaide Schmerge, one of the first applicants, came from Buffalo. An experienced teacher, she, too, rendered invaluable help.

In 1848 Father Brunner conceived the plan of establishing a training school for teachers and Dr. Muller and other priests of the Precious Blood Order, assisted by Sister Crescentia, staffed the new school. The first enrollment consisted of 10 Sisters. As early as 1888, names of Sisters from the Precious Blood community were found on the registers of such colleges and universities as were opened to women at that time and down through the years, even until today, their Sisters are to be found attending the leading colleges and universities in the country.

Their work has extended far beyond that of praying for vocations, and of educating poor children. They conduct 40 elementary schools, most of them within the area of the archdiocese of Cincinnati and the diocese of Toledo and Cleveland. They own three of the 15 high schools in which they teach, one, "The Regina," is their latest undertaking. It is located at Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati. The other two are located at Salem Heights, near Dayton and at San Luis Rey, Cal.

They serve parishes in Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, California and New Mexico. In California and New Mexico, they work among Mexican and Indian children and in Sedalia, Mo., they conduct a school for colored children.

They own and operate the famous Kneipp Sanitarium at Rome City, Ind.; own the Maria Joseph home for Aged at Salem Heights, near Dayton; a boarding school at Minster, Ohio for orphaned girls; the Pilgrim House at Frank, Ohio. They are in charge of St. Joseph's orphanage at Dayton, Ohio; of the domestic work at the archepiscopal residence of Archbishop McNicholas in Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati, and of the Fenwick Club in Cincinnati. They also have charge of the domestic work in five seminaries, including St. Charles' Borromeo Seminary of the Precious Blood Fathers at Carthage, Ohio, and the Brunnerdale Preparatory Seminary at Brunnerdale, near Canton, Ohio.

For more than 60 years they have taught in the public schools in seven counties of Ohio and are on the faculty of the Athenaeum of Ohio, located at Cincinnati. Some of their Sisters who have taught on the public school faculty have since been retired on pension. All teachers hold state certificates and a great many of them have life certificates.

The motherhouse, once Castle Loewenberg in Switzerland, a gift to Father Brunner from Count Henry von Mont, was sold in 1850 and the Swiss convent was closed. Members there journeyed to America and joined the Sisters at Maria Stein, Ohio, where the motherhouse had been located since 1846. In 1923 another site at Salem Heights near Dayton, Ohio, was purchased and this is now the site of the motherhouse and novitiate.

Since its beginning nearly 100 years ago, nearly 1,800 women have enrolled in this religious community. They number today more than 800 religious.

In 1933, steps were taken to exhume the body of their foundress, Maria Anna Brunner, who had died in 1836 and was buried near Castle Loewenberg.

The body was brought to America and rests in a shrine to the left of the large chapel of Perpetual Adoration at the motherhouse at Salem Heights.

According to the convent records, "every bone of the body was well preserved; the hands were perfect, still folded and covered with flesh and skin, with finger nails attached."

CONGREGATION OF THE SISTERS, SERVANTS OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

An almost century old religious community which saw its beginning close to Ohio's borders in Monroe, Mich., in 1845 has extended its influence into Ohio and its members today, some 50 of them, are engaged in three Ohio schools, located in Akron, Canton and Lorain, all in the diocese of Cleveland. They staff elementary and high schools in these cities.

From a log cabin convent beginning in Monroe, Mich., with a membership of four Sisters, the congregation now numbers 917 professed Sisters, 64 novices and 32 postulants.

Father Louis Florent Gillet, a Redemptorist missionary engaged in mission work in Southern Michigan, founded this religious community of women to assist him in educational work.

Many Ohio girls have been educated in St. Mary's academy and boarding school in Monroe, Mich., and in Marygrove College, Detroit, Mich.

SISTERS OF THE INCARNATE WORD

Cleveland, Ohio shelters one religious community, the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, whose members in its 350 years' history have suffered exile from two countries, from France during the French Revolution and more recently from Mexico, during the Religious persecution there.

Exiles from the Mexican convents came to Cleveland in 1927 at the invitation of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs. Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine extended hospitality until a temporary convent home could be procured.

Within three years, on March 4, 1930, their permanent motherhouse was established at 6618 Pearl Rd., Parma Heights, and from 1930 until 1935 when a novitiatite was established until 1935, the community grew from seven members to 35. Their present number in Ohio is 57.

They teach in two schools. Immaculate Conception School, Wellsville, Ohio, and St. Anthony-St. Bridget School, Cleveland, Ohio. In addition they conduct a day school for boys and girls at their convent site in Parma Heights.

In 1935 a disastrous fire almost wiped out the convent. The Sisters sought shelter in a barn on the convent property. The fire occurred at 5 a.m. on a cold January morning. News of it had no sooner reached Cleveland than many offers of help came to them. The Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine were again their benefactors, having been the first to arrive on the scene with

conveyances to transport the Sisters to the various convents of the Sisters of Charity in Cleveland.

In the meantime the Carmelite Sisters had moved from their convent at 11127 St. Clair St., to a larger convent in Cleveland Heights, and the Incarnate Word Sisters were transferred to the Carmelite convent. The Parma convent was rebuilt. The St. Clair convent is now a center for educational and religious activities for the Sisters.

SISTERS OF THE HOLY HUMILITY OF MARY

In New Bedford, Pa., a small farming village on the border line of Ohio and Pennsylvania, is located a religious community of nuns, who have served 75 years in the diocese of Cleveland. Although their property is located in Pennsylvania, just across the state line of Ohio, it has always been regarded as an Ohio community, first by reason of the fact that it was an Ohio bishop, Bishop Rappe, the first bishop of Cleveland, who gave these exiled Sisters from France a place of refuge, and again because it is in the various cities of Ohio that the Sisters have rendered their greatest service in education and in hospitalization and social welfare.

It is the community known as the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, but one which is more familiarly known as the "Blue Nuns," from the color of their religious habit.

Prior to 1845 there was no Catholic Church in the territory between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. William Murrin, a well-to-do-farmer of New Bedford, in 1846 built a log cabin chapel on his farm, and also a log-cabin house for Father Reid of Pittsburgh, who was assigned as a permanent pastor. In 1855 Mr. Murrin deeded his farm of 250 acres to Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh to be used for church purposes. However, Bishop O'Connor insisted that 100 acres of this and the farm house be retained by Mr. Murrin during his life time. A two story brick house was built by Bishop O'Connor for the purpose of a seminary, but the distance from the nearest railroad station was so great and transportation facilities of that day so inadequate, that the seminary plan had to be abandoned. A Franciscan order of men took charge. The ground was considered unproductive and they abandoned it, as it was neither suitable for school purposes or farming purposes—or so they thought.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh must have concluded that he had a "white elephant" on his hands, so deeded it to Bishop Rappe of the Cleveland diocese for the sum of $3,000—just the cost of the two story brick seminary, which had been built upon the land. This was about 1859.

Bishop Rappe decided to use it as an orphanage site for the orphaned and dependent boys of the diocese, and placed the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine in charge. They had come to Cleveland in 1851 from France.

These Sisters carried on for four years and in 1863 they too abandoned it—not so much because of disheartenment or discouragement, but because Bishop Rappe needed Sisters to staff the first hospital that was then being established in the present area of Cleveland.

The hospital is known today as St. Vincent's Charity Hospital. Meanwhile in Donmartin, France in 1854, the pastor of the village, Rev. J. J. Begel, was greatly alarmed at the lack of educational facilities for the poor children of the village. One of his parishioners, a woman of wealth, Mlle. Antoinette Potier, offered the use of her home, and the means to defray ordinary expenses. He engaged a teacher who made her home with Mlle. Potier and a year later in 1855 Mlle. Potier, her housekeeper and the teacher, asked permission to form a religious community, and to be given a religious rule. Their request was granted.

Napoleon III and the French Revolution changed the course of events for this young religious community. Father Begel in his public denouncement of Napoleon's oppression of the Church won the ill favor of the government. He escaped personal punishment but the new sisterhood of which he was the founder was subjected to many annoyances, such as being refused teaching certificates, despite possession of necessary qualifications.

Father Louis Hoffer, a French missionary who was pastor at Louisville, Ohio, was in France to engage teachers for his parish school. He consulted Father Begel, who agreed to send his small group to America, should the necessary invitation come from Bishop Rappe. No time was lost in securing this invitation.

On the eve of sailing to America, their foundress and benefactress, Mlle. Potier, known in religion as Mother Magdalene, died. Father Begel piloted the disconsolate group to America, arriving in New York, May 30, 1864 and in the diocese of Cleveland early in June.

They were directed to the thrice abandoned Murrin farm at New Bedford, as the site from which their activities in the diocese were to be directed. They had become accustomed to extreme poverty in their native France, because of their own choice they chose to serve the poor, but the sight which met their eyes at New Bedford filled them with dismay. The land was in a wild state, undrained, overgrown with brush, where it was not densely covered with woods and dotted with sloughs. The land surrounding the building was a marsh studded with stumps.

Today that site of 250 acres is one of the most picturesque spots in the entire diocese. Woman's labor, not man's, converted the marshy swamp into a well drained, well cultivated, and well landscaped estate. When a decade ago, it became necessary to partly rebuild the convent home because of a disastrous fire, the wood beams of solid oak were found to be in perfect condition. The beams of oak and walnut, it was revealed, came from the woods that abounded on the farm. In the clearing of the forests, the Sisters them-

selves did the work, they felled the trees, hewed the logs, and dragged them by chains to the site where their first and only convent still stands. They baked the bricks in their own home made kilns—these women who in their native France had been unused to any type of manual labor. They sheared the sheep, and wove the wool into material for garments for their own use and for the orphans in their care. They set up their own shoe shop, making and repairing shoes.

There still lives at the motherhouse a Sister, Mother M. Genevieve, one time superior, who as a music pupil nearly 70 years ago, heard the story of the pioneer days from the first superioress in America, Mother Anna. Mother Anna, as Maria Tabourat, a daughter of a French colonel, had joined the community in France.

A Mrs. Martin Clark of Youngstown, Ohio journeyed to New Bedford to instruct the Sisters in the English tongue, as their ignorance of the language made it difficult for them to engage in school work. Ursuline nuns of Cleveland took another of their members into their convent for a year to instruct her in English. The Ursulines of Cleveland and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart secured orders for fine needlework and sewing as a means of providing a livelihood for the Sisters and their orphan charges.

All of these hardships have become a matter of tradition to this religious community, which from the original band of four in France and 20 in the first American foundation has now 386 members.

With the building of the Nypano railroad in nearby Youngstown, Irish immigrants who found employment on the railroad, journeyed to New Bedford when in need of medical care. Of necessity a small building had to be erected to hospitalize these emergency cases. This is said to have been the first hospital within the present area of Youngstown. It continued to serve the nearby farming community until the erection of St. Elizabeth's hospital in Youngstown about 26 years ago.

Today the Sisters own and staff three hospitals, St. Elizabeth's, Youngstown; St. Joseph's at Warren, Ohio and St. Joseph's at Lorain, Ohio. They conduct three academies, St. Joseph's academy at the motherhouse, Mount Marie academy, Canton and Lourdes academy, Cleveland. They teach in 26 parish schools in the Cleveland diocese.

They conduct the Rosemary Home for Crippled Children in Euclid, Ohio. This home was once the family residence of the Caesar Grasselli family. Mrs. Grasselli was an invalid for many years. Upon her death Mr. Grasselli gave the home and the grounds to Bishop Joseph Schrembs, to be put to some use for the benefit of suffering humanity, in memory of his wife.

Just at that time, an abandoned baby found upon an ash pile in Youngstown had been taken to St. Elizabeth's hospital for care. She was found to be badly crippled. She was tenderly cared for, and when the Rosemary home in Cleveland was opened in 1922 as a hospice for crippled children, this

abandoned baby, who was called Rosemary, was its first patient. She is now a young woman, well able to make her own way in the world.

Assisting the Sisters in directing the work at Rosemary Home is a group of men and women named the Johanna Grasselli Guild in memory of Mrs. Grasselli.

Members of the Grasselli family continue their interest in the home in memory of their parents.

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Joyously looking forward to the completion of their first century of service in America, all of which has been rendered in Ohio and in cities of the diocese of Cleveland, are the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine. This religious community has already stored up 88 years of glorious history since their first four members came to Cleveland in 1851.

Mother Bernardine, superior of their convent in Boulogne-sur-mer, and experienced in hospital management, with three companions, came to Cleveland in response to the appeal of Bishop Rappe for nursing Sisters to care for the sick.

This religious order has a heritage that goes back to the year 1223, as it claims to be a branch of the Augustinian Sisters organized in Arras, France, at that time. Its French foundation was forced to close during the French revolution only to be reorganized again again with the cessation of hostilities.

Sister Francoise, a professed Sister and two postulants, Louise Brulois and Cornelie Museler, accompanied Mother Bernardine to Cleveland. Ursuline Nuns who had come from Boulogne-sur-mer a year before, extended them hospitality until their own convent, a humble dwelling on Monroe St., on the West Side of Cleveland, became available.

From this center the Sisters visited the homes, caring for the sick and soliciting funds for the building of a hospital. In August, 1852, less than a year after their arrival in Cleveland their new hospital, named St. Joseph's, was opened and received its first patient. It was the first public hospital, other than a government hospital, in Cleveland and it continued its service until 1865, when the present St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, on E. 22nd St., was erected from funds received by public subscription. Soldiers returning from the Civil war and passing through Cleveland were denied hospitalization because of lack of facilities. In 1863 Bishop Rappe made a public appeal that if funds were provided for the erection of a suitable hospital, he would provide the Nursing Sisters.

St. Vincent's orphanage on Monroe St., was the next venture of the Sisters, which was opened in 1852 by Bishop Rappe. Meanwhile Mother Bernardine and Sister Francoise returned to France, and Mother Ursula, whom as Catherine Bisonnette from near Sandusky, Ohio, was placed in charge of St. Vincent's, became the first American superioress of the Sisters of Charity.

Father Louis De Goesbriand, who as chancellor of the diocese of Cleveland had escorted the French Sisters to Cleveland, and during their 14 days sea voyage was their teacher, instructing them in English, wrote in his reminiscences concerning Mother Ursula—he was stationed at Sandusky at the time of the cholera epidemic and she was a member of his parish—"There is another name which I desire to mention. It is that of Miss C. Bisonnette of La Prarie, who became Mother Ursula, the first superioress of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum now on Monroe St., and who died Sept. 11, 1863. During the cholera which did so much havoc in Sandusky City, many Catholic children had lost both their parents and some poor widows were left in the greatest distress. At my request this courageous young girl, whose labors at La Prarie toward the instruction of children I knew, came at once to Sandusky City, at a time when all who could had fled. We made her take possession of a good house which had been deserted. Furniture was obtained by entering a steam boat which lay deserted in the bay. Thus this devoted soul managed to provide for the wants of orphans and parents till the terrible scourge had passed away. Her vocation to a religious life was undoubtedly the reward for her generosity in offering her life for the sake of the orphans. I know of few persons for whom nature and divine grace has done so much as for the venerable Mother Ursula."

In the archives of the Ursuline convent in Cleveland is the record of the first religious profession ceremonies for the Ursuline Nuns in Cleveland and on Dec. 28, 1852, Miss Catherine Bisonnette was clothed in the religious habit of the Ursulines and was given the name of Sister St. Ursula in honor of the patronness of the order of Ursulines. She had enrolled with the Ursulines on Oct. 15, 1850. Prior to her profession as an Ursuline nun, Bishop Rappe had requested of her that following her profession, she give up her Ursuline vocation in order to take charge of St. Joseph's hospital and St. Vincent's Orphan asylum both of which were in charge of the Sisters of Charity. In obedience to the wishes of her Bishop, she left her Ursuline convent at 3 p. m. the day of her profession, to take charge of the hospital and orphanage and to become the first American superior of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine.

It was a sacrifice on the part of the Ursulines to relinquish their first American postulant and it was an equally great sacrifice on the part of Mother Ursula to tear herself away from her associates whom she had come to know during her two years in the novitiate. It only serves to prove the life of renunciation of a nun—"Not my Will, but Thine be done," are the words that inspire the Catholic sisterhoods to relinquish all things of the world and to dedicate themselves—their whole being, to His service.

Among the early novices to be welcomed by the Sisters of Charity in Cleveland were Ellen and Margaret Woods, of Youngstown, Ohio, daughters of Mary Shehy Woods, whose father, Daniel Shehy, settled in Youngstown,

Ohio in 1796. It was in Mrs. Woods log cabin home that Mass was first offered in the present area of Youngstown and continued to be offered there on the occasions when Bishop Fenwick and other missionary priests came through the town.

For many years care of the sick and the orphans was the chief work of the Sisters of Charity. In later years however they have extended their service into the educational field. They conduct St. Augustine's academy and day school at their motherhouse in Lakewood, Ohio, and teach parish schools of the diocese. The Lakewood site was purchased in 1885.

St. Vincent's orphanage has been enlarged and transferred to a large acreage west of Cleveland, known as Parmadale, or "The Children's Village." It operates on the cottage plan. Some 40 children, graded according to ages found in the normal home, are cared for in each of the 12 cottages. There is a community school, a church, and playgrounds in the Children's Village.

St. Ann's Maternity Hospital and home for unwed mothers was opened in Cleveland in 1873; Mercy Hospital, Canton, in 1908; St. John's Hospital, Cleveland,in 1916; St. Thomas' Hospital, Akron, 1928 and in 1938, their first mission outside of the diocese of Cleveland was opened in Columbia, S. C., when Providence Hospital was established.

The work of the Sisters of Charity quickly appealed to the citizens of Cleveland and the cities surrounding it. As early as 1865, the hand carved altar of exquisite workmanship, which adorned the chapel in the first wing of the present St. Vincent's charity Hospital was the gift of Catherine Loftus Cummins, a woman who worked as a servant in the homes of the wealthy of Cleveland. This altar is still in use in the chapel at the Forest View farm home of the Sisters, located in Elyria, Ohio. This farm of 300 acres, between Elyria and Oberlin, was a gift to the Sisters in 1930 from Josephine Maher and her husband, Thomas K. Maher of Cleveland.

Catherine Cummins spent all her earnings in providing altars and sacred vessels and vestments for chapels and churches in Cleveland. She died in the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Cleveland in 1892. A modest tombstone marks her last resting place in Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland, the gift of the Sisters of Charity and the Rev. William McMahon and Msgr. T. P. Thorpe, whose parishes, St. Bridget's and Immaculate Conception, benefitted by Catherine Cummins' generosity.

Mrs. Rosa Klorer of Canton, Ohio, whose death occurred in 1938, and who spent the last years of her life in Mercy hospital, Canton, under the kindly care of the Sisters of Charity, was a generous benefactor to Mercy hospital. She was honored by Pope Pius XI with the Gold Cross Pro Ecclesiae et Pontifice in recognition of her generous gifts to Mercy hospital and to other charitable enterprises of the diocese.

With the opening of St. Vincent's Charity hospital Oct. 10, 1865, made necessary because of the growth of the city which now numbered a population

of 50,000, and the additional needs of the returning soldiers from the Civil War, the chief of staff, Dr. Gustave C. E. Weber, retired surgeon general of the U. S. Army opened Charity Hospital Medical school. In 1881 this medical school merged with the Cleveland Medical College to form the present flourishing Medical School of Western Reserve University.

The first patients to be admitted to the new St. Vincent's charity hospital were wounded soldiers from the Civil War battlefields.

St. Vincent's hospital still continues to serve in the down town area of Cleveland on the site purchased in 1865. A nurses home, new wings to the old buildings, and equipment to meet new developments in hospital science brings the appraised value of this property to the sum of $2,113,916.

St. Ann's Maternity hospital and equipment is valued at $275,329 and St. John's hospital, Cleveland, at $747,148.

Many of their Sisters have specialized in pharmacy, laboratory technic, medical social work, X-ray and social service, hospital administration in addition to those who are specially trained in Pedagogy, and in the arts and sciences.

The first two nuns to become registered pharmacists in Ohio were Sisters of Charity of Cleveland. According to the Midland Druggist Magazine, published in 1901, "Neither of them had ever attended a school of pharmacy, nor had they been employed in a retail drug store. But they had studied pharmacy for several years and obtained their practical experience in the pharmacy connected with the hospital."

The Sisters conduct outpatient and social service departments in St. Vincent's, St. Ann's and St. John's hospital and have nurses training schools in connection with all of their hospitals in Ohio.

They number 300 members.

URSULINE NUNS

Ursuline Nuns came to Ohio in 1845 and located at St. Martin's, Ohio, in Brown County. They were not the first nuns to come to Ohio, but they can claim the distinction of being first in many other adventures which have left their mark indelibly on the history of Ohio and of civilization.

Their sainted foundress, St. Angela de Merici, raised to the rank of Sainthood by Pope Pius IX, was claimed by him to have been "the first apostle of female education," as she set up in Brescia, Italy in 1535, the first school which was to be exclusively for the education of young girls.

She attributed the breakdown of society of that time to the lack of Christian mothers. Italy had many schools for the training of young men, but none of a monastic type for girls and it was to meet this need that Angela, a well educated and well traveled girl of wealth, formed a religious community with other women, and began immediately a school exclusively for the education of young girls.

She died five years after she had founded this Religious Congregation, but within those years she builded so well her Religious Institute that it has survived persecution and dispersement of its members—an Institute which has attracted thousands of young women of many nationalities, many of whom imposed self-exile upon themselves, that they might follow in Angela's footsteps.

It was an Ursuline nun from the Paris convent, Mother Bernard, who in 1608 introduced the solemn public ceremony attached to children's reception of First Holy Communion. This solemnity is now universally observed by the Catholic Church.

Madame Marie Guyard, a widow of Tours, France, as Mother Mary of the Incarnation of the Ursulines of Tours, was the first nun to penetrate the wilderness of the North American continent. She arrived in Quebec on Aug. 1, 1639. Quebec was then a hamlet of 250 inhabitants. Two other Ursuline Nuns, and three hospital nuns of the order of St. Augustine accompanied her. Their benefactress, Madame de la Peltrie, a widow of considerable fortune, who had no desire for the religious life, but who did have a burning desire to devote her life and fortune to missionary work among the Indians, encouraged Mother Mary of the Incarnation to venture forth. She financed the trip and accompanied the nuns to the New France.

Nearly a century later, in 1727, another band of nine Ursulines from Rouen, France, headed by Mother St. Augustine, set up the first convent and the first convent school on American soil, in New Orleans, which at that time was a French possession. They came on the invitation of Governor Bienville, the governor of New Orleans.

Ursulines initiated the parochial school system in the area now known as the Cleveland diocese, and in 1850 on their convent site on Euclid Ave., they set up their first free school, in buildings which once served as a barn and a stable. In 1871 Cleveland Ursulines established the first Catholic College for Women in Ohio and the first College for Women in Cleveland and were empowered by an act of the State Legislature "to confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States."

This was just six years after the establishment of Vassar college, claimed by educators to be the "legitimate parent" of the colleges for Women because Vassar insisted upon the same standards as were required by men's colleges.

The Ursuline nuns of Ohio were the first religious from convents east of the Mississippi to answer the plea of Bishop John B. Brondel, then Vicar Apostolic of Montana, to establish schools among the Indians. This was in 1884.

Sara Therese Dunn of Akron, Ohio, educated by the Cleveland Ursulines, professed a religious in the Toledo Ursuline convent, and given the name of Mother Amadeus, was among the 36 Ursulines to volunteer. Six were selected and Mother Amadeus was placed in charge as superior general by Bishop Richard Gilmour, second Bishop of Cleveland.

Bishop Brondel had been appealed to for help by government officials, who were experiencing difficulty in subduing the Cheyenne Indians, then being moved into Indian territory. Some one had suggested that "Catholic religious" could do more to subdue these people than could an army of soldiers. Mother Amadeus and her company of Ursulines proved the truth of that prediction, as the history of the Ursulines in Montana, in Alaska and in the Arctic Region bear glorious testimony. From Montana Mother Amadeus forged ahead into Alaska and into the Arctic, and was prevented from exploring to a point beyond civilization only by the warning of the Bishop that it would be impossible for him to provide a priest to offer the Sacrifice of the Mass oftener than once a year.

To be deprived of this privilege, this participation in the daily renewal of Calvary, was more than Mother Amadeus could bear, and it is the only instance on record where her zeal for souls was subdued. To the Indians she was known as "Teresa of the Arctics"—to Ursulines the world over, she is reverently referred to as "Our Mother Amadeus."

The first Ursulines for Ohio arrived in Cincinnati on June 19, after a 29 days sea voyage which began on May 4 at Havre, France, and a 17 days trip from New York to Cincinnati by river packet, rail, stage coach and river packet again. While traveling through the vast forests of Maryland by stage coach they even experienced the fright of a stage coach hold-up.

Their first night in New York was spent in lodgings on "beautiful Broadway" so the diary reads and the loud clanging of bells during the night frightened the nuns into believing that all New York was afire.

There were eleven nuns in the party, eight of whom came from the Ursuline convent of Beaulieu, France and three others from the convent of Boulogne-sur-mer. The three from the Boulogne convent spoke English. One of these was Mother Julia Chatfield, once a student in the Ursuline convent at Boulogne. She as Sister Julia of the Assumption was named Superior of the group.

The Quebec nuns were three months on board ship before arriving at their destination in Quebec and their first convent was a house of two rooms—built of planks. Their beds were of pine boards and were tiered in the manner of berths. They were forced to share their own meager goods, which they brought with them from France—their bedding for instance—to make clothing for the Indian children. Their food consisted of salt fish and lard.

The New Orleans company of Ursulines were five months enroute and they experienced everything save shipwreck. The last two weeks of their journey was on two small boats. Their deck chairs were the freight on board; their beds, rain soaked mattresses and their food, hard tack and salt pork.

It is little wonder that Agnes Repplier has referred to them as being "the most adventurous of nuns." This she says in her life of Mother Mary of the Incarnation, "Mere Marie of the Ursulines" published by Doubleday Doran in 1931.

The generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. David Corr of Cincinnati made the arrival of the Ursulines in Ohio a more pleasant occasion. The Corrs welcomed the eleven black bonneted women into their home and kept them there, until a final decision had been reached as to which of four available sites would be selected. These were located, one in Chillicothe, one in Dayton, one in Louisville, Ky., and the fourth in St. Martin's, Brown County.

The nuns visited each of the sites, and unable to make a decision, they told Archbishop Purcell, "we have no choice. We are content to go wherever you wish."

And it was St. Martin's in Brown County, a site of 400 acres rich in American history then, and later to become rich in Church history, that Archbishop Purcell selected for them. The Ursulines have occupied this site for nigh unto a century.

"On this site," one of the Sisters wrote to the Sisters in France, "are two pretty little creeks, two springs and a well; three horses, five cows and a bull. We bought one hundred peach trees at three sous each and ten 'magnificent' sheep at a dollar apiece."

The Sisters took possession and in October, 1845 they established their first boarding school, with an enrollment of six pupils. Mrs. Corr's adopted daughters, Josephine and Mary and a friend, Margaret McLenan of Cincinnati, were among the six. As the Ursuline order is primarily an educational institute, in addition to the boarding school, the Ursulines gathered about them the children around St. Martin's to instruct them in their religion. They established a free school at St. Martin's for the poor children of the vicinity and discontinued it only when public schools were established—and the Ursuline nuns, because of the dearth of lay teachers for the public school faculty, for awhile were employed to staff the public schools and were paid from funds raised by public taxation.

A loan of $10,000 from their motherhouse in Boulogne-sur-mer enabled the Sisters to build a brick convent school, which was ready for occupancy in September, 1846. The stone for the foundation of this school was quarried from the creek, called "Solomon's Run." The woods surrounding the convent provided lumber; the brick was made in the convent yard and only the glass and hardware were "imported" from Cincinnati and hauled by wagon a distance of forty miles.

The Boulogne and the Beauville convents, from which the 11 Sisters came, had already provided 20,000 francs to cover the cost of voyage and to assist in the maintenance of the nuns until such time as the Sisters could earn their keep from their boarding school.

Mrs. Corr and her daughters, with beribboned spades, took part in the ground breaking ceremonies for the new convent school.

The first commencement exercises took place in 1848, and it made the columns of the Cincinnati newspapers who referred to the Ursulines as

"women of culture, women of presence, religious women."

The first catalogue of the Brown County Ursulines explained the aims of the school:

"To form young ladies to virtue; to ornament their minds with useful information, accustom them to early habits of order and economy and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive, not only in the family circle, but in society likewise; this shall be the object of the constant efforts of the community which now solicits a select patronage."

The prospectus further revealed that among the studies were:

Astronomy and the Use of the Globes
Mythology, Biography and Antiquities
Philosophy (physics) and Chemistry
Botany, Geography, Rhetoric.

It was also explained that they charged for ink and quills; for lessons in tapestry, pearl and waxwork flower-making. Small fingers were trained to ply everything from a pen to a harpstring and as to languages, German, French, Italian, Latin, Spanish were taught as elective studies, and "those among the graduate class who have attained any proficiency in French pursue their studies in that language."

"No improper influence is ever to be used to bias the religious principles of the young ladies." This was inserted, as the school already was attracting daughters of non-Catholics and it was the fulfillment of a tradition of the Ursulines through their centuries of conducting schools, that those not of the Catholic Faith need have no fear that their respective religious beliefs would not be respected.

One of their first pupils was a Mary MacHugh, who at 20 years of age enrolled as a boarding pupil. She knew little of religion or religious practices, but she was wise in the ways of the world. Her first night at recreation threw Sisters and pupils into a state of shock. She nonchalantly brought forth her pipe and smoked it. The records do not say that she was asked to give up pipe smoking, but it can well be imagined that she was made to feel the impropriety of it, in a Girl boarding school.

Jennie Springer, niece of Reuben Springer, who endowed Cincinnati Music Hall, was one of the earlier pupils of Brown County who had distinguished herself in music and was an accomplished harpist. In 1863 she provided the funds with which to build a residence for the chaplain.

The fame of the school spread, necessitating new buildings to meet the demands of parents for this special educational training of their daughters. During the Civil War the Sisters found themselves in what might ordinarily be considered a difficult position, as daughters of Army officers, fighting on both sides, for the North and the South were enrolled as pupils. In some magical manner, the Sisters were able to continue them in school throughout the duration of the war. Children of the Shermans, the Rosecrans, Scammons

Ewings, were among those enrolled. Not only that, but mothers of many of the daughters from the South, who had come to visit with their daughters, were unable to return, and so accepted the hospitality of the Brown County nuns until safety could be assured.

The fancy bead and embroidery work was set aside to make way for the knitting machines, in which nuns and pupils took part, knitting socks and mittens for the soldiers fighting on both sides of the lines. The nuns taught the pupils to turn the heels of socks by hand, and taught boarding and day pupils to make bandages, which were sent to the field hospitals. The day pupils in turn taught their mothers the same art and so from their cloister, the Ursulines played their part in alleviating the sufferings in the War of the States.

Archbishop Purcell had a special interest in the school and encouraged the Sisters to feature exhibitions of work done by the pupils. On one such occasion, he organized a party from Cincinnati. The party traveled by special train to the nearest station to the convent, and then by coach over the five miles of hilly country.

A reporter for the Cincinnati Commercial "covered" the event, and in writing of it in the next day's issue described the ride through the country as "hilly as a camel's back and over roads as rought as machine poetry. If those prelates can pray as fervently as they can laugh, he wrote, I declare I'll be bound to have faith in their prayers."

The Bishop co-operated heartily with the Nuns. To those who frowned upon dramatics in school, he said:

"All life is dramatic because all life is action. And drama, from its Greek etymology means nothing more than action. The drama may be abused; so may the holiest things. We detest prudishness, puritanism. The Catholic has the highest sanction in his Church for the lawfulness of such presentations."

Pupils at Brown County had an unusual advantage, the Brown County site was already rich in historical lore. It was once known as Soldiers Lands, and was a part of the Virginia Military District, which came into Virginia's possessions following the American Revolutionary War.

General Lytle, a real estate promoter, sensed the commercial value of land that would have a church and school nearby, and so offered a gift of the tract of 400 acres of his claim to Bishop Fenwick, first bishop of Ohio, to be used for religious and educational purposes.

Barthlemy Schuler and Stephen Baundistl in the meantime had escaped from Napoleon's army in Egypt, had sought refuge in Switzerland and later crossed into Bohemia, where they married their childhood sweethearts and then emigrated to America. Without funds, they sold themselves to shipowners for their passage and after seven years as bond-slaves, they were liberated and started for Ohio. They were Catholics and so appealed to Bishop Fenwick for help.

"Go out to the lands that are mine in Brown County, he told them, cut down some trees and build yourselves cabins. All you can raise upon the lands is yours to keep. Build me a church and I'll send you a priest to help you save your souls." They did as directed. Husbands and wives worked shoulder to shoulder tilling the soil, hewing the lumber that went into the first log cabin chapel and then Father Martin Kundig came to minister to them and to eight other families, whom he found nearby. These two pioneer families cleared the forests, and opened up roads which connected Lynchburg and Fayetteville with St. Martins.

They later assisted in building a frame church, a two story brick seminary, and some barns for the farm stock.

When the Sisters took possession in 1845 the seminary was transferred to Cincinnati. A Betsy Bamber, two Indian boys and two white men formed the first choir in this log cabin church at St. Martins.

It was near St. Martins and the site of the Brown County Ursulines, that the famous "Underground Railway" of the Civil War was located. Slaves from the South seeking refuge in Canada, crossed over from the southern lines near this point, and because of the many secret trails which the forests afforded, gave rise to the name.

This neighborhood was the scene of much of the action in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a book which was avidly read by nuns and pupils at the time of its publication. It was highly endorsed by Archbishop Purcell, who made a special trip to Brown County convent to make a present of the book to the Nuns, only to learn that it had already been received as a present, and was being read by nuns and pupils.

It was down the road, right past the convent that Morgan and his raiders rode one night, the great trees on the convent estate sheltering the convent from the marauders and looters. The nuns in their darkened convent kneeling in prayer and sheltered by locked shutters, heard the clattering of horses' hoofs, and they declared that "there were 2,000 raiders in the Morgan outfit."

Archbishop Purcell was well known among the Catholic hierarchy of that day and one never visited in the vicinity of Cincinnati without paying a visit. He always shared these visits with the nuns and pupils of Brown County. Consequently men who were part of the history of the Catholic Church in America and who participated in many history making events in the Church Universal came to visit Brown County.

There was Archbishop Blanc, French missionary, first Archbishop of New Orleans and one of the few Americans to attend the Vatican Council in 1854, at which the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was promulgated. This experience he shared with nuns and pupils.

There were Bishop Lamy of the Sante Fe trail, hero of Willa Cather's book, "Death Comes for the Archbishop"; Bishop Alemany, bishop of Monterey and later first archbishop of San Francisco, Cardinal McCloskey, Arch

bishop of New York, first American cardinal; Bishop De Goesbriand, first bishop of Denver; Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, great educator, writer and orator.

Bishop Purcell in 1870 shared with the nuns and pupils his experiences at the Vatican Council at which the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope was promulgated. Archbishop Purcell read in Latin the report of the minority group, which declared against the opportuneness of its declaration at that particular time. Upon the signing of the decree, declaring the Infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals, Archbishop Purcell publicly declared from his pulpit in Cincinnati, "I am here to proclaim my belief in the Infallibility of the Pope."

It was the result of an eloquent sermon given by Archbishop Purcell in the convent of Boulogne-sur-mer, that brought the Ursulines to Ohio to locate in St. Martins and later in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Tiffin and Youngstown in Ohio.

The convent chaplain, Father Amadeus Rappe, later Bishop Rappe the first Bishop of Cleveland had been reading for several years, stories of the mission needs of Ohio as published in "The Annales" a publication published in Lyons, France, by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, an organization founded by Pauline Jaricot of Lyons, France. Archbishop Purcell was a frequent contributor. Upon the occasion of a visit to the convent in 1838, he told the nuns that the object of his visit was "to persuade, if possible, some generous persons to cross the seas and help in the gigantic task which his own ecclesiastical authorities had lain upon him."

"Europe must come to the aid of this new, young, struggling, United States," through which, it was the Bishop's belief, "civilization was working out its way to encircle the globe and complete the Kingdom of Christ."

Previous to his talk, Father Rappe had read one of Archbishop Purcell's articles which told of the importance of Cincinnati as a commercial center; the bishop's own diocese ranking fourth in the States of the Union, attracting large numbers of European immigrants, nearly all poor but with undoubted prospects. The Cincinnati congregation under him number eight thousand Catholics, of whom four thousand are Germans, the others American or French. He told of his little church and the people thronging there, kneeling out in the muddy road; how some Sisters of Charity have more than 25 orphans to care for besides other pupils; but there is no school for boys. He counts five French congregations in Ohio with every day French families from Europe newly settling in the state.

The printed word was convincing and compelling and Archbishop Purcell's personal visit and plea settled the matter for Father Rappe. Some months later he wrote to Archbishop Purcell of his desire to work in Ohio and then added, "perhaps you would want to invite a colony of Ursulines to come also."

In the chapel the day Archbishop Purcell spoke was Julia Chatfield, a daughter of an English Lord-Mayor and art dealer and a friend of Gainsborough the artist.. She had been professed as an Ursuline nun just a year before and was known as Sister Julia of the Assumption. His talk also stirred within her a desire to sacrifice all for service in this far away vineyard of the Lord. She had already made one of the greatest sacrifices to be demanded of a human being. Tutored in her own home of wealth and luxury until she was 19 years of age, Julia, as was the custom of families of her social status, was sent to the Ursulines at Boulogne to complete her schooling. This was in 1828. The rule of not intruding upon the religious life of the pupil not of the Catholic Faith was rigidly observed with Julia, but she was insistent that she become a Catholic. She made it known to her father, who immediately ordered Julia and her other six sisters home from Boulogne. Julia was immediately launched into society and she became a much feted "belle" but she would have none of it. She again appealed to her father, who remained adamant and threatened to disinherit her and to disown her. She accepted this ultimatum, left home, hired herself out as a governess in a home where once she was welcomed as a guest.

Her desire to become a Catholic persisted. She left this position, pawned the few belongings she was permitted to take from her home and with the money purchased a ticket to France. The Ursulines refused to admit her but did direct her to the home of a friend until such time as her father would yield—he never did!

It was six years later, in 1834, before she was received into the Catholic Church and Bishop Rappe, then Father Rappe, chaplain at Boulogne, was her god-father in baptism. She later was received into the Ursuline convent and was professed in 1837, at the age of 28 years.

It was her own pleadings and importunings for permission of her religious superiors to come to America, to "work among the Indians and heathens," that gave to Ohio Sister Julia of the Assumption.

From a home where she had been accustomed to having servants perform every menial service for her, voluntarily she came to a foreign land, among strangers to become a servant to others. She kept in close contact with her religious superiors in France, and she told of the severe winters, "so cold that the wine for mass freezes in the chalice, and so severe that no man would gather firewood for them, necessitating the nuns to go into the forests, to cut down trees, and haul them back for use as firewood, by cart, to the convent."

Laundry for the convent and the boarders was washed at Solomon's Run, the creek which flowed throughout the convent grounds. There were "good stones there for rubbing," she wrote and winter and summer, wash days were Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday were ironing days.

Despite these inconveniences and hardships, the Sister wrote to France:

"Contrary to the forewarnings of our Cincinnati friends that St. Martins was a desolate spot, what an agreeable surprise! They had talked of the place as a desert where we should die of ennui and hunger. We find it quite otherwise; a solitude, yes, but very agreeable. We are surrounded with a forest of trees; it is our horizon. Oh Ma Mere, it would excite the great ladies of France, of Boulogne; they would open their purses for the poor Ursuline Missionaries. With time and money we can do great things.

"A small table covered with a very white cloth, very neat and nicely trimmed, is our altar; a statue of St. Joseph, our protector is under a globe; two little porcelain vases of flowers and a Mater Dolorosa suspended over the altar; and there you have all our riches. Now see if Holy Poverty does not reign among us, and we are happy to own her queen.

"All I can say is, we hope to succeed in this place. The sixth of October classes are to be open. We are going to have some 'little' girls—twenty-two years old and even more! Good beginning, n'est ce-pas?"

How well they succeeded is described in Sister Monica's book, "A Cross in the Wilderness," published by Longmans-Green Co., New York. The book also tells the story of the Brown County Ursulines in Ohio and moreover it records in an interesting manner, the history of Ohio and the history of the Catholic Church of Ohio for the last half of the nineteenth century. The title of the story is suggested by the first cross, erected in the wilderness of Ohio. Incidentally, this cross now occupies a prominent spot in the convent cemetery in Brown County. It was the first cross to adorn the first cathedral built in Cincinnati. It later was given by Archbishop Purcell to adorn the first church of St. Martins in Brown County and when this church was razed, the cross was transferred to the convent cemetery. Much of the material for this chapter has been gleaned from Sister Monica's book.

From the Brown County Ursulines, four other foundations have been established, one in 1857 in Springfield, Ill.; the second in 1859 in Charleston, S. C.; the third in 1883 at Santa Rosa, Cal.; and the fourth in 1909 in Cincinnati, at 1339 E. McMillan St., where kindergarten, grade and high schools are conducted.

The foundress of the first Ursuline Motherhouse in Cincinnati, Mother Baptista Freaner, died in June, 1939, at the age of 96 years.

She was once described by President Theodore Roosevelt as "a woman in a million." Once a student in Brown County, while there she became a convert to the Catholic Church. Following her graduation she returned to her home in Harper's Ferry, Md. At the outbreak of the Civil War she volunteered as a nurse and ministered to Federal and Confederate soldiers at Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg and Antietam. Following the war she returned to Brown County to dedicate her life to religion and was professed an Ursuline nun in 1870. Archbishop Purcell baptized her in the Catholic Faith

while a student at Brown County and later he baptized her father. Her father and five brothers served in the Civil War.

Mother Fidelis Coleman also of Brown County was associated with Mother Baptista in founding the Cincinnati motherhouse, which was approved by Rome in 1909.

Their convent site was purchased from the Worcester and Harrison estates in 1910. In addition to the kindergarten, elementary and college preparatory school for girls, they teach also in several parish schools of Cincinnati.

Mother Baptista had an audience with Pope Leo XIII in 1900 and received a special blessing from him at that time. Upon the occasion of her golden jubilee of profession, Pope Benedict XV in 1920 cabled her congratulatory greetings.

The Brown County Ursulines continue their boarding school near Fayetteville for young girls and their splendid educational program continues to attract young women from many states.

In 1896 the Brown County Ursulines leased and later purchased the Michael Ryan home at Oak and May Sts., Cincinnati, for a day school for girls and boys. This successful venture necessitated another purchase in 1905 of the present property at Oak and Reading Rds., formerly the Winslow property. It continues to be a day school for girls and boys, the curricula conducting the girls to college preparatory work and the boys in preparation for high school.

Five years after the arrival of Sister Julia of the Assumption from Boulogne-sur-mer, she had the happiness to welcome to Cleveland, Ohio a party of four Ursulines from Boulogne whom she knew, and one postulant, Arabella Seymour.

In the archives of the Cleveland Ursulines are several documents written in French which tell more than anything else of the contribution of the Ursulines of Boulogne-sur-mer to the development of that part of Ohio in which the Cleveland Ursulines have given nearly 90 years of continuous service.

One document is the contract entered into between the Nuns of Boulogne and Bishop Amadeus Rappe, once their chaplain and now the first Bishop of the diocese of Cleveland. It was a document which had the approval of Charles Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, Bishop of Arras, under whose spiritual jurisdiction the Ursulines were.

Translated the document reads:

"Here are the conditions proposed and agreed upon on both sides, and submitted to the approval of His Eminence, Cardinal de la Tour d' Auvergne Bishop of Arras.

"1. The Community of Boulogne-sur-mer promises to give for the foundation of the Ursulines at Cleveland, three professed choir religious of whom two English and one French, a professed lay sister, and a lay postulant.

"2. The Community of Boulogne will furnish the outfit of the designated religious and all that will be necessary for the establishment of the Sacristy of the monastery; morever she will make a gift of ten thousand francs, she will pay three thousand francs for the expense of the journey, and as much as she will be able an annual sum of 1200 francs for five years.

"The first year of this sum (rent) must fall on the first of September, 1851.

"3. The Religious sent to the new foundation reserve unto themselves expressly the rights that their constitution gives them, relative to the Community of Boulogne, and reciprocally the said Community reserves unto itself those that are granted them by the same constitutions.

"4. Msgr. Rappe, Bishop of Cleveland, promises on his side, to furnish the new community of his episcopal city with a house suitable for the keeping of a boarding school and proper to the cloister that the religious must keep. He promises beside to provide for all needs, spiritual and temporal."

The other document was also in French and was from the Cardinal Archbishop of Arras, granting permission for the Ursulines to come to Cleveland. It reads:

"According to the request which has been made to me on the 22nd of May, 1850, by the Reverend Mother Superior of the Community of the Ursulines of Boulogne-sur-mer, to the effect that she be authorized to send to Cleveland in Ohio, America, these Sisters:

"1. Theresa Young de Seraphine (English).

"2. Victorire Boudalier de St. Charles (French).

"3. Marie Beaumont de L'Annunciation (English) all three professed religious of their monastery.

"4. Lastly one or two lay Sisters of the same house.

The said Religious destined for the foundation of a house of their institute in said city of Cleveland.

"We give obedience and we authorize the above-named ladies chosen for this purpose to go to the said city and to remain there for the time judged proper for the projected foundation, giving permission, however to return to the Community established at Boulogne, as contained in the Constitutions, Chapter XV, 'Of Foundations.'

"Given at Arras, May 23, 1850.

"(Signed) Charles Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauraguais
Bishop of Arras."

Only two of these, Sister De Seraphine, a professed choir sister, and Sister St. Benoit, a professed lay-religious, took advantage of the privilege of returning to the mother house at Boulogne-sur-mer but this was not until 1862, after both had performed heroic labors for a firm foundation of the Ursulines in Cleveland. Sister De Seraphine had founded the Ursulines in Toledo also where she spent six years as foundress and superior. In addition, at the request of Bishop Rappe, Sr. De Seraphine served temporarily as superior of

a new foundation of the Sisters of Charity, which had been made in Cleveland in 1851 for the purpose of carrying on hospital work. The two Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine who came from Boulogne-sur-mer, to start the work, found it necessary to return to France, and the two postulants who had accompanied them, having been trained in the novitiate of the Ursulines, were believed to be too young to take over the important work of a new religious Foundation. She left her Ursuline convent to take over her duties at St. Joseph's Hospital in Cleveland's West Side, then known as Ohio City. She served here a year until another Ursuline, Sister Ursula had been professed and had pronounced her religious vows.

The day of her religious profession Sister Ursula was asked by Bishop Rappe to leave the Ursulines and to become the foundress and the first superior of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine. It was a sacrifice which she willingly made in obedience.

Sister Ursula was Catherine Bisonnette of Sandusky, Ohio. She had rendered magnificent service during the cholera epidemic which swept through Ohio in the late forties. She was the first American postulant for the Ursulines of Cleveland and she had for an associate postulant, Arabella Seymour, a native of Oxfordshire, England, who was educated by the Ursulines at Boulogne-sur-mer. Arabella was a convert to the Catholic Faith and for 13 years before coming to America conducted a private school or seminary for girls in Lille, France, in which school the children of the elite of Lille and nearby towns, were enrolled. She was proficient in art and music and was an accomplished harpist. She was given the name of Sister St. Austin.

Cleveland Ursulines, however, were not to be denied the services of the Bisonnette family. Two years later, a niece, Elizabeth Bisonnette, in whose home Bishop Rappe frequently visited in his missionary travels through Ottawa County, came to the Ursulines, was professed an Ursuline nun in 1856 and spent 67 years in the Ursuline Order in Cleveland. She was given the name of Sister St. Ann. Of the other three who came from France to remain in Ohio, Mother Charles of French birth, died in 1861; Mother Annunciation, of English birth in 1881; Mother Austin, also of English birth, followed in death in 1898. None of these had ever seen their native lands since coming to Ohio—it was a self imposed exile for them.

The nuns departed from France, July 16, 1850, accompanied by Bishop Rappe, once their chaplain, and now their bishop in the new field of labors in Cleveland diocese. They arrived in New York, Aug. 6, and were agreeably surprised to be greeted at the pier by Archbishop John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, who welcomed them to America and to Ohio. On Aug. 8, they arrived in Cleveland and took possession of the former Judge Cowles residence on Euclid Ave., now the site of Taylor's store, one of the large mercantile establishments of Cleveland.

The Cowles mansion was a two story brick building. Also on the site were a stable, a barn and a carriage house. The carriage house later became the

convent chapel and the carriage door, for many years was the refectory table in the Nuns' dining room. The barn and stable were fitted up for the first free parish school, one for boys and one for girls. On Sept. 8, 1850, the first free school opened with an enrollment of 300 pupils, boys and girls.

Mother Ursula, superior of the Ursulines at Boulogne-sur-mer, chose well in selecting Mother Mary of the Annunciation as the superior of the first group to come to Cleveland. She served in this capacity 25 years. As Mary Beaumont, she entered the Ursuline school at the age of 14 years, having received her early education from the Dominican nuns in England. She was a member of an old Norman English Catholic family of wealth and culture and every educational opportunity was provided her, another sister and five brothers. Her sister later became a nun in the convent of the Sisters of Providence in England.

Following the completion of her studies at Boulogne, she returned to England, participated in the social life, and then retired from the world to become an Ursuline nun. She pronounced her vows in 1846 before Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, Bishop of Arras, and four years later, this same prelate gave the necessary permission that was to send Mother Mary Annunciation to America and to Cleveland.

On board ship, Mother Annunciation set up her academy, to assist some young French seminarians, who were enroute to Cleveland to prepare for the priesthood, and later to serve in the mission work of the new diocese. Classes in English were held daily on shipdeck.

She proved to be a real "mother" to the lonely young seminarians, and in the days that followed their arrival in Cleveland there were many occasions when gifts of delicacies in the French style from the convent to the seminary, helped to alleviate the homesickness which frequently came over the seminarians.

She was not only foundress and superior, but took her place in the class rooms as well—and the nuns in charge of the household tasks could always count upon "Mother" lending a hand in preparation for dinner and other household duties.

The story of the pioneer days of the Ursulines in Cleveland and of the establishment of the parish school system is intertwined with the history of Sister St. Austin, for it was Sister St. Austin who sacrificed her entire fortune for the spiritual and material advancement of her religious community.

Sister St. Austin was the eldest child of a wealthy English family of the Anglican Faith. Every advantage that wealth could provide was given her. There was no objection on the part of her family when she embraced the Catholic Faith, in fact, her family, after she had left the European continent to come to America, had continued to send her an annual income. It was her patrimony that enabled the Ursulines to erect on their property the

first permanent school for parish use, two one story brick buildings, one for boys and one for girls. It was the beginning of the parochial school system for the diocese of Cleveland and for 17 years the Ursulines conducted these schools, financing them and staffing them.

Under Sister St. Austin's direction, a school of music and art was founded with the opening of the academy a month after their arrival from France, and soon became as popular as was her school in Lille. Catholics and non-Catholics from all sections of the state and from beyond the state enrolled as students in the boarding school.

The Gregorian chant, which in recent years is being revived, was the only music sung by the Nuns' choir which Sister St. Austin directed and this chant she introduced into her school of music.

Yet this great artist, woman of the world and woman of wealth, who might have chosen to domineer over the members, because it was her money that was sustaining the Sisters over a period of years, shared the poverty of her community. She was known to use the sand that was strewn over the stone floor of the convent with which to wash her hands, in order to save soap. The tiniest scrap of paper was saved—if not enough upon which to write a letter—at least enough to use for making notes.

She kept a scrap book of verses and in it she copied choice poetry or prose which came to her attention in her reading. The last entry was never finished—death had called her on Oct. 22, 1898, before the sentence was finished, but it read: "The Resurrection is one of the most comforting truths connected with Our Savior's life. On the long and . . ."

When one day a letter came from England informing her that the family estate was exhausted and that no more income would be forthcoming, Sister St. Austin, turning to her Sisters, said: "Today I receive the last of my father's patrimony. My one regret is that I have nothing more to give to my Sisters."

She had given her all, her family, her native England, her opportunity for a brilliant social life and for a professional or artistic career to come to Ohio, to endure untold hardships and privations, that the children of pioneer builders of Ohio might have the advantages of a Christian education and might come to enjoy the great gift of Faith which she possessed.

That she trained for citizenship is attested to by the fact that America's centennial celebration in 1876 recognized her contribution by naming her one of the honorary vice presidents of the women's department—this woman of the cloister, who had retired voluntarily from the world, yet in her retirement was doing so much to make the world a better place in which to live.

From the very beginning of the Ursuline educational system, religion was woven into every hour of the school day. The three R's were imparted with a thoroughness and later Bishop Ignatius Horstmann, fourth bishop of Cleveland, wrote of the Ursulines' educational system:

"The Three R's have always been thoroughly taught; a clear grammatical knowledge of English has been a specialty. History, taught from a Catholic

viewpoint, has received special attention. A wide knowledge of the best literature has ever been imparted. In a word, all the branches of a broad and liberal education are taught, and the predominant features in their teaching is a practical thoroughness."

In 1853 the Ursulines were asked to staff St. Patrick's parish school on the West Side of Cleveland, which was then known as Ohio City. The Ursulines were a cloistered order and hence were not permitted by their rule to go beyond their own convent walls. Bishop Rappe however did not allow this to interfere. He sought permission from Rome to have this rule mitigated so that the nuns in a closed carriage could go forth daily to teach in St. Patrick's school. In October 1853 they took over St. Patrick's school and for 25 years thereafter as new parish schools were established, Ursulines were there to welcome the children to classes. Their free school on the convent site was not discontinued until 1867 when St. John's Cathedral school was opened and the Ursulines placed in charge. St. Patrick's school, their first school beyond the cloister, continues in charge of the Ursulines—a period of 86 years.

The cathedral school is now used as a training school for the Catholic Sisters college, now located in the Cathedral School building.

In the letter which Bishop Rappe wrote to the Boulogne convent, informing Mother Ursula, the superior there, of the dispensation received from Rome, permitting the Sisters to teach in St. Patrick's school he described it thus: "They (The Ursulines) will send from their house in the morning three teachers with their dinner in their pocket, and after the evening class they will be bought back to the convent in a closed carriage."

Lawrence Wagner, sexton of the cathedral, was the driver of the carriage to and from the new parish school. Today in the diocese of Cleveland, the Cleveland Ursulines teach in 25 parish schools; conduct three academies, one at the motherhouse, E. 55th St., another, Sacred Heart Academy in East Cleveland, and the third, Villa Angela, beautifully located on a site overlooking Lake Erie.

In 1854 the Ursuline schools were incorporated as an Educational Association under the laws of the State of Ohio and as early as 1871 its schools were given the status of a college. By an act of the State Legislature it was empowered to "confer all such degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States." The college was then located on the Euclid Ave. site. It has since been transferred to a new site at Overlook Rd. and Cedar Rd., in Cleveland Heights.

Mrs. Estelle Smith Cunnea, prominent in Cleveland's social and club life, who died in 1939, was the first to receive a B. A. degree from Ursuline College. This was in 1872. She was organizer and first president of the Ursuline Alumnae.

In 1878 came the first move from Euclid Ave. with the purchase of a lake site near Euclid, then known as Nottingham. It is less than an hour's ride

today from the motherhouse at 55th St. to Nottingham but in 1878 it meant taking a train at five o'clock in the morning to come to Cleveland, after a long walk through mud and mire to the station.

A girls academy, day and boarding school, were started there and in 1886 another building was erected to establish St. Joseph's seminary for boys. It was the wish of Bishop Gilmour, then bishop of the diocese, that the same educational advantages be afforded for boys as were being provided for girls.

The year 1890 saw the need for further expansion and the Euclid Ave. site was sold and the present site at 55th and Scovill Ave. was purchased. At that time the Sisters described the location as "sufficiently removed from the business part to avoid the dangers incident to crowded thoroughfares." An entirely new convent was built and it was not until 1893 that the Nuns took possession.

In 1900 East Cleveland was developing into a residential suburb with no parish schools. The Ursulines were asked to establish a day school for elementray and high school students.

In 1913 the first religious in Ohio to spend 60 years in the religious life, Mother St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception celebrated the occasion amid great ceremony. As Mary Imping, a daughter of a German immigrant family, she became attached to the Ursulines immediately upon their arrival in Cleveland. She had come to Cleveland from Germany just a few years before the arrival of the Ursulines in Cleveland.

A year after their arrival in Cleveland, she entered the Ursulines and was professed in 1853.

She became one of the first Religious in Ohio to receive an honorary degree. In 1913 Duquesne University of Pittsburgh conferred the honor of Doctor of Letters upon her in recognition of her "keen intellect, rare mental endowment and her long years of service in the educational field."

She was the first superior of the newly established Villa Angela academy opened in 1878. The Immaculate Conception perpetual scholarship at Villa Angela is a gift of her former Villa Angela pupils, given to her on her 60th anniversary of profession.

In the convent grounds at 55th St., is a shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Prompt Succor, and erected to commemorate Sister St. Mary's 60 years in religion.

Mother Mary of the Sacred Heart, who assisted in founding the Toledo and Tiffin convents and who assisted also in founding Villa Angela, observed her 60th anniversary of profession in 1915. She died in 1917. Sister St. Ann, formerly Elizabeth Bisonnette of Ottawa County and a niece of Sister Ursula, the first American postulant, observed her 60th anniversary in 1916. Sister St. Ann could recall the early missionary experiences of Father Rappe who visited their home. In many instances, the Bisonnette home had to be used for a church. She died in 1923 at the age of 91 years.

Mother Ligouri who assisted with the foundation of the Tiffin convent had been a member of the Ursulines 62 years, and died a few months before the 60th anniversary of her profession. (Nuns date their anniversary of profession from the day they pronounce their final vows and not from the day upon which they enter the convent to take up the religious life.)

Meanwhile the Ursulines were not only staffing the parish schools of Cleveland, but when calls came to establish foundations beyond, they were quick to respond. The first call came in 1854 from Bishop Rappe to establish a convent in Toledo. Within one month after the request had been made, on Dec. 12, 1854, four Ursulines with Mother de Seraphine as superior, arrived in Toledo. Despite the ravages of the "Maumee" fever which was wiping out entire families, the Sisters braved the dangers of this dread disease and within four days after their arrival in Toledo, they were instructing 200 children.

The splendid Marymanse college in Toledo, Ursuline academy and Ladyglen day school for boys and girls at Grand Rapids, Ohio, as well as the summer camp for boys and girls at Grand Rapids-on-the-Maumee, bears witness to the great contribution of the Toledo Ursulines to the educational work of Ohio.

The Ursulines came to Toledo about 14 years after Bishop Rappe had made his first request for Ursuline nuns . . . this first request went forth to Boulogne-sur-mer immediately upon his arrival in Ohio to do mission work. At that time he requested 15,000 francs from the Boulogne convent to help finance the work but the Boulogne nuns could neither spare the Sisters nor the money at the time. It is a tribute to his love for his first mission field, Toledo, and to the persistency of Bishop Rappe, and his great admiration for the educational work of the Ursulines, that he continued to seek their services for Toledo until his request was granted—even if it did require 14 years of pleadings.

Within the decade following the Toledo foundation, a second call came, this from the nearby city of Tiffin, Ohio. This was in 1863 and again the Cleveland Ursulines responded by sending three nuns and Mother Joseph who was named superior.

Sister M. Maxime, Sister M. Scholastica and Sister M. Alexis, a novice, were in this company and Sister M. of the Sacred Heart and Sister M. Francis Xavier who helped in establishing the Toledo convent were directed to join the Tiffin group. Our Lady of the Rosary academy, Tiffin, Ohio, was opened Oct. 5, 1863, within one week after the arrival of the Ursulines. It continues today to be one of the leading educational institutions in the diocese of Toledo.

In 1874 the great industrial Mahoning Valley was attracting many Irish Catholic families and the pastor of the mother parish, St. Columba's, appealed to Bishop Richard Gilmour, second bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, for help in his educational work. A school had been established and was in charge of lay teachers. While it served its purpose, it did not adequately meet the religious needs of the people.

Cleveland again responded and sent Mother M. Theresa as superior with Sister M. Angela, Sister St. John, Sister Felix and Sister St. James. As in Cleveland so in Youngstown, the Ursulines pioneered in the parish school program and as the city grew and new parishes were established with schools, Ursuline nuns were there to welcome the students.

About 1903 an academy was established in their convent at West Rayen Ave., on the site which the Sisters have occupied since first coming to Youngstown. Several rooms of the convent were used, and within a very few years it became necessary to seek larger quarters, and a new site. The Old Chauncey Andrew property on Wick Ave., a mansion that had welcomed within its doors many of the social elite of the nation, men of finance and industry, was purchased by the Nuns. This mansion was then used for an academy and the barn on the estate was transformed into class rooms. Still more room became necessary and a new building was erected on the site. The Andrew mansion without its elaborate furnishings now serves as a novitiate for the Ursulines and a day elementary school for boys and girls. The academy has since become a Central Catholic High School for boys and girls.

The Sisters teach in 11 parish schools in Youngstown and vicinity and give religious instruction in seven parishes where there are no parish schools.

In the early days as additional demands were made upon them for parish school work, Toledo nuns came to supplement the staff. Mother M. Lawrence McCaffrey of Toledo came in 1878 and served as Mother superior for more than a quarter of a century.

When the influenza epidemic struck Youngstown in 1918, the nuns for the first time left their convent cloister in response to the city's appeal for help in care of the sick. They went into homes where entire families lay ill, and not only nursed them, but rendered necessary services in the home. They served in the emergency hospitals, hastily erected in vantage points of the city. Cleveland Ursulines did likewise, serving night and day in homes and in hospitals.

Cleveland Ursulines again parted with some of their members when in October, 1884, just ten months after Mother Amadeus had left the Toledo convent for Montana, Mother St. Joseph, who had established the Tiffin convent in 1863, with a Miss Henry, a postulant, left for Miles City, Montana to aid Mother Amadeus. Miss Henry became the first Ohio postulant for the Montana mission fields, and she was given the name of Sister St. Clara. These two immediately upon their arrival opened a boarding and parochial school in Miles City. Mother Joseph returned after 12 years of service, much against the wishes of city and government officials, one of whom said "I would rather see two thirds of the city depart, than to have Mother St. Joseph leave her work among the Indians." Sister St. Clara continued until her death in 1915.

In 1886 Mother St. Bernard and Mother St. Thomas from the Cleveland convent joined with Ursulines from Toledo and Tiffin to help in the fast

growing Montana mission work. Mother St. Thomas spent 50 years in the Indian missions, working among the Cheyennes, the Crows, the Blackfeet, the Gros Ventre and the Assinaboine Indians. She died in 1936. Although she shirked no responsibility, be the task menial or otherwise, the work for which she was most distinguished was her instruction in music. She had the rare privilege of teaching three generations of Indian children.

One has but to read the history of the Ursulines in Ohio to appreciate the truth in the tribute paid to the Cleveland Ursulines in 1925 upon the occasion of their 75th anniversary of founding in Cleveland. On that occasion, The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis T. Moran, D. D., then pastor of St. Patrick's parish, in which parish the Ursulines have taught 89 years paid this tribute:

"Oh, what noble sacrifices there were in those gentle women: Oh, woman, gentle in nature, braver than your counterpart, man, how often have you put him to shame in the completeness of your sacrifice."

On that occasion in 1925 for the Jubilee mass were used the same mass equipment and the same priests' garments which were used for the offering of the first mass in the convent chapel on Euclid Ave., in 1850. Only the original altar formed from the trunks and suitcases of the nuns was missing. In its place for the diamond jubilee was a beautifully hand carved altar of wood.

The chasuble and dalmatics worn by the priests were made by an Ursuline nun. An Ursuline artist nun painted upon the cross center of the Chasuble a copy of Corregio's Madonna of the Staircase and around this was painted a garland of rose buds. The same designs were worked into the dalmatics. It was later revealed that the rose buds represented one for each member of the community. The roses on the Mass vestments represented the professed nuns and those on the Benediction veil represented the novices and postulants.

This celebration took place during the absence in Rome of Bishop Joseph Schrembs, fifth bishop of the Cleveland diocese. Upon his return he wrote to the Ursulines, excerpts of which follow:

"Your sisters were the pioneers in the educational field of the diocese of Cleveland. Your lives and your work have been most intimately interwoven with the life and spiritual work of the diocese. I cannot help but feel that the diocese itself owes you a public recognition of your services and what is more, owes a public thanksgiving to God, the Giver of all good gifts, for the blessing of your coming.

"Such a celebration cannot fail to focus the attention of all the faithful of the diocese upon the glory and the power and the wonderful fruitfulness of the religious life and this is indeed the lesson which our generation needs to learn.

"As the fifth Bishop of Cleveland and the heir to the rich inheritance of the past, I feel it my sacred duty to recognize in a most public and solemn thanksgiving to God and gratitude to your community, the glory of these

past seventy-five years. It is my wish therefore, that on December twenty-eighth at nine-thirty in the morning the Diamond Jubilee of the coming of the Ursulines to the diocese of Cleveland be commemorated through pontifical High Mass of thanksgiving at which all the Ursuline Sisters will attend, and to which they will invite the Sister communities of the Diocese in a spirit of Fraternal love."

Clergy and members from the different religious communities of women from the diocese and adjoining dioceses, joined with the Ursulines on that day in this distinctive tribute extended them by Bishop Schrembs. The Ursulines of Ohio eagerly look forward to the year 1945—when 100 years of Angela Merici's teaching system in Ohio will be fittingly observed at Brown County. The year 1939 saw the Ursulines the world over sharing in the joy and the glory of the tri-centennial of the Ursulines on the North American continent.

There is another Ursuline foundation in Ohio, this located at Caldwell, Ohio, and dates its origin to the Ursuline convent in Germany. It has been in Ohio since 1913 and its most recent recruits, three of them, have come from Germany, forced to flee because of the Nazi persecution of religious.

These Sisters teach in several parish schools located in Columbus, Fulda and Burkhart in Ohio. Its motherhouse in America was in Omaha, Neb.

CATHOLIC MEDICAL MISSIONARIES

A former Presbyterian missionary in India, Dr. Agnes McLaren, is responsible for the most recent of Catholic religious orders, which has already attracted one Ohio woman, Dr. Helen Lalinsky, a full fledged doctor of medicine.

Dr. Lalinsky was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1908, and later moved to Canton, Ohio, where she was educated in the parish schools there. She studied as a laboratory technician in Mercy Hospital, Canton, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine, a Cleveland religious foundation.

The Catholic Medical Missionaries had been organized only two years in 1927, when Dr. Lalinsky, now Sister Alma, enrolled as a member. After her enrollment there she was permitted to study in Trinity College, Washington, D. C., a college started in 1900 by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur of Reading, Ohio. She took her premedical course at Trinity and in September, 1931, she entered Women's Medical College, in Philadelphia, where she received her M.D. degree in 1935. She served her interneship in Misericordia Hospital in Philadelphia from 1935-1936 and in 1937 she took special work in Georgetown University Hospital, Georgetown, Washington, D. C.

In March of 1938, she left for India, where she is in charge of Holy Family Hospital in Rawalpindi, India.

A Catholic missionary Bishop, Bishop Wagner, prefect Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafristan, India, met Dr. McLaren one day and said to her, "In my 16 years of work in the North of India, I have never seen the face of

a Mohammedan woman.'' Dr. McLaren, a missionary of many years experience, knew the reason why. The religious laws of India and its customs ruled that only women could minister women and bring relief and Christian influence into their lives.

Dr. McLaren was then 60 years of age. She became a Catholic and at the age of 72 years she returned to India to found a hospital. It was easy enough to found a hospital, but where to get women doctors and nurses to staff it. She traveled through Scotland, England and Ireland to find one woman doctor who would volunteer. She was not successful. She had no difficulty finding Sisters who were willing to undertake this pioneer work, but the rules of religious forbade them to study medicine with the view of practicing it. Dr. McLaren made five trips to Rome, between 1910 and 1913, to seek permission of church authorities for a dispensation from this rule, but with no success at that time. Undaunted, she decided to seek a laywoman, not bound by religious vows and Dr. Anna Dengel from the Austrian Tyrol country responded.

The fact that India was a British colony suggested to Dr. McLaren that Dr. Dengel might better study medicine in an English speaking country and so her medical degree was obtained in Ireland after nine years of preparation for it.

Dr. Dengel came to America in 1924 and met Rev. Michael Mathis, then superior of the Holy Cross Mission Seminary, Washington, D. C. He was interested in the work, and together they founded the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries. Still the dispensation for Nuns to participate in complete medical course did not come. In 1936, however, the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith at Rome issued instructions which had far reaching importance in the matter of maternity and child welfare care. Excerpts of this proclamation follow:

''This Sacred Congregation would like to see new religious institutes for women founded who will dedicate themselves principally to health work, making due provision for the necessary safeguards. These Institutes must be founded and developed ad norman juris communis . . .

''These new duties demand a proper technical and spiritual preparation. The Sisters should obtain certificates as doctors or nurses. Above all, they should be safeguarded by special spiritual protections which will be determined by the superiors. The religious must see a noble expression of Christian charity in this delicate service, a charitable work destined to ease bodily misery and to open the way for the grace of Redemption.''

In the missions now, Catholic women can and do combine the religious life with that of medicine and nursing sisters are even permitted to include obstetrics in their ministrations.

Once again the persistency of woman won: The Sacred Congregation's proclamation gave this as its reason for its decision: ''It has always been the practice of this Sacred Congregation to have the methods of the Apostolate

to conform to the varying needs of time and place. Several missionary ordinaries have brought to the attention of the Holy See the necessity of making more appropriate provision for the health of mothers and infants." It fulfilled the dream of Dr. Agnes McLaren for Women doctors in India—women doctors bound by religious vows.

FOREIGN MISSION SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC

The Foreign Missionary Sisters of St. Dominic, more familiarly known as The Maryknoll Sisters, is a religious institute which has had phenomenal growth in the short time of its existence. A study club inspired the organization.

Granted Papal approbation to organize as a Religious Congregation in 1920 and to work in the missions of the Far East, the religious Institute today numbers more than 500 members. Its community might well be called a miniature League of Nations as among its members are native Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Australians, Canadians, Belgians and American born of many nationalities. The scope of work of this religious community is so varied that it provides an avenue of service for any Catholic woman religiously inclined and interested in foreign missions.

Among its members are graduates in medicine, pharmacy, nursing, trained teachers and journalists, women of special business experience, one for instance a former assistant manager of a Chamber of Commerce.

It all came about because Sister Mary Joseph Rogers, the first superior, while an instructor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., was told that as a Catholic she should be doing something to organize the Catholic students attending Smith College. This came from one of the non-Catholic professors.

She did organize the Catholic Students. They expressed a desire to form a study club and the first subject to be studied was the mission work of their Church.

As its first leader, Miss Rogers was directed to the Society for the propagation of the Faith, to secure a study club outline and material.

There she met the Rev. James Anthony Walsh, then diocesan director of the Faith and later organizer and first president of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society, and now Bishop Walsh. By the time the study club had finished its first year, three of the class, including Miss Rogers, decided they would like to do something for the missions. They offered their services to the new Catholic Foreign Missionary Society which had been organized only a year before. They were assigned to secretarial work in the office of the society and later others joined with them. In 1912 they were given a home on the Hudson River site of the society, now known as Maryknoll-on-the-Hudson. They called themselves Teresians, in honor of St. Teresa, and while they did follow a religious rule, as yet Papal approval of a religious foundation had not been given them. The present archbishop of Cincinnati, Archbishop

John T. McNicholas, visiting Maryknoll, called on the Teresians and recommended that they unite with an already established religious community. He enrolled them as Dominican Tertiaries and later sent Dominican Nuns to train them in the Dominican Rule. Three Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart Convent at Scranton, Pa., had previously come to Maryknoll to remain two years and to train them in the religious novitiate.

In 1920 Papal approbation was received and in 1921 the first group started out for the mission fields of South China. They adopted the name of Foreign Mission Sisters of St. Dominic.

Since that time, the work engaged in the Far East is as all embracing as the needs of society. For instance, in Hong Kong where the wealthy Chinese girl can be, and is a powerful force for good or evil, the Sisters conduct a school that prepares the students for Oxford examinations.

In Loting, South China, where the custom of abandoning babies is widely practiced they conduct a nursery and orphanage for these waifs.

In Manila, where the poor suffer from undernourishment, overcrowding and the merciless heat of the tropics, they conduct a visiting nurses' service in homes and in hospitals, besides distributing nourishing food and medicine to those in need.

In Shanghai, Mercy Hospital for the mentally ill, erected by Lo Pa Hong, called the John D. Rockefeller of China because of his great wealth and his generous gifts to charity, gives the Sisters an opportunity of alleviating the sufferings of the mentally ill, and also shows the more fortunate people that the charity of Christ extends to those most neglected of the afflicted. Lo Pa Hong was assassinated about a year ago.

In Korea where the education of women has been singularly neglected, there is a school which divides its time between the three R's and industrial work, so that by acquiring the rudiments of learning and a self-supporting trade, the young women will gain security.

A work which they consider of great importance is the training of native sisterhoods, not an easy task in view of the fact that not only is marriage universal for women in most Oriental countries, but girls are bought and sold like any other property, sometimes as slaves and sometimes as brides.

The giving in marriage usually occurs between the ages of 12 and 14 years. This means that the fostering of religious vocations must begin with the girl before she has reached 12 years.

The Maryknoll Sisters have been in Korea 15 years and on June 27, 1938, they witnessed the first group of Maryknoll novices, one Japanese and 15 Koreans who were given the habit of the Maryknoll. This new foundation is known as the novitiate of Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

It is part of the mission program of the Catholic Church to work towards the development of a native Sisterhood and priesthood in the mission lands, as it is generally recognized that one who is of the people, who is acquainted

with their customs and culture, can best work with the people of the mission lands. Consequently, The American Maryknoll Sisters do not attempt to westernize the people whom they have come to serve, to teach them English or American ways. On the contrary, it is the Sisters who adjust themselves to the new surroundings, not only learning the different languages and dialects, but accepting their mode of living to a great extent.

The Maryknoll Sisters have even taken a course in Girl Scout work and have Girl Scout programs in Korea, Manchuria, Hawaii, the Phillippines and the Japanese schools on the West Coast. The Sisters trained in the Girl Scout Center in New York.

Ohio has 17 women engaged in the work. The first to enter Maryknoll from Ohio in 1920, shortly after it had been established as a religious congregation, was Freda Beez, of Defiance, Ohio, now Sister M. Genevieve. At present she is at the Maryknoll Motherhouse, but for 10 years, from 1927 to 1937, she served in Korea, part of the time as regional superior in charge of 13 convents and 59 Sisters, carrying on work in hospitals, dispensaries, schools, orphanages, old folks' homes and in social service.

Sister Mary Paulita (Miss Mary Rose Hoffman) of Cincinnati, a member since 1933, a graduate of Our Lady of the Angels High School, Cincinnati, and a student at the Teachers College, Cincinnati Athenaeum, for a year and one-half, is now in Tung Shek, China, in the Centre House and Language School conducted by the Sisters. She is making a study of the languages in preparation for a new type of work, that of visiting Chinese women in their homes, and conducting Catechumen classes in their convent quarters for women and children.

Sister Mary Ann (Mary Fuchs), of Chillicothe, Ohio, was assistant manager of the Chamber of Commerce at Chillicothe before enrolling as a Maryknoll nun and is now at the Maryknoll house preparing for Far East work.

Sister Mary Lelia Makra, graduate of Ursuline Academy, Cleveland and former teacher of commercial subjects in the same school, is now in Fushun, Manchukuo as superior of the convent there. She was graduated from Mt. St. Vincent's College, New York, and was a teacher in the Maryknoll School for Japanese in Los Angeles before leaving, in 1934, for Fushun. Following her arrival in Fushun, she studied the languages and served as an instructor in mathematics and other subjects to the native novices in Fushun.

Sister David Marie (Marie H. Scanlon), of Cincinnati, is at present superior of St. James Academy and Normal School at Mallabon, Phillippine Islands. She is a graduate of Mt. St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati.

Sister Marie Juliette (Alma Putfoff), of Dayton, Ohio, is a teacher at St. Anthony's Convent School, Kalihi, Kai, Oahu, T. H.

Sister M. Jude (M. Teresa Babione), Fremont, Ohio, is a teacher at the Maryknoll Center in Dairen, Manchukuo.

Sister M. Aquinas (Sarah McKenna), of Cleveland, is with the Japanese Mission School in Los Angeles; Sister Elizabeth Marie(Elizabeth Bumbach),

Fairport Harbor, is at Maryknoll Sanatorium, Monrovia, Cal.; Sister Anita (Anna Fritz), of Frank, Ohio, does household work at the preparatory seminary, Mountain View, Cal.

Sister M. Dorothea (Victoria Smith), Tiffin, Ohio; Sister M. Alacoque (Rose Karst), Cleveland; Sister M. Carolyn (Lillian Puls), Cincinnati, are engaged in clerical work at the Maryknoll motherhouse at Maryknoll, N. Y., and Sister Rachel (Agnes Jackson), Mansfield, Ohio, is doing clerical work at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, Phillippine Islands. Sister M. Catherine (Helen A. Carter), of Norwood, Ohio, is assistant superior at Maryknoll convent, Clark Summit, Pa.; Sister Rose Miriam (Margaret Dagg), is a student at the Maryknoll Training School, and Sister Lillian Antoinette (Lillian Kielbasinski), of Toledo, is a nurse at the Maryknoll Novitiate.

CHRISTCHILD SOCIETY

Since 1916 Cleveland Catholic women, members of the Christchild society, have been carrying on a piece of work that is fulfilling the objectives laid down by the foundress, Miss Mary Merrick, 53 years ago. It is to provide layettes for needy mothers, first communion outfits for needy girls, and especially to interest themselves in the care of needy children.

Miss Merrick, an invalid since early childhood, has continued to be the leader of this organization which she founded in Washington, D. C., in 1886.

It did not take on organization form however until 1896 and in 1905 it was incorporated "to improve by useful instruction and charitable relief the conditions of the poor children of the District of Columbia."

Miss Merrick is regarded as the pioneer in social welfare work, as we know it today.

It all came about because, during the Christmas season, Miss Merrick asked a small colored boy who ran errands for the family to write a letter to the Christchild and to tell Him what was wanted for Christmas. The little boy not only wrote a letter for himself, but for all of his brothers and sisters and his playmates and so as not to disappoint any of them, Miss Merrick asked the help of her friends in giving at least one gift to each child in honor of the Christchild.

When the society was incorporated its program was divided into three parts—Health, Character Building and Relief.

The late Mrs. Mabel Higgins Mattingly, a former member of the staff of the School of Social Science of Western Reserve University and later director of the School of Social Service of Fordham University, New York, came to Cleveland in 1916 to reside. While attending Trinity college in Washington, D. C., she became interested in social welfare work, and was particularly impressed by the work of the Christchild society in Washington. She suggested similar type of work for Cleveland Catholic women.

There were 12 who met with Mrs. Mattingly. Among them the following served as president: Miss Florence Mason, now assistant director of the Catholic Charities Bureau, Cleveland; Miss Genevieve Maloney, assistant director of Merrick Settlement House; and Mrs. Norma Brennen Cogan, Mrs. Isabel Dittoe O'Reilly, Mrs. Henrietta Weatherhead Hendrickson, Mrs. Adele Farron Hurst and Mrs. Ethel Monroe Van Allen. Mrs. Mattingly was the first president.

From providing Christmas programs and gifts to needy children in institutions the work extended to service units during the World War, then to the making of layettes for needy mothers, and providing complete First Communion outfits for girls. "Everything new for the new baby" is the slogan of the members, and a complete layette even to the washcloth and soap is provided. No two dresses are alike for the first communicants. Although not a Community Fund Agency it cooperates with all children's agencies within the Welfare Federation and with the city relief agencies.

With the close of the World War, funds left over in the treasury of the National Catholic War Council were allotted to various cities for the purpose of establishing centers for a post-war reconstruction program. Cleveland was given its share and a Social Service Settlement was established in one of the congested centers of Cleveland. The settlement house was named Merrick House for Miss Merrick, and the Christchild society members who were entrusted with the direction of organizing the settlement work have continued their interest in this work, although it is now a Community Fund agency.

They assisted in the development of the Nutrition Council, now a part of the school health program of the City of Cleveland, and also assisted in the pioneer work of Rosemary Home for Crippled Children, financing its original library, providing motor service and sewing needs for the Home.

Others who have served as officers have been Mrs. E. J. Schroeter, Mrs. Paul Zens, Mrs. H. R. Sullivan, Mrs. J. H. McGuinness, Mrs. Budd Bronson, Mrs. C. V. Pattison, Mrs. J. E. Cogan and Mrs. W. C. McKeon. Mrs. William Parks is now president.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC SLOVAK LADIES UNION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union of U. S. A. came into existence in 1892 when six Cleveland women of Slovak birth met with the Rev. Stephen Furdek, one of the first Slovak priests to come to America to minister to the spiritual needs of his people. The society was incorporated Oct. 18, 1899. At that time these objectives were set forth: To promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of all of its members and more particularly:

(a) To render more tolerable the conditions of their widows, widowers and orphans and to console and help them in their bereavement.

(b) As worthy daughters of pious ancestors and as faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church, to remain and be strengthened in the Holy Faith, and so to secure eternal happiness.

(c) To cultivate the Slovak language inherited from their forefathers, to preserve it for the coming generations, and thus become worthy of their ancestors.

It is a fraternal insurance society that has grown from the initial group of six members to a membership of 40,000 adults in 450 branches throughout the United States and Canada and a junior membership list which since its organization in 1905 has grown to 25,000 members in 390 branches.

It carries an insurance of $35,500,000 for adults and $5,000,000 for juniors. It has paid out from 1916 to 1938 death claims in the amount of $6,780,000 and to meet the depression emergency from 1924 to 1937 is waived 13 assessments amounting to $647,105. An allocation of $5,000 was also provided for needy mothers to meet the dues assessments of their children in the junior branches.

Since 1916 they have donated approximately $350,000 for educational, religious and charitable purposes of which $135,000 was for relief of needy members in the organization.

They have established two scholarships for the education of Slovak students for the priesthood in Rome, one from the archdiocese of Chicago and the other from the diocese of Cleveland. The sum of $40,000 had been donated for the Benedictine Slovak High school for boys of Cleveland.

Members maintain their own office building at 3756 Lee Rd., Cleveland Heights, and two of its supreme officers reside in Cleveland, Mrs. Mary E. Grega, secretary and Mrs. Mary Kollar, treasurer.

Their generous gifts to charity, education and religious purposes bear witness to the fact that present members are faithfully carrying out the objectives laid down by their founders, Father Furdek and the six Cleveland women.

LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

Ohio has given several national presidents to the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a national organization of Irish American citizens. The national organization came into being in 1894 and Ohio held its first state convention in 1896.

The late Mrs. Adele Christy of Cleveland served as president of the national group from 1921 to 1925. During her administration she directed and brought to a successful conclusion a campaign for $60,000 for the erection of the bronze monument in Washington, D. C. This is entitled "The Angels of the Battlefields" and is dedicated to the many religious sisterhoods who served their country during the Civil War. It occupies a prominent place in a park opposite St. Matthew's Church on Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary Horan, a native of Youngstown, Ohio and now a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., was another national president of the society, having served from 1925 to 1929. During her term of office the sum of $10,000 was donated toward the $50,000 fund raised by the men's group, Ancient Order of Hibernians, for the erection of a new Irish college in Rome, for the education of Irish born students in the priesthood.

The national organization also was one of the first fraternal groups to establish a perpetual scholarship in Trinity College, established in Washington, D. C. in 1900 by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur of Reading, Ohio. A check for $10,000 from the society was given to the late Cardinal James Gibbons, then archbishop of Baltimore, in which archdiocese Trinity College is located.

In 1912, a gift of $12,000 was voted to the Catholic Church Extension society, whose headquarters are in Chicago, to be used for the extension of mission activities of the church in the United States. During the World War a $12,000 gift was made to provide mass kits for the Catholic chaplains who served in this country and in Europe.

In the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., is a mosaic altar in honor of St. Brigid, patroness of the Ladies Auxiliary and "the Mary of the Gael," which was erected by the auxiliary at a cost of $10,000.

To all of these gifts the Ohio members have contributed, in addition to sponsoring annual essay contests in the Catholic elementary, high schools and colleges of Ohio in the interests of Irish culture and American patriotism.

The objectives of the organization are to preserve the culture of the Irish people, to encourage devotion to Church, home and country—to promote education, morality and social uplift.

The State presidents who have directed Ohio's program since 1896 have been Mrs. Stella Spaulding, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine Collins, Toledo; Mrs. Frances Hoynes, Cleveland; Miss Eva DeVanney, Dayton; Miss Rose Carroll, Cleveland. Mrs. Gertrude Manning, Cincinnati, is the present leader.

LEONARDA SOCIETY

The first Catholic Hospital auxiliary in Cleveland and the second oldest Catholic social service organization in Cleveland is the Leonarda society, organized in 1888 by Mrs. Louisa Beckman and her daughters, Mrs. Hattie Beckman Edwards, now of Toledo, Ohio and Mrs. Katherine Beckman Breen now of Dayton, Ohio.

St. Alexis Hospital had been founded in 1887 by Mother Leonarda and Sister Alexis, in what was then an abandoned school building. With only $2.00 in resources upon their arrival in Cleveland it is easily understood why the help of an organized lay group was sought. Mrs. Beckman was one of

the leaders in the Catholic social and charitable work at the time, and her husband, Henry Beckman, was prominent in the business life of Cleveland. Mother Leonarda appealed to her for assistance and a group of 12 women were invited to meet weekly in the Beckman home to sew for the needs of the hospitals. Mrs. Beckman provided all of the material. In 1890 Mr. Beckman provided a suite of rooms in his business block at 204 Superior Ave. for the use of the society and the name was changed to Leonarda society in honor of the venerable foundress, Mother Leonarda. The first president of this society was Mrs. John C. Callahan.

The society has continued not only in its weekly meetings to make sponges and bandages for hospital use, but to sew and to conduct social affairs that will provide financial help to the hospital.

The Leonarda society led in the movement immediately preceding the World War to raise the funds for the building of the Leonarda Memorial Wing on the present hospital site and also the later addition of a new nurses home.

In addition the Society provides an annual scholarship for post graduate work for graduate nurses of the Hospital Training school.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA

Queen Isabella of Spain, who pawned her jewels that Columbus might go forth on the voyage that was eventually to lead to the discovery of America, is honored and revered by a large group of women in America and Canada, known as the Daughters of Isabella.

An altar has been erected in the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception in memory of Queen Isabella and its 50,000 members throughout the United States and Canada, 4500 of whom are in Ohio, in 1933 established the Queen Isabella Foundation in the National Catholic School of Social Service in Washington, D. C.

Ohio members have contributed $10,000 toward the $100,000 fellowship fund that educates college women graduates in the field of social service and social welfare administration as part of the civic, religious and educational program of the Daughters of Isabella.

This society was organized in 1897 in Hartford, Conn., as an auxiliary to a local branch of the Knights of Columbus. In 1904 it became incorporated and the following reasons for organization were assigned:

To become better acquainted; to widen their circle of friends; to combine their resources and energies for mutual assistance; to promote the social and religious upbuilding of their sex; to aid their intellectual growth; to enable them to fill with loftier devotion and more untiring zeal the high as well as the lowly places which fall to their lot; to strive for the development of all that is best and truest in womanhood for the promotion of high ideals of life and morals; to become a united force for the advancement of good in the world.

In 1929 state circles were formed and there are now 23 such groups of which Ohio is one. There is a total membership of 50,000 in 435 groups throughout the United State and Canada.

There are 37 circles in Ohio with a total membership of 4500 women. Mrs. Mary L. Kopf of Dayton, Ohio, is national Monitor and Mrs. Helen T. Howard, City Clerk at Columbus, Ohio, is State Regent of Ohio groups. The Ohio groups in community charitable and educational work contribute annually about $8,000 and in addition contribute generously to national funds for the promotion of national programs.

During the World War, they contributed towards the $75,000 given for war relief work. Among other gifts is the $10,000 gift for the Sisters college of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The Ohio circles are located in Cincinnati, Norwood, Piqua, Hamilton, Harrison, Toledo, Mt. Healthy, Sidney, Columbus, Lima, Fremont, Mansfield, Tiffin, Fostoria, Norwalk, Sandusky, Marion, Galion, Springfield, Marietta, Versailles, St. Henry, Celina, London, Ironton, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Coshocton, New Lexington, and Shelby. Five of these are located in Cincinnati.

One of the early members from Cincinnati and a former national officer was Miss M. Rosalia Conoron who died July 15, 1930. She served as overseas secretary in the Knights of Columbus headquarters in Paris during the World War and at the time of her death was deputy clerk of Hamilton County Probate Court. She was the first State Regent of Ohio Daughters of Isabella. She was deeply interested in the Fontbonne Home for Girls in Cincinnati, and at the time of her death the Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the home. begged the privilege of having her body lie in state in their convent chapel. The request was granted.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

The World War of 1914 to 1918 was the incentive for the formation of a national organization of the National Council of Catholic Women. Its formation did not mean the establishment of a new organization, but was intended to serve as an agency for federating all the Catholic women's organizations in America, parish, interparish, state and national groups that were functioning under the approbation of their respective ecclesiastical authorities, with a further view of effecting united action on matters concerning church and country.

Ohio women have been in the forefront of this organization from its very inception in March of 1920 in Washington, D. C. A bishop of Ohio, the Most Rev. Archbishop Joseph Schrembs, now of Cleveland, but then bishop of Toledo, Ohio, was appointed by the American Catholic hierarchy to organize the Catholic women in similar organizations of Catholic men into what has since become known as the lay organizations department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The first Ohio woman to represent the Catholic women of Ohio on its national board was Mrs. F. E. Mackentepe of Cincinnati. She was succeeded by Mrs. Martin B. Daly, Cleveland, who served as national treasurer, and later Mrs. Wallace C. Benham, Euclid, Ohio, succeeded Mrs. Daly and served as national treasurer and national vice-president successively. Mrs. R. K. LeBlond of Cincinnati succeeded Mrs. Benham and Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, Cleveland, is Mrs. LeBlond's successor.

The Ohio representative at one time represented the Catholic women from the Catholic dioceses in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which territory formerly was included in the ecclesiastical province of Cincinnati. Since 1938, when Louisville, Ky., was established as a province by Papal authorities, the Cincinnati province now includes Ohio and Indiana.

Cleveland Diocesan Council has the largest number of affiliations in all of Ohio, with more than 200 single groups affiliated.

The federation of societies in the diocesan groups is given national and international recognition through its affiliation with the national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and by reason also of its affiliation with the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, which has its headquarters in Rome and whose governing board is composed of 18 women selected from among the Catholic women of the world.

Catholic women federated groups from more than 50 countries are part of the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues. The American Catholic women are represented on the international board by Miss Anne Sarachon Hooley of Kansas City, Mo., a graduate of the academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, at Reading, Ohio, and later a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., which is conducted by the same nuns.

The International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues has won the highest commendation and approval of four Popes, the first Pius X under whose reign it was organized in 1913; by his successors, Pope Benedict, Pope Pius XI and the present Supreme Pontiff, Pope Pius XII.

The National Council of Catholic Women has had the approval of the three Popes who have reigned since its establishment, Pope Benedict XV, Pope Pius XI and Pope Pius XII.

The international headquarters in Rome as well as the national headquarters in Washington serve as clearing houses, the first for the Catholic women groups of the various countries and the latter for the Catholic women's groups in America.

Exchange of programs among their sister groups on civic and religious education, youth, the family and its problems, the wage-earning woman, disarmament, world peace, and other matters of vital concern is shared with the unit affiliations, and serves to strengthen the effectiveness of Catholic women's efforts throughout the world.

The major activity of the National Council of Catholic Women in America is its sponsorship and maintenance of the National Catholic School of Social

Service, located at 2400 Nineteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. It is a graduate school, affiliated with the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. The primary aim of this school is to provide a program of social work training which embodies the philosophy and culture of the Catholic Church. In conformity with its original and continuous objective the National Catholic School of Social Service is properly a School of Catholic Social Work. The school is the successor of the service school known as the Clifton School which was organized in 1918 by the National Catholic War Council to meet the unanticipated need of social workers in this country and in Europe during the war and in the reconstruction days immediately following. Between 1918 and 1921, the Clifton School provided short courses of training for 290 students who entered the field of social work in this country and in Europe.

The widespread demands for Catholic trained social workers following the World War prompted the reorganization of the emergency school into a permanent institution with a recognized professional curriculum and a professional staff. It became the first resident school to train social workers in the country.

In the development of this school and in its maintenance, again Ohio women have been in the forefront. Three Ohio women have been members of the Board of Trustees almost from the beginning. These include Mrs. R. K. LeBlond, Cincinnati, Mrs. M. B. Daly, and Mrs. John J. Bernet, Cleveland.

The Mary Gess Schrembs scholarship was established in the school in 1929 by the Cleveland Diocesan Council of Women in observance of the 40th anniversary of priesthood of Archbishop Joseph Schrembs, and was named by him in memory of his mother, Mary Gess Schrembs. This scholarship provided two years tuition for a Catholic woman graduate of a recognized school. Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Bernet and Mrs. Wallace C. Benham, Euclid, directed the plans for raising this gift. It is the only perpetual scholarship for Ohio girls. Mrs. LeBlond, Cincinnati, has provided an annual fellowship, known as the LeBlond Fellowship for many years.

Each of the three councils in Ohio, the Cincinnati Archdiocesan Council, the Toledo Diocesan Council and the Cleveland Diocesan Council, as council groups and through generous gifts of individual members, have contributed more than $50,000 in scholarships and in maintenance of the school since its inception. Approximately $5,000 annually continues to be provided for the maintenance of the school.

Since the establishment of the school on a permanent basis in 1921, more than 400 women have been graduated from it. They are engaged in social work in practically every state in the Union and in many foreign lands, including China, Australia, Mexico, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Gautemala, Canada. These graduate students have come from Australia, Canada, Germany, France, Belgium, China, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Gautemala and other distant countries, and from practically every state in the Union.

One of its Ohio graduates, Anna Rose Kimpel, Toledo, former recreation director at the Toledo Catholic Community House, is now National Youth Director for the National Council of Catholic Women. She represented the Catholic Youth of America in the Youth Conference held in Rome, Easter Week of 1939, which was attended by 630 youth leaders from 31 different countries. This conclave was addressed by Pope Pius XII.

Miss Minnie Byrne, executive secretary of the Toledo Catholic Community House, is a graduate of the school and was once the president of the Alumnae Association of the National Catholic School of Social Service.

Miss Helen Thollen, Cleveland, is Medical Social Service director of the University Hospitals, Cleveland, and of the faculty of the School of Social Science of Western Reserve University.

Miss Mary Rita Shea, Cleveland, the first to win the Mary Gess Schrembs scholarship is on the staff of the U. S. Department of Labor, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY HOUSE—TOLEDO, OHIO

The Catholic Community House of Toledo, Ohio, was organized in 1919, immediately following the World War and was financed by funds left over from the National Catholic War Council, which did social welfare work in this country and overseas during the World War. The needs of America immediately following the World War suggested the establishment of social service bureaus throughout the United States. Key cities of the country were selected by the bishops for the establishment of such centers.

Toledo was one of the cities selected. The National Catholic War Council provided funds with which to finance it for a period of nearly three years. At the time of its organization, Bishop Joseph Schrembs, then Bishop of Cleveland, organized a group of Toledo Catholic women to serve as an auxiliary to the Community House and to further its work. This group became known as the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and Mrs. E. F. Brucker became its organizer and first president. Although the Community House is now one of the agencies of the Toledo Catholic Charities, the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and the Toledo Diocesan Council continue to aid in its support. It is staffed by trained social workers under the leadership of Miss Minnie Byrne, executive secretary, who is a graduate of the National Catholic School of Social Service.

The Community House not only serves as a work, educational, and a recreational center, it serves also as a residence for normal business girls. Each resident has a private room, two well planned and well cooked meals daily at a reasonable rate.

Its social service staff cooperates with all existing accredited welfare agencies and in addition to all of this, the Community House serves as the central office for the Toledo Council of Catholic Women and the Toledo

Diocesan Council of Catholic Women. Miss Byrne serves in the dual capacity of executive secretary of the Community House and corresponding secretary for the Toledo Deanery and the Toledo Diocesan Councils.

CATHOLIC DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA

Ohio Catholic women have another Catholic fraternal organization in which they are interested. Organized in 1903 by the Knights of Columbus of Utica, N. Y., with a membership of 60 women, it had a man as its chief officer for a number of years, but now is directed entirely by women. For more than 10 years, until 1937, Miss Catherine V. Mylett, Cleveland, served as a national director. The first state deputy for Ohio was Mrs. May Daly Brady, wife of Edward L. Brady, prominent Cleveland attorney. Mrs. Brady organized the first Court of the Catholic Daughters of America in Cleveland in 1918 from a group of women who had been meeting regularly during the period of the World War to knit and to make hospital comforts for the soldiers in this country and Europe. The organization now extends into 45 states, into Panama, Porto Rico, Cuba, Canada and Alaska. Mrs. Brady organized the Ohio State Court and was its first state regent.

With the organization of Court Cleveland, its first work following the war was to support the newly organized Girls' Catholic High School, which was established in the Cathedral School, of Cleveland. The Catholic Daughters contributed more than $20,000 toward this work and following the completion of this, Bishop Joseph Schrembs assigned them to sponsor the Catholic Big Sister work.

For many years they provided two weeks summer camp for 100 or more young girls. They continue to assist in the summer camp program of the Catholic Big Sisters.

They have branches in Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Canton, Massillon, Ravenna, Wooster, Ashland, Cambridge, Steubenville, Salem, East Liverpool, and Pomeroy, Ohio.

The Ohio State members have provided a perpetual scholarship for the education of one priest for the mission fields of the Catholic Church in the southland—and contribute also to the approximately $400,000 that is expended annually by the national organization for missionary, civic and religious educational work and social welfare throughout the country, which money is raised by contributions from state subordinate groups.

The national organization sponsors scholarships in the Mundelein Seminary, Chicago; the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C.

Youngstown, Ohio Court maintains a residence home for business girls at 238 Lincoln Ave. It is known as the St. Jeanne D'Arc home and was given to Bishop Joseph Schremb, free of debt, to be used as a residence home for girls and a social service center.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC ALUMNAE

Ohio has 40 alumnae groups that form the Ohio Chapter of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, an international organization which had its beginning in 1914 at a meeting in St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Md. Mrs. James J. Sheeran of New York and Miss Clare I. Cogan, now Sister De Paul of the Maryknoll Sisters, were the organizers of it. Among those from Ohio who attended the initial meeting were Mrs. Lillian Murney McNally of Cleveland and the late Rose Daly Champion, also of Cleveland.

Today its membership exceeds 100,000 graduates from nearly 600 Catholic academies and colleges.

Perhaps the service for which it was most noted was its preview work in classifying film productions, an international project aimed toward a program for clean and suitable films. One of its New York members, Mrs. James F. Looran, is national chairman for the I.F.C.A.

Miss Gertrude Savage, Cleveland, is state chairman of the Motion Pictures Committee and has pioneered in the preview work in Ohio. She has received special commendation for her work in Ohio, from national headquarters of I.F.C.A.

The work, however, of which little is known, is its scholarship fund, which provides scholarships for teaching nuns of the various religious communities. Ohio Chapter for its Ohio nuns sponsors 13 scholarships, five in Ursuline College, Cleveland; one in Notre Dame College, Cleveland; two in Xavier University, Cincinnati, and four in St. Mary's of the Springs College, Columbus. These are made possible by the cooperation of the Nuns in charge of these schools. The Ohio Chapter and its affiliated groups contribute also to the national scholarship fund, which has reached $1,000,000 and provides for graduate study in the Catholic University and other universities.

Sister Mary Edith Kelley, St. Ursula Alumnae, Toledo, Ohio, was winner of the Edward A. Pace Scholarship in Catholic University and received her Ph.D. degree from Catholic University in 1938. The Edward A. Pace Scholarship is part of the $1,000,000 fund.

Another activity worthy of mention and a work in which Ohio has part, is that of the training of Braille writers, to aid in the national program of providing literature for the blind. A Sister of Mercy from Cincinnati is pioneering in this special activity in Ohio. Four Braille classes are organized. Miss Josephine Hanhauser, Miss Ada Hummell, Mrs. William Martin and Miss Florence Ellerhorst, all of Cincinnati are instructors. Sister Mary Catherine of the Sisters of Mercy is advisor of the Mercy Braille Club of Cincinnati.

The Braille work is getting a start in Cleveland and certificates for transcribers have been earned by Mrs. Joseph Marcel, St. Joseph's Academy Alumnae and Miss Helen Pope, Notre Dame Alumnae, Cleveland. They have trained in the Cleveland School for the Blind.

Still another activity which is engaging the attention of members throughout this country and Europe, is the preliminary work toward the elevation to the rank of sainthood of Elizabeth Bayley Seton, foundress of the Sisters of Charity at Emmitsburg, Md. She established her order in 1809 and is regarded as the foundress of the present parochial school system in the United States.

The present Supreme Pontiff, Pope Pius XII when Cardinal Secretary of State, referred to Mother Seton as "the great pioneer of Catholic Education," and The Apostolic Delegate in Washington, D. C., the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, writing in behalf of Mother Seton's cause, wrote to Mrs. Sheeran, chairman of the Mother Seton Committee: "It has been my privilege from time to time to further in some small way the cause of Mother Seton and I am following with deep interest the progress of the cause here and in Rome. I unite in prayer with the members of your organization when the great American woman will be enrolled among the Saints of His Church."

The Sisters of Charity at Cincinnati is a foundation from the Emmitsburg convent founded by Elizabeth Bayley Seton, who was a convert to the Catholic Church. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is related to the Bayley family of which Elizabeth Seton is a member. A nephew of Mother Seton, Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, was once archbishop of Baltimore.

CIRCLE OF MERCY

The first Catholic social service society in Cleveland was the Circle of Mercy, organized in 1892 and incorporated in 1894 "to furnish aid to the poor and needy of the city of Cleveland and to hold such personal property as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

A home at 1957 East 70th St. was purchased as a social and work center and here for more than 40 years Circle members have gathered weekly to make garments for the needy children. In the early days, food and fuel were included in the service rendered. Their work now consists chiefly in serving those who are in need of immediate help.

The incorporators of 1894 were Estelle S. Russell, Mary E. Carren, Mrs. George Fenner, Annine M. Carlisle, Catherine J. Wamelink, Dora Faulhaber, Mary Frawley, Helen M. Byerley, Mrs. D. W. Johns and Margaret E. Leslie. It has an enrollment membership of 190 women. The year 1939 saw the burning of the mortgage for the social center building.

LADIES CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Back in 1890 seven women of Pennsylvania, two of whom later came to reside in Youngstown, Ohio, organized the first fraternal association for women in America. The society became known as the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association. Mrs. Kate Woods of Union City, Pa., and Mrs. Nellie

Murray of Erie, Pa., were among the seven signers to the acts of Incorporation. Both of these women, because of their husbands' businesses came to Youngstown, Ohio and spent the greater part of their life there as leaders in the fraternal, social and religious life of the community.

In the charter and in the acts of Incorporation, signed in April, 1890, this purpose was expressed: "To unite into a fraternal sisterhood all Catholic women of approved moral character and in good physical health who are between such ages and possessing such other qualifications for membership as the constitution and by-laws may prescribe, and for the further purpose of elevating them morally, mentally and socially, of educating them in piety, integrity and frugality; of promoting among them a spirit of contentment with their condition in life; of teaching them to mutually aid and assist one another, and of providing that upon the death of members, benefits may be paid to their families."

An organization of similar objectives had been organized by men some time before, for men. Wives of these members sought to have the charter amended so as to permit women to share in these same benefits. The men objected, being quite convinced, that the entrance of women into the organization would mean immediate failure. The wives of seven of the members decided they would start one of their own. The men's organization has long since passed from the scene of activities, but the women's organization is termed today as "The million dollar society," as in its fifty years of existence it has paid out in death benefits an average of one million dollars annually. Its present reserve fund is $24,000,000 and its actuary rating has passed beyond the mark demanded by government regulations.

At the first convention held in Erie, Pa., in 1890, after its incorporation another Ohio woman became a leader, Miss Catherine Gaughran, then president of the Young Ladies Sodality in Norwalk, Ohio. She was urged by her pastor, the Rev. C. V. Cheveraux, to become interested and to interest other women in this fraternal work. She was elected the first supreme guard of the society and held this office until her death in 1925, when she was succeeded by Miss Margaret M. Carroll, of Lakewood, Ohio. Mrs. Katherine Muth-Welker of Cleveland, is supreme auditor of the society and Mrs. Augusta Lauber, Toledo, is a supreme trustee.

In Calvary Cemetery, Youngstown, Ohio, the National branch of the L.C.B.A. has erected a shaft in memory of Mrs. Woods, who lies buried there. She is regarded as the foundress of the L.C.B.A. movement, and to her business acumen, and great leadership is attributed much of the success for the sound business foundation given to L.C.B.A. at its founding in 1850. A son and a number of grandchildren of Mrs. Woods still reside in Youngstown.

Ohio is rated as the third state in the Union in point of membership. One who was active in the development of the work in Youngstown with Mrs.

Woods and Mrs. Murray is Catherine Ryan Gillen, widow of John F. Gillen, a member of a pioneer Youngstown family. Mr. Gillen was the the great grandson of Daniel Shehy, one of the first settlers in Youngstown, who helped to survey the Western Reserve.

Mrs. Gillen with a sister, the late Madame Ryan Burke, assisted in the organization of practically every new parish that was established in the vicinity of Youngstown. Mrs. Gillen's brother, Patrick Ryan, now deceased, was the builder of the beautiful English Gothic cathedral-like church of St. Columba's in Youngstown, in the parish with which the Ryan and Gillen families have been identified throughout their entire lifetime in Youngstown.

SARAH WORTHINGTON PETERS

SARAH WORTHINGTON PETERS, daughter of Thomas Worthington, fifth governor of Ohio, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. According to Anna Shannon McAllister, who is at work now on the history of Sarah Peters, "she is the exponent of everything fine in Catholic womanhood, and deserves to be rediscovered for the present generation."

A daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rufus King, has told much of the history of Mrs. Peters in two volumes, published in 1888. Sarah Peters has rated short sketches of her life in Scribner's, "Dictionary of American Biography," in the "Catholic Encyclopedia," also in "Woman's Record, or Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854," by Sarah Josepha Hale.

But Sarah Peters' contribution to the Catholic Church in Ohio is what we are particularly interested in. The fact that four religious communities of women in Ohio, and one men's religious group are at work in Ohio because of her, gives her a special place of honor in this book, "Women of Ohio."

A story is told of Mrs. Peters that she went to Rome in 1853, determined to convert the then reigning Pope Pius IX. She was not of the Catholic faith and was of the reform type of crusader, eager to set the world aright. She believed that the place to start was with the head of the Catholic Church in Rome.

She did not convert the Pope but Rome succeeded in converting her to the Catholic Faith and later she became one of the Church's most zealous, if not the most zealous lay apostle in all of Ohio.

Armed with a letter from Pope Pius introducing her to religious houses of the continent, she visited one after another of them, seeking Religious communities to come to Ohio. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, of hospital prominence, the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose sole work is among the aged poor, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who work among delinquent girls and fallen women and the Sisters of Mercy, a teaching order, were the religious orders of women who responded and the Passionist Order, for men was another.

She used her entire fortune, which was ample, in establishing these communities, and in financing several of them over a period of years. In addition to her Catholic charities in 1888 she helped the Quakers in Philadelphia found the Rosina House for Magdalenes.

Sarah was only 16 years of age when she married Edward King, son of Rufus King, once minister to London. He died in 1836 and in 1844 she married William Peters, who was English consul at Philadelphia. He died in 1853 and it was after his death, that she started to Europe to reform the Pope and then the world!

One of the old sisters at the Sisters of Good Shepherd now at Carthage, Ohio, tells the story of her funeral. Mrs. Peters in later years found it necessary to use a cane. The cane was very much a part of her and at her death, in the funeral hearse following the one in which her casket was, there was the cane, wrapped in mourning. It was buried in the grave with her.

FLORENCE RUDGE McGAHAN

FLORENCE RUDGE McGAHAN was a member of a pioneer Ohio family, whose grandparents, George and Jane Rudge of Episcopalian faith, came from England in 1852 and settled in Boardman, Ohio. In 1864 the elder Rudges and their six children, of whom George J., Jr., the father of Florence was one, were received into the Catholic Church.

Her early education and the education of her two sisters, Mary Rudge Walsh and Georgianna Rudge McAleer, was received in her own home, with her mother as their teacher. Their mother, Anna Sullivan Rudge, was a teacher for 16 years prior to her marriage to Mr. Rudge. The three girls entered St. Columba's school, Youngstown, Ohio, for the final years of the elementary school and then Rayen Public High School.

In 1900 the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur of Reading, Ohio, opened Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and Florence enrolled. She was an honor pupil in the first graduating class of 1904. She received her B.A. degree that year and returned for another year to earn her M.A. degree and was one of the first to receive a Masters degree from Trinity College. She taught Latin while majoring in that subject, her thesis for her Masters degree was, "Virgil's Imitations and Imitators, as Studied In His Ecologues."

The Catholic Encyclopedia was then in process of compilation and had among its compilers many of the learned professors of Catholic University. Some of these professors also taught at Trinity College and came to know of Miss Rudge's scholarly attainments. She was invited to join the editorial staff of the Catholic Encyclopedia, the only Ohioan on the staff, and served as translator of articles from Latin, German, French and Italian. She contributed many compilations also to this work.

In 1910 she married James P. McGahan, Youngstown, manager of the Bell Telephone Co. A daughter, Martha, was born the following year and on Nov. 27, 1912, she died in Cleveland following the birth of a son who also died.

Her daughter Martha was a scholarship student at Vassar and after her graduation in 1933, she engaged in magazine work in California.

Her sisters, Mary and Georgianna, followed a musical career and were church soloists as well as teachers of voice and voice culture, a profession in which both are now engaged in Youngstown, Ohio.

CATHERINE PEIRCE O'CONNOR

As late as 1900 the occupations open to Catholic women in which a reputation could be made, were comparatively few and the chief among these was Journalism.

Among those women in the Western Reserve to attain wide popularity as a writer, was CATHERINE PEIRCE O'CONNOR, who was born in Youngstown, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas and Helen Peirce O'Connor, pioneers in the life of the community. Her early education was received in the Convent School of the Ursuline Sisters in Youngstown and later at the Ursuline Academy in Toledo, Ohio, now Marymanse College.

She first contributed to the Youngstown Telegram, The Catholic Universe of Cleveland, Ohio, The Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh, Pa., and later as Youngstown's first columnist conducted the "She Told John" column for the Telegram of Youngstown, Ohio, and other publications. In 1913 she was chosen from among the newspaper writers to meet in New York the survivors of the lamented Titanic. Among Youngstown survivors whom she welcomed was Caroline Bonnell, now Mrs. Paul Jones, wife of Judge Paul Jones, Federal Judge of Ohio.

In November, 1915, she married Judge Joseph L. Heffernan. Their home was in Youngstown, Ohio, where her only son was born. She died at his birth.

Mrs. Heffernan's writings remain uncollected. Through all her active and varied life Mrs. Heffernan was a person of profound spirituality. She was a woman of great devotion to the Church and works of Charity. She opened a new line of endeavor to local young women in the journalistic field of promise and inspired and encouragd many of the young people with whom she came in contact to seek higher education in preparation for journalism and literary endeavors.

As women in general were slower to be represented in journalism than in literature, Catherine O'Connor Heffernan not only made a success of newspaper work, but paved the way for her many successors. Never among her superiors was there a question of her ability to accomplish those things in newspaper work which are ordinarily supposed to lie outside of woman's scope. She was given the opportunity and succeeded admirably in writing on American politics, religious topics, on subjects connected with the law, technical pursuits, general and special education, art, music and literature.

A literary critic of rare ability, she furthered the reputations of a number of aspirants to literary fame. Her only son, Joseph Lawrence Heffernan Morgan, adopted at birth by his uncle and aunt, Evan and Anna O'Connor Morgan, studied also with the Ursulines and was graduated with honors from the law school of the University of Detroit in June, 1939.

ANNA SHANNON McALLISTER

ANNA SHANNON McALLISTER, wife of Earl Sadler McAllister of Bexley, Ohio, has an avocation that is as unique as it is rare. After many years in church and charitable endeavors, she is now devoting her life to the rediscovery of notable Catholic Women of America and has chosen the literary route for the presentation of her discoveries.

Ellen Ewing, granddaughter of Hugh Boyle, one of the first Catholic settlers in Ohio and wife of General William Tecumseh Sherman, Civil War General and one time ranking officer of the U. S. Army, is Mrs. McAllister's first discovery. She published Ellen's life in a book, "Ellen Ewing," published in June, 1936, by Benziger Bros., and selected that same month by the Catholic Book-of-the-Month club.

Her second discovery, "Sarah Peters" will be off the press soon, and it too concerns an Ohio born woman, of whom it has been said, that "she was not only the outstanding woman of her day, but of all times."

Mrs. McAllister was born in Cincinnati, March 11, 1888, and studied with the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur for two years before her family moved to Columbus where she enrolled with the same Sisters in their St. Joseph's academy. Upon the completion of academy studies she enrolled in Ohio University, graduating from there in 1909. Then to Europe with her parents, Frank and Ella Stewart Shannon and her three sisters, where the summer of 1910 was spent in travels on the continent.

She married Mr. McAllister in 1911, and it is to her husband, she says, that she is indebted for "His constant encouragement and intelligent, sympathetic help."

Her mother comes from an old colonial family whose ancestors settled in Salisbury, N. C., in 1639 and moved to Stewartown, Pa., now Etna, Pa., after the Revolutionary War. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the American Association of University Women and the Columbus Chapter of the Penwomen of America.

MARGARET McCABE

The Fontbonne Residence Home for Girls and the Fenwick Club for men and boys owe their origin to MARGARET McCABE of Cincinnati, a woman of great piety and of substantial means. She was deeply concerned in the welfare of the girls who were coming to Cincinnati in search of employment, and homeless, friendless and alone and out of work chanced to become a prey to evil influences.

For their protection, her first venture was to rent a four room cottage which was blessed on June 16, 1882 by Archbishop William W. Elder of Cincinnati and was named the Sacred Heart Home. Other women of Cincinnati became interested and the home's popularity outgrew its small quarters until such time as it was necessary to enlarge its facilities to accomodate 70 girls and women.

Although it was not a convent, Miss McCabe's piety and the rules governing the home did create a religious atmosphere. So much so that eight of the residents desired to form a religious community. Ecclesiastical authorities were not eager to establish a new religious order, but did succeed in having four Sisters of St. Joseph from the New Orleans convent to come to Cincinnati to establish a foundation of their order in Ohio. This was in 1893. The Sisters established a novitiate in the home and took over its direction. They renamed the home the Fontbonne Club for their foundress, Mother St. John Fontbonne of France. It has become a self supporting residence for girls.

Miss McCabe then directed her efforts towards providing similar services for boys, principally for bootblacks and newsboys, in a home already established by Father John Poland, S. J. In these she took a personal interest, providing many of them with educational opportunities. It is said of Miss McCabe that many men prominent in civic and religious life in Ohio today, principally in Cincinnati owe their success to her. This club likewise grew, its scope of work broadened until today it has become the beautiful Fenwick Club, so named for the first Bishop of Ohio, Bishop Edward Fenwick, and serves as a residence club for men and boys.

MRS. EDWARD F. BRUCKER

Since coming to Toledo in 1895 from her native Bay City, Mich., MRS. EDWARD F. BRUCKER has proven that a woman can be engaged in activities outside her home without in any way interfering with her responsibilities to her family. She has served in an official capacity more Toledo organizations than, perhaps, any other woman.

At present the only woman member of the Toledo Public Library Board, Mrs. Brucker has held this position since 1922. Her services brought forth a letter from the librarian, Russell J. Schunck, sent to Bishop Karl J. Alter, which starts out in this manner:

"I am eager to tell you of the fine service which Mrs. E. F. Brucker has rendered this community during the sixteen years of her membership on the board of Trustees of the Toledo Public Library."

He then cites the many committees upon which she has served, book, building, employment, extension, finance and rules, and "in her capacity as head of the important employment committee, she has given wise and helpful guidance to a great many members of our library staff as well as to the librarian.

"Mrs. Brucker has at all times considered with great fairness the needs of the community and the whole employment problem in so far as it affects local people. The standard for trained public librarians in Toledo has been elevated greatly during her period of office."

He also cites her part in the establishment of nine library branches as well as several school stations and "her remarkably fine record of attendance at board meetings."

Mrs. Brucker is the mother of five children. One son, the Rev. Brucker, is a member of the Jesuit order and is principal of Loyola High School, Chicago. Mrs. Brucker began her organization activities immediately upon her arrival in Toledo, when she became a member of the St. Frances De Sales parish. Among her clubs are The Altar Guild of this parish, the Ladies of Charity of St. Vincent's Hospital, conducted by the Grey Nuns, St. Anthony's Orphanage League. She was organizer and first president of the newly created Cathedral chapel Altar Sodality, now known as Our Lady Queen of the Holy Rosary cathedral chapter; charter member and one time president of St. Ursula's scholarship association, which provided scholarships for girls and young women in Ursuline academy and Marymanse college; organized and became first president of Spalding Study club. When the World War started overseas, Mrs. Brucker became identified with the National Defense League, then with the departure of her eldest son in the first contingent of Army Engineers to cross the seas, Mrs. Brucker joined the Red Cross and became the leader of a Red Cross Auxiliary that included women from all Catholic parishes in Toledo. This work continued until there was "no more war work" to do.

She and her associates had scarcely time to rest, when Bishop Schrembs, then Bishop of Toledo, called together the Catholic Women of the city to work toward a Catholic Community Center in Toledo. Again, Mrs. Brucker was chosen as the leader and thus was the Toledo Council of the National Council of Catholic Women called into being, the first unit of the present Toledo Diocesan Council of the National Council of Catholic Women.

The Toledo group which she organized in 1919 continues to help sponsor the Toledo Community Center.

In 1928, Bishop Schrembs' successor in Toledo, Archbishop Samuel Stritch, now archbishop of Milwaukee, called a meeting to unite all of the Catholic women of the Toledo diocese into a federation to be known as Toledo Diocesan Council N. C. C. W. Again Mrs. Brucker was chosen by Archbishop Stritch to organize and to be its president. She served in this capacity for nine consecutive years. In her leadership of Catholic women's activities in Toledo and later in the Toledo diocese, Mrs. Brucker has the distinction of working with the three Bishops of Toledo, Bishop Schrembs, Archbishop Stritch and the present bishop, Bishop Karl J. Alter. She continues her interest by committee service and in other ways in the various organizations, and is actively identified with the activities of the Cathedral Community House, the Catholic Charities Corp., and the Toledo Community Fund.

This chapter is respectfully and lovingly dedicated to the many religious Sisterhoods of the Catholic Faith whose members, for more than a century, have given generously of their talents and their service in the development of our beautiful State of Ohio.

The writer is indebted to the episcopal authorities of Ohio, His Grace, the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O. P. S. T. D. Archbishop of Cincinnati; His Grace, the Most Rev. Joseph Schrembs, S. D. LL. D. Archbishop—Bishop of Cleveland; His Excellency, the Most Rev. J. J. Hartley, S. T. D. Bishop of Columbus; His Grace, the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, S. T. D. Bishop of Toledo; His Excellency, the Most Rev. James A. McFadden, S. T. D. Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland, for their letters of introduction to the Superiors of the various Sisterhoods; to these Superiors for their prompt and kindly help in providing valuable material from their archives; to Rt. Rev. Msgr. James M. McDonough, Rector of Our Lady of the Lake Seminary, Cleveland for loan of historical books; to Longmans-Green Co., and Sister Monica and to Benziger Bros., and Anna Shannon McAllister for permission to use material from their published works.

Other sources of material were: "The Life of Bishop Fenwick, O.P.," by O'Daniel; "The History of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati," by Rev. J. H. Lamott; "The History of The Catholic Church in the Diocese of Cleveland," by Carr; "The Church in Northern Ohio," by Houck; the Centennial Number of "Catholic Telegraph," Cincinnati; the Catholic Universe-Bulletin, Cleveland and the Catholic Chronicle, Toledo.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Women in Osteopathy, Dentistry and Nursing

CHAPTER ELEVEN

WOMEN IN OSTEOPATHY, DENTISTRY AND NURSING

OSTEOPATHY

HELEN MARSHALL GIDDINGS

HELEN MARSHALL GIDDINGS, president of the Osteopathic Women's National Association and a leading member of her profession in Cleveland, was born in Green Springs, Seneca County and received her professional degree from the American School of Osteopathy.

In addition to leadership in many organizations which have developed this branch of the science of healing, Dr. Giddings has held office and carried responsibility in other outstanding movements, which indicate the nature and breadth of her interests. Appreciative of the duties as well as of the obligations and opportunities of citizenship, she is one of the workers of the League of Women Voters and of the International League for Peace and Freedom as well as in the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She keeps in touch with the leading and vital questions and issues of the day and her efforts are always directed toward progress and improvement, whether along professional or public lines.

GERTRUD HELMECKE

GERTRUD HELMECKE, osteopathic physician and surgeon, practicing in Cincinnati, was born in Braunschweig, Germany, September 27, 1891, and is a daughter of Stephan A. and Marie (Engel) Helmecke, who came to the United States during her girlhood, the father devoting his attention to mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati.

After attending the grades and high school of this city, Dr. Helmecke continued her education at the University of Michigan, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914. She received a diploma from the Sargent School of Physical Education in 1916 and in 1924 she was graduated with the D.O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy. Her college societies are the Wyvern, the Mortar Board, and the Delta Omega, of which she is a past president. She was at one time physical director in the State College for Women at Denton, Texas, also taught in the high school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and was a teacher in the American School of Osteopathy for Women from 1922 to 1924. She is now engaged in private practice in Cin-

cinnati, where she is meeting with gratifying success, her practice steadily gaining in volume and importance. She is well known in professional circles, is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, of which she was the second vice president in 1936-7, belongs to the Ohio Osteopathic Association and had the honor of being the first woman elected to its presidency; the Cincinnati Osteopathic Association, of which she is also a past president; and the Osteopathic Women's National Association, serving as president of its Ohio branch in 1936-7.

Dr. Helmecke has membership in the Lutheran Church and gives her political support to the Republican party. She belongs to the Zonta International and was second vice president of the Ohio branch in 1936-7. She is also identified with the League of Women Voters, the Cincinnati Music Association and the Cincinnati Art Museum, as well as wth the Cincinnati Business Woman's Club. She enjoys housekeeping reading and dancing and her favorite recreational sports are camping, swimming and roller-skating, turning to these for diversion from onerous professional cares. She makes her home at 3010 Woodburn Avenue, Cincinnati.

LUCY KIRK PEEL

LUCY KIRK PEEL, an osteopathic physician of Toledo, who has also been an outstanding worker in the temperance cause in Ohio and other states, is a daughter of John G. and Minerva (Sloan) Kirk, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Missouri. The father followed farming throughout his entire life. He was a son of Jesse Kirk, who, in association with the maternal grandfather of Dr. Peel established the location of the county seat of Adair County, Missouri, Mr. Kirk donating the ground on which the county courthouse still stands and the town was named Kirksville in his honor. Dr. Peel still has a brother living there who has attained the venerable age of ninety-two years.

The Doctor devoted her girlhood largely to the attainment of her education in the country school and in the old Normal school at Kirksville, and after her textbooks were put aside she became the wife of Isaiah B. Peel. They removed to Morning Sun, Iowa, where Mr. Peel followed farming. Dr. Peel was a graduate of the Kirksville School of Osteopathy, where she completed her course in January, 1901. She then began practice in Findlay, Ohio, where she followed her profession until her health became greatly impaired due to the death of her son, Samuel Kirk Peel. There was also a daughter in the family, Calistia Peel, who was called to the home beyond in 1904.

For the benefit of her health Dr. Peel went to Seattle, Washington, where she remained for a year and then, returning to Ohio, she opened an office in Toledo where she practiced for a year. She was then chosen by the state

of Michigan to take up the scientific directorship of the "dry" campaign in 1916 and covered the entire state, presenting the scientific reasons for the adoption of prohibition. She is an ardent worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and has membership in the first Union that was ever organized. She has held the offices of county superintendent of social morality and of prison work in the W.C.T.U. She also has membership in the Norwood Christian Church and she has been chairman of the Lucas County Council of American Legion Auxiliaries. She also filled the position of chairman of the northwest division of the American Legion Auxiliary of Ohio. She has been widely known as a lecturer, appearing on the public platforms in many parts of the country, addressing her audiences on questions vital to public welfare, and she is also still actively engaged in the practice of osteopathy, in which she has rendered a valuable service to her fellowmen. Her activities have always largely been for the benefit of others and what she has accomplished has ever commanded for her the respect and high appreciation of those who know her.

JOSEPHINE PIERCE

JOSEPHINE PIERCE (Mrs. William S. Pierce) of Lima, O., physician and former president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, has given invaluable service to her community and to the state in general through activities centering about physical health, mental health and public welfare.

She was born at Keil, Wis., the daughter of David and Hannah Liffring, attended Iowa State College, took her degree of D.O. at the Still College of Osteopathy and is now in practice with her husband. For a period she was a public school teacher. Dr. Pierce was formerly president of the Lima Mental Hygiene Council, a trustee of the Ohio Public Health Association and has headed the department of the American home and numerous other departments and committees of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as the entire state organization. Her home is at Lima.

DENTISTRY

ANN BUNTIN BECKER

A keen mind and a strong social interest seldom confine themselves to one channel, however broad, so in the case of ANN BUNTIN BECKER, we find a woman hard to catalogue. A practicing dentist and a force in the field of public health and child welfare, Ann Buntin was born in Carlisle, Kentucky, Nov. 18, 1890. Her father was Robert W. Buntin and her mother Anna H. Adams, of a prominent Kentucky family.

Unfortunately blue blood does not always insure economic security or even educational opportunity, and we find Ann Buntin moving to Cincinnati at the age of eighteen, with her way to make and an interest in social service. First, a clerkship at the Anna Louise Inn, then dental assistant in the first free dental clinic in the Cincinnati Public Schools. The clinic paid only $6.00 a week, so the Inn job had to continue at night—so did classes in English and various subjects at Christ Church Parish House. A year later the clinic produced a scholarship at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. A year out at Chicago, and back again to the clinic with her diploma. Seven more years at the clinic, during which it grew to seven times its original size and Miss Buntin grew to become in the language of the late Dr. Sidney Rauh, its president, "the only trained dental social worker in the country." Then came a decision to study dentistry. This involved summer courses at Miami University, and finally graduation from Western Reserve University, with second place in the state board examinations.

So the long struggle was over—the part time jobs at clerical work, nursing, social service, anything to help pay expenses, all work and little play. A position was filled at Cleveland in the office of the Dean of the Dental Department of the University for a year but illness intervened and a return home seemed imperative. Providentially, the school clinic produced a half time job at $200.00 as dental supervisor. This post was filled until 1925, the year her son was born, having taken time out in October, 1922, to marry Carl E. Becker, a young dentist also practicing in Cincinnati.

During the last ten years Dr. Becker, or Dr. Buntin as she is still called, has served in many capacities and on many boards, usually in work for children. She has served as president of the Cincinnati Council of Parent-Teacher Associations and for ten years in the health department of the Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers. She is at present a member of the board of Shoemaker Clinic and supervisor of their dental department, member of the board of the Central Mental Hygiene Clinic, Cincinnati League of Women Voters, and Hamilton County Child Welfare Board, also chairman of the

Committee on Government and Child Welfare, and active in many other civic movements.

It would not seem surprising that such a person should be too busy to arrange a formal wedding, but should select a Justice of the Peace in a small town nearby, only to come home and confess to the rector of Christ Church that she had missed the religious ceremony; or that the Rev. Frank H. Nelson who had been her friend and confident should say, "Of course you missed the church Anna and you must yet be married there." So on the day appointed the bride and groom appeared as directed, to find the chapel filled with friends and flowers, soft music, and the spirit which they had missed from the civil ceremony. Dr. Buntin-Becker began her honeymoon in characteristic fashion by making, with other dentists, the first dental inspection ever conducted in Hamilton County schools.

This outline would not be complete without some mention of Dr. Buntin at home. Such tremendous interest in community affairs would hardly prepare one for the care manifest in the arrangement of old family furniture and "treasures" picked up at local auction sales—and for the charming little office located in the garden where much weeding and transplanting is done in the spare time only available to those who know not idleness.

GILLETTE HAYDEN

Comparatively few women have gained prominence in the field of dentistry. It remained for an Ohio woman—a Floridian by birth but an Ohioan by adoption—to attain international fame in that profession. She was DR. GILLETTE HAYDEN of Columbus, whose death, in 1929, left a void which cannot be filled.

Civic affairs and equality between the sexes were two other interests close to Dr. Hayden's heart and in both of these fields she accomplished much.

Although she was born in Greenville, Fla., Dr. Hayden's family home was in Columbus at the time of her graduation from East High School, where she was valedictorian of her class. In choosing dentistry for her profession, she followed in the footsteps of her paternal grandfather, Dr. Horace H. Hayden, a pioneer in that field.

Dr. Hayden was graduated from the dental department of Ohio State University in 1902, the third woman to receive such a degree. Post graduate work at the dental school of Northwestern University and special courses in periodontia from authorities in this field followed and in 1903 she began her practice in Columbus.

Two years later, she was chosen to introduce in Europe the methods of prevention and treatment of periodontal diseases, as developed by Dr. D. D. Smith of Philadelphia. She remained in Dresden, Germany, until 1908, returning to Columbus at that time to engage in the practice of periodontia.

It was Dr. Hayden who, with Dr. Grace Rogers Spalding of Detroit, called together a group for the organization of a national association for specialists in this field and in 1914, at Cleveland, there was organized the American Academy of Periodontology. Dr. Hayden was elected president in 1916 and later became a fellow and a member of the executive committee. During this time she was writing for dental magazines and outlining clinical programs for dental societies, which won for her an international reputation as well as membership in Omicron Kappa Upsilon, honorary fraternity.

The governor of Ohio appointed her as a delegate to the Panama Pacific International Dental Congress in San Francisco in 1915. In 1923-24, she served as president of the Federation of American Women Dentists and later was secretary of the periodontia section of the International Dental Congress.

As early as 1914 the woman dentist allied herself with the Congressional Union which was working for an amendment to the constitution establishing woman's suffrage. After its final ratification by the state, she continued to work with this organization, now called the National Woman's Party, and contributed generously to its support. Another of her civic activities was research necessary to prepare a digest of laws which discriminated against women and in 1921 it was she who directed the work of changing Ohio laws to provide equal standards for men and women.

One of Dr. Hayden's greatest interests during her later years was the Altrusa Club of Columbus, one of the first of the city's classified business and professional women's clubs which was organized with her help in 1918. In 1925 she served as its national president.

Tributes were many on the occasion of her death, March 27, 1929. Services were held at national meetings of both the American Periodontology and the National Association of Altrusa Clubs and the "Journal of Periodontology" was dedicated to her memory following her death, the first woman to be so honored.

In February, 1931, a room to house a dental clinic for women and children was opened in Dr. Hayden's memory in the Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Home in Chicago. Her picture was hung in the Hall of Social Sciences at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1935, she being the only woman dentist so recognized.

IDA G. ROLLINS

DR. IDA G. ROLLINS, of Cincinnati and Chicago, holds title to a unique distinction. She is said to be the very first woman dentist of her own race or of any other in the United States.

Choice of this profession was made after careful consideration by Ida Rollins. She believed then a woman in dentistry might build up a special

patronage among women. As events developed, the skilled woman dentist acquired more men patients than women in her extensive practice.

Mrs. Rollins was graduated from Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1890. Of slight physique—she is just over five feet in height—she put forth extraordinary effort to meet the standards she had set herself in her professional service. After marriage she went to Chicago and continued her practice there until her retirement several years ago.

MORTON HANNA JONES

DR. MORTON HANNA JONES of Columbus, is secretary of the Ohio State Dental Board.

Among other outstanding women dentists of Ohio are MARIE BECKERT of Cincinnati; NINA K. CHRISTOPHER of Cleveland; EDITH B. COOPER, Cleveland; HELEN S. ENGLANDER, Cleveland; NELLIE GOODWIN, Bethel; IDELLIA GRAVES, Cleveland; CELESTINE GRIME, Toledo; PAULINE HEIBERT, Akron; MARY F. HOAGLAND, Columbus; HELENE A. KAMENAR, Cleveland; RUTH D. KIRSTEN, Columbus; RUTH WAY WALTON MAYER, Cincinnati; MARY M. MILLS, Delaware; DORA V. MILLSBURG, Youngstown; EDNA J. MORRIS, Cincinnati; ANNA M. McCORMICK, Cincinnati; SUSIE McGARRY, Cincinnati; GENEVIEVE McMENAMY, Columbus; MYRA H. NOBLE, Lakewood; HANNA K. PERRY, Cleveland; ALMA M. PHILLIPS, Columbus; ETHEL C. ROTHSCHILD, Columbus; EVA H. SHAPIRO, Toledo; ALICE M. SMITH, Somerset; EVA C. SMITH, Middletown; LENORE S. STACK, Athens; CONSUELO WISE, Youngstown and CLARA E. YOUNG, Cincinnati.

NURSING

ESTELLE C. KOCH

ESTELLE C. KOCH is head of the school of nursing of Cleveland City Hospital; Catherine Buckley heads the School of Nursing and Health of the University of Cincinnati, affiliated with the Cincinnati General Hospital and Sister M. Constantine heads the Mt. Carmel School of Nursing of Columbus.

Other Ohio nurses whose ability and training have won for them positions of responsibility and distinction include—MRS. ELIZABETH AUGUST, general secretary, Ohio State Nurses Association, Columbus; MISS CORINNE BANCROFT, director of nursing education, Children's Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS LONETA CAMPBELL, director of the Visiting Nurses Association, Cincinnati, SISTER DE CHANTAL, director of Nursing Service, Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS LETTIE CHRISTIANSON, director of nursing service, Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, also president of Ohio State League of Nursing Education; MISS CELIA CRANZ, director of nursing service, Akron City Hospital and president of the Ohio State Nurses Association; MISS MARY H. CUTLER, director of nursing service, Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS ANN DRAKE, assistant secretary of Cincinnati Public Health Federation and president of District No. 8, Ohio State Nurses Association, Cincinnati; MISS MINNIE DRAHER, director of nursing service of Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS MARGURITE E. FAGIN, general secretary of District No. 8, Ohio State Nurses Association, Cincinnati; DEAN MARIAN G. HOWELL, director of public health nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; MISS V. LOTA LORIMER, general secretary, District No. 4, Ohio State Nurses Association, Cleveland; MISS CORA McADOW, acting director of nursing, Children's Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS LOUISE SCHROEDER, director of nursing service, Miami Valley Hospital, also member of Ohio State Nurses Examining Board, Dayton; MISS MARY SEGMILLER, director of nursing service, Deaconess Hospital, Cincinnati; MRS. ADA S. STOKES, director of nursing, Babies Milk Fund Association, Cincinnati; SISTER THEODORE, superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS LOUISE K. TOOKER, director of public health nursing, Cincinnati Department of Health; MISS JANE TUTTLE, director of Visiting Nurses Association, Cleveland; ECHO UPHAM (Mrs. Wilbur Dubois), former director of nursing, Children's Hospital, Cincinnati; MISS E. WINDLEY, director of nursing service, Youngstown City Hospital and MISS HULDA WYLAND, director of nursing service, Robinwood Hospital, Toledo.

GERTRUDE ASHBOLT

GERTRUDE ASHBOLT (Mrs. William E. Ashbolt), is supervisor of Lorain County Relief Administration.

She served Overseas during the World War as graduate nurse. Mrs. Ashbolt is mother of two boys.

ALICE G. CARR

ALICE G. CARR, nurse and social service expert, of Yellow Springs, O., has been awarded honorary degrees by Ohio State University and by Antioch College as an outstanding citizen. She was awarded the Order of the Commander of St. George by the government of Greece as an outstanding life saver—and she was awarded place of honor several months ago in the American Legion Magazine because, although she has worked her way as nurse, sanitary expert, distributor of relief and conqueror of disease through France, Poland, Servia, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Asia Minor in the past 22 years, she isn't through yet. She never expects to be through, because as soon as she gets done with one job, world relief, there seems to some unanswerable reason why she must take on another.

So for the past 21 years, ever since she sailed for France as nurse in the World War, Alice Carr has been helping to rehabilitate one unfortunate old World group after another. She has come home on visits. But she always goes back. The need is there—it must be met—so what?

MRS. J. LEO CHILDS

MRS. J. LEO CHILDS, residing at 2203 S. Main Street in Findlay, has for nine years served on the executive board of the Findlay Hospital and is deeply interested in the work of keeping this institution up to the highest standards of hospital service. Mrs. Childs was born in the city which is her home, her natal day being November 12, 1887, and she is a daughter of Honas and Margaret Thomas. At the usual age she began her education in the Findlay schools but spent a part of her girlhood in Liberal, Kansas, and was a pupil in the public schools there for a time. Later she returned to Findlay and enrolled as a student in Findlay College, studying both instrumental and vocal music and also expression. Later she took a course in nurses training at the Findlay Hospital, where she was graduated winning the professional R.N. degree in 1911 but did not follow the calling because of her marriage.

It was in 1912 that she became the wife of J. Leo Childs, a son of Daniel and Minnie J. (Thompson) Childs, his father having been the founder of the brick and tile business in Findlay. J. Leo Childs is now engaged in this business under the name of the Hancock Brick & Tile Company. He is a native of Henrietta, Ohio. He belongs to the Rotary Club and also has

membership in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Childs have a son and two daughters. James, a graduate of Ohio State University of the class of 1935, where he studied ceramics and English, then attended the Harvard School of Business Administration, completing the course in 1937. Margaret C., who spent three years as a student in the Western College of Women, is now attending the Amy Sacker School of Art in Boston, Massachusetts. Mary Jane is a high school pupil in Findlay.

While in training in the Findlay Hospital in 1911, Mrs. Childs joined the Hospital Association with which she has since been connected and for nine years she has done effective work as a member of its executive board. She belongs to the Eastern Star Chapter of Findlay and she gives her political support to the Republican party and recognizes fully the duties and obligations of citizenship in relation to civic welfare and progress.

ANNA JANSEN CORDON

ANNA JANSEN CORDON, widely known in Cleveland as a successful physio-therapist, with offices at 1906 Rosemont Road, is the wife of S. T. Garlock, a real estate dealer of this city. She first attended school in Denmark, her native country, and came to the United States when thirteen years of age, after which she continued her education in Brooklyn, New York. She entered hospital training there in the old Brooklyn Hospital, which has since passed out of existence, continuing the work there for two years and later doing post graduate work in the hospital of Dr. Simon Baruch for a year. She then engaged in nursing for a brief period and next went to Europe to study various courses, covering a period of three years, and at the same time engaged in nursing in order to defray the expenses of her stay abroad.

On her return from Europe Dr. Cordon came directly to Cleveland, her parents having removed to this city while she was pursuing her studies in foreign countries. She followed nursing for a time and was then chosen physio-therapist for the Young Women's Christian Association, filling that position for ten years. Later she was invited to the Woman's Hospital, where she had charge of the physio-therapy department for three years, after which she opened an office for private practice at Seventy-first and Euclid, where she continued for about seven years. She then established her headquarters at 1906 Rosemont Road, where she has the most modern type of equipment and is enjoying a very large practice, which has constantly grown since she started out independently.

Dr. Cordon has a son, Christian Jansen Garlock who is now a student and after the completion of his course in June, 1941, will take up practice.

Dr. Cordon is well known as a public speaker and has lectured largely over the state. She is a very active member of the Zonta Club, which she joined on its organization and she has been president of the Business and

Professional Women's Club, was state membership chairman and served for one term as the second vice president of Ohio.

She is likewise connected with the Federation of Women's Clubs, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Danish Sisterhood. She has made valuable contribution to society through the training and assistance she has given young women, encouraging and aiding them to make the most use of their time and opportunities and has seen many proofs of the worth of her labors in this field.

AGNES CROWE

AGNES CROWE, superintendent of Crestline Emergency Hospital, became head of that institution after serving as president of the railroad hospital.

For 32 years she was president of the Catholic Ladies' Benevolent Association, organized in 1903.

NAN ROWENA EWING

Since 1933 NAN ROWENA EWING has been principal of the Toledo Hospital School of Nursing and has given almost all of her adult life to the profession. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Mason) Hamlett, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia, while Mrs. Ewing was born in Mayfield, Kentucky. She attended private schools and continued her education in the University of Chicago, where she majored in sociology in 1930. In the meantime she had married Osman Ewing of Los Angeles, California, where he was engaged in the brokerage business.

In 1915 Mrs. Ewing took up nursing in the St. Louis City Hospital, with which she was connected for three years and then went to Camp Gordon in Georgia, for the World War was then in progress and she aided in nursing the soldiers in that camp. She was next in charge of a ward in the City Hospital of St. Louis for about a year, after which she was in charge of nursing and served as superintendent until 1919, when she accepted a position in the Rockford City Hospital at Rockford, Illinois. From there she went to the Lying-In Hospital in Chicago and did postgraduate work in obstetrics, after which she engaged in private nursing duty in Chicago for several months. On the expiration of that period she came to Ohio and in Cleveland was obstetrical supervisor in Mt. Sinai Hospital until 1923, when she took charge of the nursing school of the Ravenswood Hospital, there remaining until 1931, after which she was assistant to the dean of that institution for a year.

In 1933 Mrs. Ewing came to Toledo to accept the position of principal of the Toledo Hospital School for Nursing and has since remained here, covering a period of six years. Her previous experience and training have well qualified her for this position, her work proving highly satisfactory to the governing board of the institution and to the general public.

MARY ELIZABETH GLADWIN

When MARY ELIZABETH GLADWIN, of Akron, O., shows her medals, which it is difficult to persuade her to do, the part that one woman can play in the alleviation of human suffering is eloquently though mutely told. She is English by birth, received her Ph.D. at Buchtel College and her R.N., cum laude, at the Boston City Hospital School of Nursing in 1903. As lecturer and writer on nursing education, Mary Gladwin is said to have definitely advanced the art and science to which she has devoted her life. On the actual service side, her work is regarded as unexcelled. This service was given in widely separated parts of the world and her medals testify to war work equally extensive. There is the Florence Nightengale Medal of the Red Cross, the Royal Red Cross from Serbia, the St. Anne Medal from Russia, the Port Arthur Medal from Japan. Miss Gladwin was given the honorary degree of L.L. D. by Akron University. She is a member of the Overseas Nurses League, a trustee of the American Nurses Association, past president of the Ohio Nurses Association. Her home has been at Akron for what this city regards as a long enough time to claim Mary Gladwin as one of its most notable and most honored citizens.

MRS. F. J. GOSSER

MRS. F. J. GOSSER was one of the two women responsible for building Crestline Emergency Hospital. The other was MRS. GENEVA CRAIG MARTIN, who, with Mrs. Gosser signed a note for $4,500.00 to build the institution.

The only hospital previously in existence was maintained by the railroads to care for the injured and consisted of two second-story rooms.

Mrs. Gosser and Mrs. Martin served as volunteer nurses whenever there was a railroad injury to be treated. They heated water at home, provided other facilities sadly lacking. Other women also assisted in this volunteer work. The present Crestline Emergency Hospital has 15 beds and is well equipped.

Mrs. Gosser was graduated from the Chicago School of Nursing. For 10 years she was secretary of the Crestline Emergency Hospital and was a charter member of the organization.

She organized the Junior Women's Club, whose object was welfare work, in 1933 and the Red Cross Chapter in 1934. She was president of the Crestline Woman's Club for four years.

This active and interested Ohio woman is a member of the Current Events, St. Francis DeSales Catholic Study Club of Crestline and of the Mansfield Woman's Club and of the Ohioana Library committee.

She served on the Crawford County Relief Committee; was chairman of the Crawford County Christmas Seal sale, 1938; a member of the Hospital

Auxiliary and a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to executive board, Jared Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mansfield, Ohio.

MARION GERTRUDE HOWELL

MARION GERTRUDE HOWELL has been dean of the School of Nursing of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, since 1932 and has been connected with public health movements and activities for eighteen years. Hers has been an orderly progression, resulting from her constantly developing powers and continually broadening knowledge in this field and in the professional circles with which she is connected her name and fame are now widely known.

Miss Howell was born in Freeport, Ohio, September 26, 1887, a daughter of John G. and Mary Jane (Knox) Howell, her father a practicing physician. Her paternal great-grandfather came to Ohio from Virginia and cleared land for the family homestead in Belmont County. He married Eliza Kirk, a daughter of Elinore Mercer Kirk, who was descended from Quaker ancestry. The grandparents of Miss Howell had but two sons, Dr. Howell and his brother, who was killed in the Civil War. Mary Jane Knox was of English, Scotch and Irish descent and her mother was a Quakeress who had three brothers in the Civil War. The Knox family came from eastern Pennsylvania to Ohio.

After the completion of her preliminary studies, Miss Howell attended the College of Wooster, in Wooster, Ohio, where she won her Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1912 and from the Lakeside Hospital of Nursing in Cleveland she received a diploma in nursing in 1920. She also attended the School of Applied Social Sciences of the Western Reserve University and received her Master of Science degree in social administration and a certificate in public health nursing in 1921. She made her first contact with the business world when she became instructor in English at the high school of Minerva, Ohio, where she remained from 1912 to 1918. She then devoted several years to study and was school nurse in the public schools of Fairmont, West Virginia in 1921-22. In the following years he was instructor in public health nursing in the University nursing district in Cleveland, after which she was made assistant professor of public health nursing in the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University and acting director of University public health nursing district, so continuing for 1923-24. She was next associate professor of public health nursing and director of the University public health nursing district from 1924 to 1927, and from 1927 to 1932 was professor of public health nursing and director of the University public health nursing district. In the latter year she was made director of nursing service, University Hospitals and professor of public health nursing of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve, so serving

until 1938, while since 1932 she has been dean of the School of Nursing at Western Reserve.

Miss Howell is widely known through her professional connections and has been honored by election to the vice presidency of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing and is also the vice president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Politically Miss Howell is a Republican and her religious connection is with the Congregational Church. She belongs to the Delta Delta Delta sorority and to Kappa Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, College of Wooster. The breadth of her interests and her high professional standing are both indicated in her membership in the following: National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, American Nurses Association, National League of Nursing Education, American Association of University Women, American Association of Social Workers, American Public Health Association, American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ohio State Nurses Association, Ohio State League of Nursing Education, Cleveland League of Nursing Education, Advisory Council of University Public Health Nursing District, Health Advisory Board of the Cleveland Humane Society, Nursing Committee of University Hospitals of Cleveland, Nursing Council of University Hospitals of Cleveland, Prenatal Committee of Maternity Hospital and Joint Committee on Community Nursing of the three National Nursing Organizations.

Into the field of charitable associations Miss Howell has extended her efforts by becoming a member of the Cleveland Health Council, the Cleveland Child Health Association, the American Red Cross, Maternal Health Association, Consumers League of Ohio and the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses. Miss Howell is identified also with civic organizations, being a member of the Cleveland Museum of Art, League of Women Voters and the Musical Art Association (Severance Hall). She also belongs to the Women's City Club of Cleveland and to the Women's Faculty Club of Western Reserve University. Step by step she has gone forward in her chosen field of activity and the world has profited thereby.

CARLOTTA E. LINDSAY

CARLOTTA E. LINDSAY has had broad and valuable experience in connection with hospital work and at the present writing is active in another field, being chief deputy of the probate court of Shelby County and a resident of Sidney. Born in Fayette, Iowa, she is a daughter of William H. and Agnes E. (Miller) Robertson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. While spending her girlhood days under the parental roof, Mrs. Lindsay attended the grade schools of her native city and in due time was graduated from high school there, while later she spent two years in study in the Upper Iowa University, working for the necessary credits which would

enable her to become a teacher. She then engaged in teaching school for three years, subsequent to which time she attended the nurses training school of the Iowa State Hospital, an institution for mental patients. On completing the three years' course she was graduated and for a time remained in the institution, acting as special attendant for about a year and then serving as matron of the hospital for five years. During the World War period in her department she had to do with the food. She had previously been in the office and had charge of all of the papers and clinical histories of each case, writing and recording these.

Prior to this time Carlotta E. Robertson had become the wife of Dr. H. A. Lindsay, who was a second assistant superintendent there and was so serving when he joined the army for service in the World War. He had taken a course in the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston and after his return from the war he was advanced to the position of first assistant in the Iowa State Hospital, where he remained until the fall of 1920 when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the State Hospital at Topeka, Kansas, while Mrs. Lindsay was appointed to a position in connection with the board of health in child hygiene, in which capacity she served for more than two years.

Dr. Lindsay remained at the Topeka State Hospital for two and a half years and then became medical superintendent of the Puritan Sanitarium, a private institution of Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued until the death of Dr. Owsley. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay then came to Sidney, where he engaged in the private practice of medicine until he passed away in September, 1935.

Mrs. Lindsay has continued to make her home in Sidney and in 1937 she was appointed to the position of first deputy in the office of the probate court. She belongs to the First Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Louis Beyer Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she joined on its organization and of which she is the present registrar. At the time of the George Washington Bi-centennial, she wrote a three-act play called, "Toby, the Peddler." There were more than three hundred entrants in the contest and her play won fourth place. At the awarding of prizes for the plays at the convention in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Delia Amos Holbrook Smith was present and was asked to present to Mrs. Lindsay the medal, which she did.

Aside from her public duties, Mrs. Lindsay is widely known for she belongs to the Tourist Club, of which she was president in 1937-38 and in 1938 she was organist for the Eastern Star. She also had charge of the Baptist choir for a year and is well known in musical circles. Politically she is a Democrat and has served as president of the Democratic Woman's Club of Shelby County. Her interests have always been wide and varied, leading to a well rounded development and to higher intellectual attainments.

LUCILLE BROWN LINDSEY

For more than twenty years LUCILLE BROWN LINDSEY has been engaged in public health work in Mansfield, in which city she was born February 13, 1887, a daughter of Eugene D. and Nellie (Brown) Lindsey. Her father, a native of Marion, Ohio, born in 1849, was for thirty-six years engaged in the drug business in Mansfield, where he died in 1935. Her mother, who was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1859 and died in 1928 came of Revolutionary war ancestry. She was a daughter of Jacob R. Brown, an early Pennsylvanian who in the opening years of the nineteenth century became the first match manufacturer in the section of the country surrounding Wadsworth and as the result of his efforts the Wadsworth Match Company was developed. He also had his profile engraved on a United States postage stamp in use at one time. In the family of Eugene D. and Nellie (Brown) Lindsey were three daughters, of whom Lillie is now a religious education teacher, and Margaret is the wife of Jack Beattie, both being still residents of Mansfield.

Lucille B. Lindsey is one of the members of the Visiting Nurses Association of Mansfield. She took her training in the Cleveland City Hospital and has attended, for special study, Child Health Demonstration Classes in Mansfield. She has always lived in her native city and has devoted her life to the physical welfare of the people, especially the children. With Miss Mary Hill she took over the responsibility of the Visiting Nurses Association soon after it was organized in 1915 by Miss Helen Hayden, and her connection with public health work has covered more than two decades. It is her duty to daily visit the schools, with a definite purpose to conserve the vision of children, to promote the welfare of crippled children and to watch for and prevent the spread of any contagious disease, and along these lines she employs the most modern scientific knowledge. She also conducts the baby clinic in the city department of health, and at all times she keeps abreast with modern thought, research and methods bearing upon her chosen life work.

Miss Lindsey belongs to the Ohio Nurses Association, the Red Cross and the Evangelical church. At the time of the World war she volunteered for overseas service but Mansfield felt that she was needed at home, so she remained here. Her work in the influenza epidemic during the war won her a special citation from the Red Cross.

SUE Z. McCRACKEN

SUE Z. McCRACKEN, head of the Visiting Nurses Association of Cleveland, has devoted the major part of her life to work of this character, although in her earlier womanhood she engaged in teaching for a time. She is a daughter of Elmer G. and Electa (Zeller) McCracken, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1901, settling in Grafton, where the father was an engineer of the Standard Oil Company. In 1904 they removed to

Berea, this state, and Mr. McCracken was there with the Ohio Nut & Bolt Company to the time of his death in 1935. The mother survives and still makes her home in Berea. Their family numbered five children, two of whom died in infancy, while H. Zeller, a veteran of the World war, died after being gassed in one of the major engagements. He was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry and served for eighteen months. The surviving members of the family are Sue Z. and Mabel C., the latter a teacher in the public schools of Cleveland.

After attending the grade schools in Leeper, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, Sue Z. McCracken continued her studies in the high school of Grafton, Ohio, where she was graduated in 1904. She was next a student in Baldwin University, where she majored in psychology and won the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1909. She then taught in the grade schools of Hudson, Ohio, for a year, after which she entered Lakeside Hospital School of Nursing and was graduated in 1914, while subsequently she engaged in private nursing and later in surgical nursing. She next took a course in public health nursing at the Western Reserve University and after a year received a certificate in 1915. She organized school nursing work at Oberlin College, after which she went to Elyria, Ohio, organized public nursing there and established a school of nursing in Lorain County, continuing her labors there for three years. On the expiration of that period she became nurse examiner for the blind and when two years had passed in that connection she returned to Elyria, where she was with the Elyria Memorial and Gates Hospital for Crippled Children for two years.

From Elyria Miss McCracken came to Cleveland and has been with the Visiting Nurses Association since 1921 as supervisor with the exception of one year spent at the Western Reserve University, where she took a course in psychology and social work in the School of Applied Science, and since her return to Cleveland she has continued as the incumbent in the position she formerly occupied. Her seventeen years connection with the work certainly indicates her capability and her loyalty to the duties which devolve upon her. She was consultant in the field of mental hygiene for five years and she has also been field instructor in a course of public health nursing, which was a joint appointment with her position in the Visiting Nurses Association. She acted in that capacity for four years.

Miss McCracken's life has been an extremely busy and useful one and has been characterized by steady advancement in the field of her chosen profession. She is widely known through various membership connections, which include the Baldwin-Wallace Alumni Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Association of Psychology and Social Workers, the Alumni Association of the School of Applied Social Science at Western Reserve, the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Federation of Woman's Clubs.

NORMA N. SELBERT

NORMA N. SELBERT, professor in the College of Medicine of Ohio State University, was born in Cincinnati and received her diploma from Christ Hospital School of Nursing.

Her M.A. was from the same college and she did post graduate work at Yale University. For several years Mrs. Selbert was instructor at Stephens College for Women, Columbia, Mo., and later Director of West Virginia Health Camp.

She has been identified with the American Red Cross Nursing Service and was a national organizer of American Girl Scouts. Among her published articles were "Home Care of the Sick" and "Child Health."

SARAH SIMS

SARAH SIMS, like her sister, Mrs. Fred M. Orr, has been a figure in the social service development of Mahoning County for 25 years. She was superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Home for 17 years and retired in 1938 only when she had seen built and financed a fine model home for her beloved girls.

When directors of the home heard her final resignation read, they wept at her passing from active service. Nobody could believe that "Sadie" Sims had given up the leadership of an institution which she had made and developed in Youngstown.

She was a daughter of John D. Sims, long time prominent Youngstown citizen and was born and reared in Youngstown. She was educated in the public schools and graduated among the earliest classes of the nurses' training school of the Youngstown Hospital Association. Early in life she manifested good judgment and executive ability and was picked to head her hospital as superintendent. Under her direction the training school was re-organized until it became one of the most important in the country.

Miss Sims organized public school nursing in Youngstown and served for some years with that group. Since her retirement she has spent her time visiting friends throughout the country, in travel and leisurely pursuit of music, reading, all the things that she has never had time to do.

MARY J. TAYLOR

In 1937 MARY J. TAYLOR became superintendent of the Wilson Memorial Hospital of Sidney, bringing to the work thorough training, long experience and a sympathetic understanding of people, coupled with a most earnest desire to be of real assistance to her fellowmen.

Mrs. Taylor was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Ella (Reinhart) Johnston, the former dying during the early

childhood of Mrs. Taylor. The mother, who survived until 1928, became a teacher in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and it was there that the daughter attended school until she had completed her preliminary work in the grades. Later she attended the Normal School of Westchester, in her native state and when but fifteen years of age she began teaching, which profession she followed for nine years. Feeling that she might direct her efforts into a field of greater usefulness, she entered the Alliance City Hospital and Deaconess Home of the Reformed Church, at Alliance, Ohio, where she took a course of training in nursing and was graduated with the class of 1909, thus gaining the initial experience which prepared her for the professional and humanitarian work she is now doing.

In 1910 Mary J. Johnston was married to Edward W. Taylor, who was engaged in the automobile business at the time of his death in 1927. After their marriage they established their home in Alliance, Ohio and Mrs. Taylor took up nursing in connection with the schools and the Associated Charities Nursing organization, also under the auspices of the United Missionary Societies. This was the beginning of her public nursing. Later the schools took over the nursing when Mrs. Taylor removed to Norwalk, Ohio, where she did not engage in public work. However, while there she was a member of the Presbyterian Church and its missionary society, and was the teacher of the Loyalty class in the Sunday school.

Following the death of her husband she returned to Alliance and took the position of secretary of the Woman's Club, serving in that capacity for six years. She finally accepted the proffered position of superintendent of nurses in the Alliance City Hospital, and the six years of her connection with that institution was a period of unusual success, in which she was largely instrumental in building up an excellent hospital, rendering a splendid service to the community. She then resigned in 1937 to become superintendent of the Wilson Memorial Hospital in Sidney, where she is still located as the head of the institution. Her aims are high, her methods are practical and her labors are beneficially resultant.

While in Alliance Mrs. Taylor was a member of the Alliance Woman's Club, the Quota Club and the Sorosis and in Sidney she belongs to the Woman's Club, the Business Woman's Club and to the Evangelical Reformed Church.

MARTHA FLEETA THOMAS

MARTHA FLEETA THOMAS, president of the Florence Crittenden Home of Columbus, O., and assistant secretary of the Ohio Public Health Association, was born at East Liberty, O., the daughter of Rolla and Nettie Thomas. She attended the Inskeep Music School at Marion, O., and later the Office Training School of Columbus.

She became a skilled musician and for a time was a teacher of music, also a professional accompanist and organist. In 1933 she was made president of the Florence Crittenden League and a leader in the Women's Committee on Public Welfare of Ohio. She has done outstanding work in the health field, co-operating actively with anti-tuberculosis groups, with the Ohio Federation of Public Health Officials and similar organizations. Her home is at 72 South Fourth St., Columbus.

MARY ELIZABETH YAGER

MARY ELIZABETH YAGER, superintendent of the Women's and Children's Hospital of Toledo, has devoted her entire life to nursing service in which she had made continuous advancement until she has reached a high point of efficiency. A native of New York, she was born in Dellwood, near Buffalo, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Yager, the former a native of New York City, while the mother was born in Germany. Mary E. Yager attended the public schools of Buffalo, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and later entered the Genessee School of Nursing at Rochester, New York. After completing her training there she became operating room supervisor and next went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where she was made assistant superintendent of nursing in the Worcester Memorial Hospital. She spent several years there and then became assistant superintendent of the Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital at Niagara Falls, New York. Her next assignment placed her in the position of teaching supervisor of the City Hospital of Indianapolis, Indiana, her salary being paid by the University of Indiana. When leaving that position several years later she went to Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where she was superintendent of the Latrobe Hospital.

Each change Miss Yager has made in her professional connections has brought her a wider outlook and broader opportunities and she has met the various requirements with a skill and understanding that has grown with the passing years and her added experience. From Pennsylvania she went to Omaha, Nebraska, where she was superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital and while there she took some special work at the University of Nebraska. Returning eastward, she became superintendent of the Lawrence Memorial Hospital at New London, Connecticut and in 1920 she accepted a call to Toledo as superintendent of the Women's and Children's Hospital, which has since been the field of her labors. She has raised its standards and introduced various modern and improved methods and the fact that she has remained at this institution for almost two decades is proof of her most satisfactory service.

Miss Yager belongs to the Genessee Hospital Alumni Association and the Ohio Hospital Association, of which she was president for several years. She is also a life member of the American Hospital Association and has

membership in the Ohio State Nurses Association, serving for two years as president of its ninth district, representing the Toledo group of the American Nurses Association. She is a Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, which she joined on its organization and she became an American Red Cross nurse, when the work was organized in 1905, her number being 98. She is secretary of the Hospital Service Association of Toledo, which was organized in 1938, largely through her efforts and for a number of years she was a member of the Children's Bureau of Toledo.

Miss Yager belongs to the Zonta Club International and is a charter member of the Toledo branch and one of its past presidents, while at the present time she is district governor of district No. 6, which includes all of Ohio, western New York and a part of Canada.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Women in the Law

FLORENCE ALLEN

Judge of the Sixth Circuit, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati and Cleveland

CHAPTER TWELVE

WOMEN IN THE LAW

By FLORENCE E. ALLEN
Judge of the Sixth Circuit, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals

Women of the bench and bar can be glad that they live in Ohio, for this state has recognized women of our profession to a remarkable degree. Women have been elected and re-elected judge of the Probate Court, of the Municipal Court of Cleveland, and of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

A woman has been elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and County Prosecutor. A woman has been member of the State Industrial Commission. Women have been appointed Assistant County Prosecutor, and by appointment have held positions in the City Law Department. Women have acted as city solicitors in this state, and as attorneys for various state boards and agencies.

For the sympathy, understanding and support of our home state, women of the bench and bar are grateful. Their earnest desire is that by their industry, intelligence and character they may prove themselves worthy of the confidence of their clients and of their constituents.

FLORENCE ELLINWOOD ALLEN

FLORENCE ELLINWOOD ALLEN is, so far, the only woman in the world to sit on a judiciary bench of general jurisdiction. When she was appointed to the United States Circuit Court, Sixth Circuit, in 1934 the newspapers of the world, from Africa to Iceland, from the Argentine to Alaska, devoted whole pages to the life story of the jurist who is Professional Woman No. 1 of her state and nation. Magazines followed suit.

The stories varied naturally. They reflected the taste and tempo of the publication, even its nationality. British papers discovered pleasing British traits in the distinguished American, French found Gallic virtues, Japanese doubtless ditto. But one significant phrase, originating, it seems, in an article printed in the Youngstown Vindicator, October 28, 1938, constituted, none the less, the basic theme. It has been sounded, with variations, modulations

and elaborations, again and again—"An American woman, a woman as American as Indian corn." Simple as it sounds, it is doubtful if in sense in which it was used, there could have been worded a higher tribute, nor one in which Ohio in special can take more pride.

Judge Allen was not born in Ohio. But her ancestry is almost inseparable from Ohio history and her career is identified with the state that honors her as its ablest woman worker.

Her father's people, of famed "Ethan Allen" stock, came from Rhode Island and settled along Lake Erie before the war of 1812, in which all the able men of the family enlisted. They cleared land. They farmed. They taught school—Judge Allen herself was a teacher in Cleveland schools for several years. Their heritage of high intelligence often landed them on the faculties of colleges.

C. E. Allen, father of Florence, was professor of Latin and Greek at Western Reserve University, where as a student he won academic honors. He won other honors also. A bronze tablet installed 10 years or more ago at Western Reserve records the erstwhile flaming fact that during the year "Emir" Allen pitched the first curved ball, it is said, in Ohio college history, the university defeated all contestants.

But presently "Emir" Allen decided, as did so many forward looking men and women of his age, to go west. He took his family to Utah. It was at Salt Lake City, March 23, 1884, that Florence Allen came into the world. Life was no bed of roses for any of the seven children of the Allen household. Their home was at first an adobe cabin. The community offered no adequate educational opportunities. So Emir Allen taught his children himself. He certainly knew how. When Florence was four years old she could read fluently and that same year she learned the Greek alphabet as surprise for her father.

She began to study Latin at seven, wrangled definitely with Greek at eight. About this time the famous Allen family orchestra got its start in life. This was Mrs. Allen's doing. Herself an accomplished musician, Mrs. Allen taught her children how to play—and really play—the piano, violin, cello. They still have the family song book. Its original compositions were written for amusement, for birthdays, for family reunions, neighborhood get togethers.

It takes more than one parent to account for the character energy and ability of a Florence Allen. Dr. Jacob Tuckerman, Judge Allen's maternal grandfather, was one of the earliest graduates of Oberlin College. For over 60 years he headed Ohio centers of higher education. He was president of Farmers College, Cincinnati, of Grand River Institute, of New Lynne Institute. He was also one of the earliest advocates of higher education for women. So Corinne Tuckerman, Judge Allen's mother, went to Smith College the very first year that famous institution opened. Each of the first

three classes graduated from Smith carried at least one of the Tuckerman sisters on its roll. No wonder that, in 1926, Smith College conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Judge Allen.

Well, the Allen children grew up happily and healthily. Their father became the first congressman from the State of Utah. But their roots were in Ohio. Florence went from Salt Lake Academy to New Lynne Institute, Ashtablua County, Ohio, and then to Western Reserve University at Cleveland, where she was graduated with honors in 1904.

But Western Reserve refused, sadly but firmly, despite the splendid record of Florence Allen, to admit a woman to its law school. That was something they just couldn't do. Refusal, they doubtless made clear, hurt them deeply. How true this was, however, could hardly have been realized until later, when New York University gave Florence Allen the first law degree—and afterward the first LL.D.—ever granted a woman.

Difficulties have always been, to Florence Allen, something to be surmounted. It was this gift of quiet but unlimited courage, combined with an equal endowment of good sense and good judgment, that have yielded her the success denied to many highly talented less sagacious women. Nothing illustrates this better than Judge Allen's deliberate change of career, when scarcely out of girlhood. At that time music was her choice of profession. She loved music with a devotion that spared no effort or outlay for proper training of her undoubtedly fine talent. Her intensive study of the piano, continued for two years in Berlin under the ablest masters, fitted her beyond question for the concert stage. Then fate showed its hand. Florence had seriously injured a nerve in her arm. The fact had to be faced. The injury, it had to be admitted, would make impossible the work of concert pianist. A less courageous woman might have given up hope for any professional career. One less wise might have persisted in trying to hold to the profession of music, might have clung obstinately, and hysterically, to her first love. But fate gave Florence Allen a judicial mind. She knew, even then, how to weigh circumstances and situations.

Life had other deep interests for her. Here was but a challenge to a new and perhaps better work.

To this day, Judge Allen plays Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Schumann, Bach—the other masters—for diversion. She plays them masterfully—without a score. But she has never for a moment regretted taking, when the first road ended, a new road.

For awhile she was music critic on the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. For awhile she taught at Laurel School, Cleveland. In 1908 she took her A.M. degree in political science and constitutional law at Western Reserve University. In 1909-1910 she studied at Chicago University Law School, then entered New York University Law School, got her degree and in 1914 was admitted to the Ohio bar.

Since this milestone, Judge Allen has pursued a legal career thickly punctuated with firsts. In 1919 she was appointed assistant county prosecutor of Cuyahoga County, first Ohio woman to hold such a position. In 1920 she was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas by the greatest vote ever given any judicial candidate for that court. This made her the first woman to sit in a court of general jurisdiction, civil or criminal.

In 1922 Judge Allen was elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a six year term. First woman in the world to sit in a court of last resort. In 1928 she was re-elected to Ohio Supreme Court by 350,000 majority. In 1934 Judge Allen was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as United States Circuit Court Judge, Sixth Circuit—first woman to sit in a federal court of general jurisdiction.

Another first has been widely suggested, Judge Allen has been strongly recommended as excellent material for the Supreme Court of the United States. As a matter of fact, in 1936 the already world famous woman judge, was compelled to publish an emphatic refusal to become a women's party candidate for the presidency of the United States. Innumerable organizations, men's as well as women's have honored her.

Well, what next? Quo vadis, Florence Allen?

ELSIE P. AUSTIN

The first Negro woman graduated from the College of Law of the University of Cincinnati has the added distinction of being the first Negro woman assistant to the Attorney-General of Ohio. This is ELSIE P. AUSTIN, appointed by the Attorney-General, Herbert S. Duffy.

Miss Austin was born at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where her mother, Mrs. Mary Louise Austin, now on the staff of the Stowe School, Cincinnati, was teaching in the Department of Household Sciences, and her father, the late Major George J. Austin, was Commandant, in charge of the men in the student body. Major Austin later entered the service of the United States Army, remained in the reserves after he came to Cincinnati to engage in the insurance business, and was commissioned a Major shortly before his death in 1930.

Miss Austin received the greater part of her education in the Cincinnati public schools. She was graduated from Walnut Hills High School in 1924, and received her A.B. degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1928. She took her first year of law at the Cincinnati school, studied for a year in the law school of the University of Colorado—where she was on the case review staff of the Rocky Mountain Law Review—and returned to Cincinnati to complete her legal education, receiving her LL.B. in 1930. She was one of the eight students appointed on the basis of scholarship and merit to the staff of the Cincinnati Law Review.

ELSIE AUSTIN

first woman of her race made Assistant Attorney-General of a state

Miss Austin was appointed in 1934 to the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, Negro college at Wilberforce, Ohio. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta, National Negro Sorority; member of the Columbus Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

GRACE A. BERGER

GRACE A. BERGER, member of the Cleveland bar and now filling the position of bailiff in the court of domestic relations, is a native daughter of the city in which she makes her home and her parents, Albert C. and Florence A. (Beach) Berger, were also born in Ohio. Her father engaged in the commission business for some time and afterward turned his attention to the real estate business. He passed away in 1896 and his wife, surviving him for twenty years, died in 1916. They had a family of two sons and two daughters, but William, the eldest, died in childhood. Grace was born March 28, 1883. A. Raymond, born January 28, 1893, is a paving contractor of Cleveland and married Elma V. Rock, a daughter of Frederick and Helene Rock. Raymond and his wife have one son, Beach, who is now in college. Abigail, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Cyrus Bosworth, who is engaged in the engineering business in Cleveland, and they have one son, Cyrus Bosworth, Jr., who is now a student in Antioch College.

At the usual age Grace Berger entered the public schools of Cleveland and passed through consecutive grades to the high school from which she was graduated with the class of 1902. She then enrolled as a student in Oberlin College, where she remained for two years. She prepared for a professional career at the John Marshall Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1925. While still a law student she was appointed to her present position as bailiff in the department of domestic relations in the common pleas court, which office she has continuously filled for fourteen years, her particular work being the care of women who come before the court because of the failure of their husbands to support them. In the discharge of her duties she has proved most tactful, helpful and efficient and her work has received the strong endorsement of the general public as well as of the members of the bar.

Miss Berger is a member of the Portia Club, a league of women lawyers, and also belongs to the Woman's City Club, the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

MILDRED PACK BERGERON

MILDRED PACK BERGERON of Cleveland, is a practicing attorney who has won public recognition in civic work as well. She is president of Phi Delta Delta.

MRS. THOMAS VOGEL BEXLEY

MRS. THOMAS VOGEL BEXLEY of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of the late Timothy Hogan, former attorney-general of the state, was the first woman attorney to be appointed to the Industrial Commission at Columbus.

GERTRUDE MARIE BONHOLZER

GERTRUDE MARIE BONHOLZER, attorney at law and public accountant of Dayton, O., was born in that city, the daughter of Nicholas H. and Anna P. Bonholzer. She took her B.S.C. at the Dayton College of Commerce and Finance, her LL.B. at Dayton Law College and did graduate work at Columbia University and at Wittenberg College. Miss Bonholzer was appointed deputy recorder of Montgomery County in 1930 and remained in this position four years. She is active in civic and professional organizations. Her residence is at 211 McClure St., Dayton.

ERNESTINE ELMA BREISCH

ERNESTINE ELMA BREISCH, a member of the Dayton bar who has engaged in general practice since 1931 and who had the honor to be the first woman to serve as acting judge in Dayton, was born in Moundsville, West Virginia, February 16, 1906, a daughter of Ernest Elmer and Belle (Wallace) Breisch. The father, who was born in April, 1868, was of German descent, and the mother, born September 2, 1878, was of Scotch, Irish and English lineage. Ernestine E. Breisch was very young when her parents removed from West Virginia to Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they remained for three years and then established the family home in Martins Ferry, Ohio, where she remained from 1910 to 1925 and during that time attended the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1924. She was afterward a student in the Y. M. C. A. Law School of Dayton and was admitted to the bar in 1929. About that time she was employed as tax counsellor by Wall, Cassel & Eberyl, certified public accountants, with whom she remained until 1931, when she began the general practice of law, in which she has since continued, specializing however in corporation and trade association work. She is now attorney for the Dayton Jobbers and Manufacturers Association and The Retail Grocery Association and is particularly well informed concerning the legal principles which apply thereto.

Ernestine E. Breisch belongs to the Dayton Women Lawyers' Club, of which she was the first president and she was temporarily acting judge in Dayton, having the distinction of being the first woman to occupy the bench in this city. She is the author of various syndicated articles, which have been published in the Tax Magazine and few lawyers are better informed on matters of taxation or can present the matter in as lucid and logical a manner. She belongs to the Ohio Bar Association, the National Woman's

party and was a former member of its state board, the Dayton Women's Press Club and the 99ers, a national women's flying organization.

In Toledo, Ohio, November 15, 1935, Ernestine E. Breisch and Roger K. Powell were married. He was born in Mount Gilead, Ohio, October 30, 1902, a son of Judge L. K. and Carrie (Dalrymple) Powell, the former judge of the probate court and common pleas court of Morrow County and also judge of the Ohio court of appeals. Mr. Powell was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1923, having won both the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Laws degrees.

ESTHER HELENA BROCKER

ESTHER HELENA BROCKER, Lancaster, O., attorney, is the city solicitor of the city of Lancaster, O. She was born at Springfield, O., the daughter of James and Mary Light and took her LL.B at the Columbus College of Law.

Mrs. Brocker was formerly executive secretary of the Hermann Manufacturing Company and was previously a member of the business administration staff of U. S. Army Ordnance Department. She is active in the Y. W. C. A., the Fairfield County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association. Her home is at 354 E. Chestnut St., Lancaster, O.

GENEVIEVE ROSE CLINE

GENEVIEVE ROSE CLINE, Judge of the U. S. Customs Court of New York City, is the first woman occupying this position, to which she was appointed in 1928 by President Coolidge.

She was born at Warren, Ohio, the daughter of Edward B. and Mary Fee Cline, attended Oberlin College and received her LL.B. from Baldwin-Wallace College in 1921. She was admitted to the bar the same year and practiced law at Cleveland in partnership with her brother, John M. Cline, for a successful period that was interrupted by her appointment to the position of U. S. Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Cleveland.

Despite the responsibilities of this important service, Judge Cline has found time and energy to participate in civic and social welfare work. She was president for two years of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs and for six years legislation chairman of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. Her present residence is at 33 Washington Square, West, New York.

REGINA B. CLOSS

REGINA B. CLOSS, one of the successful women attorneys of Cincinnati, daughter of Frederick and Estella Franz Closs, was admitted to the bar, as an honor graduate of the Cincinnati Law School and the University of Cincinnati, in 1922.

A former Republican State Committee woman, and notarial examiner for Hamilton County, she is now engaged in general practice, specializing in the law of estates and real property.

MARY LOVE COLLINS

MARY LOVE COLLINS, Cincinnati attorney and national president of the Chi Omega, a fraternity of college women devoted to progress and fellowship, decided, nearly 15 years ago, that there are aspects of characteristic human conduct badly in need of formulation and clarification.

Especially about human conduct in its relation to the law. Fortunately the fraternity she heads agreed with her. As result of this co-operation, "Human Conduct and the Law" written by Mary Love, was published in 1925.

Unusual significance of the book, its clarity, logic and philosophy, have challenged attention of many who agree with the author that—

"Life is a baffling scene if we see it only as innumerable and separate facts. It is simplified only as we realize that the most zigzag routes and carefully draped devices have their starting point in some human impulse. In order to free ourselves of the confusion incident to possessing only scattered facts it is wise that human conduct be divested of its disguises."

Mary Love received her A.B. and M.A. degrees at Dickinson College, her LL.B. at the University of Kentucky, did graduate work at the University of Chicago. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, of the American Bar Association, the American Academy of Political Science and of Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R. In addition to her book on human conduct she has had published authoritative articles on similar subjects.

AGNES BRYANT DICKINSON

AGNES BRYANT DICKINSON, first woman to be appointed to the staff of the attorney general of Ohio, is at present in private practice at Columbus. She was born at Moline, Ill., the daughter of Rev. Carter C. and Ella Bryant and received her LL.D. from Ohio State University in 1927. She is deeply interested in civic, political and international affairs and is a former board member of the advisory council of the Columbus Foreign Policy Association. She resides at 564 Oak St., Columbus.

ETHEL ELDER

ETHEL ELDER, formerly probate judge in Morrow County, is a southerner by birth and attended Athens University at Athens, Ga. She came to Mt. Gilead, O., her mother's native town, on a visit and deciding to stay in the north, she did secretarial work in the office of Judge L. K.

Powell, at that time registering for the state bar. After a year she obtained appointment as deputy in the office of the Clerk of Courts and some time later was elected probate and juvenile judge for Morrow County, serving ten years in this position.

Ethel Elder has the distinction of having been the first woman probate judge of the State of Ohio. She was also the first woman official of Morrow County. During her tenure of office she read law assiduously and familiarized herself thoroughly in court procedure covering the administration of estates and in numerous technicalities.

While serving as probate judge Miss Elder was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio and since retiring from the bench she has been actively engaged as an attorney in Mt. Gilead.

LEONA M. ESCH

LEONA M. ESCH, Cleveland attorney, is the operating director of the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, the second oldest organization for systematized study of conditions that make for criminality in the United States.

She was born in Cleveland, the daughter of Dr. William J. and Frances Esch and received her LL.B. at Baldwin-Wallace College in 1923. She is the author of many widely published articles on law, crime, criminals and prisons and lectures on basic phases of law enforcement.

Miss Esch is not only the only woman director of a crime commission in this country but is also the only woman ever appointed by the American Bar Association to the prison committee of the Criminal Law section of that great organization.

ENID WARE FOSTER

ENID WARE FOSTER (Mrs. Owen L. Foster), Mechanicsburg, O., attorney and director of the Mechanicsburg Public Library, was born at Mechanicsburg, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Jones. She was educated at Adrian College, married Owen Lovejoy Foster, attorney and was for a period member of the law firm of Foster and Foster, of Toledo, O. She is an active member of the Toledo Women Lawyers Club and was first president of the Toledo Federation of Women's Clubs. Her home is at Mechanicsburg.

MRS. VASHTI JONES FUNK

MRS. VASHTI JONES FUNK, of the firm of Jones and Jones, Zanesville, is secretary of the Farm Loan Bank of that community and well known in legal circles.

FANYEROSE GANCFRIED

Ohio women who have taken up the practice of law have reflected credit upon the history of the bench and bar of the state. They have held to the high ethical standards of the profession and earnest purpose to secure justice has been the strong actuating spirit in their work. In this connection mention should be made of FANYEROSE GANCFRIED, who is practicing successfully in Youngstown and the court records bear testimony to the many favorable verdicts she has won.

Miss Gancfried was born in Youngstown, April 7, 1908, her parents being Harry R. and Lily (Liebman) Gancfried, the father connected with the life insurance business as an underwriter. The daughter pursued her education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to her graduation from the Rayen High School as a member of the class of 1925. She entered business circles as a life insurance underwriter with the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, but laudable ambition prompted her to qualify for the bar and she enrolled as a student in the Youngstown Law School, from which she was graduated in 1930 with the Bachelor of Laws degree. On the 12th of February of the same year she was admitted to the bar and on the 20th of November, 1933, she was admitted to practice in the federal courts. She took up the general practice of law in Youngstown and it was soon evident that she prepared her cases with thoroughness and care and that she was most loyal to the interests of her clients while at the same time she never forgot that she owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. These characteristics of her work soon gained her a growing clientage and she has had much trial practice. She belongs to both the Mahoning County and State Bar Associations.

Miss Gancfried also has many other interests. She is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of which she is serving as the first vice president and she is a member of the board of the Youngstown Federation of Women's Clubs, in which she has served as chairman of the committee on American citizenship and also as chairman of the legislation committee. Her political allegiance had always been given to the Democratic party and she keeps well informed on vital political and civic questions. In 1936 she was a candidate on the party ticket for the office of judge of the court of common pleas, division of domestic relations. She has been active in many political organizations and discusses most intelligently the questions of the day.

Miss Gancfried has also been helpfully associated with welfare societies and she is vice president of Rodef Sholam Sisterhood. Naturally her chief interest is the practice of law, but sound judgment has enabled her to wisely divide her time between diverse but important interests of a public character with music as her diversion.

CAROLINE IRENE GRIESHEIMER

To few women have come the recognition of superior talent and comprehensive knowledge that was accorded CAROLINE IRENE GRIESHEIMER, now of Chillicothe, during her long connection with the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C. The requirements of her position were most exacting, demanding learning and insight of the broadest scope and frequently of the most unusual combination. In every instance she measured up to the requirements of her work and received the commendation and regard of all who knew of her activities.

A daughter of Adam and Caroline (Feick) Griesheimer, she was born, reared and educated in Chillicothe, attending the public schools until graduated from high school. It was her purpose to enter the educational field and for twelve years she was a teacher in the Chillicothe schools and for nine years of that time was employed as deputy clerk by Judge B. F. Stone in the probate court of Ross County, working after school hours, on Saturdays and through vacation periods. It was thus that she laid the foundation for the legal training which she later received.

Her interest having been awakened in the practice of law, Miss Griesheimer studied at the Washington College of Law, in Washington, D. C., receiving her LL.B. degree in May, 1899 and her Master of Law degree in 1901. Two years later, in 1903, the Master of Science degree was conferred upon her by Columbian University, now the George Washington University of Washington, D. C. In September, 1899, after a severe examination in the District of Columbia, she was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District and in 1901 she was admitted to practice before the appelate courts of the District of Columbia. In 1912 she was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. She had the distinction of being the first woman in Chillicothe to graduate in law and moreover was the first woman of this city to be admitted to practice in the various courts of the District of Columbia and the first Chillicothe woman to be admitted to practice before the United States supreme court.

In 1890 Miss Griesheimer passed, with the highest record, the examination held by the United States Civil Service Commission for positions in the United States government at Washington, D. C., and in July, 1891, she was appointed to a position in the United States treasury department, where she did confidential work for Hon. Charles Foster.

In September, 1891, because of her superior education and training, Miss Griesheimer became the Treasury's professional examiner at the United States Civil Service Commission. A few years later she was transferred permanently to the Civil Service Commission, being the first woman to remain permanently a professional examiner at the Civil Service Commission. She had charge of the preparation of tests and the rating of papers of all law

examinations, professional educators, foreign service (diplomatic and consular), designations to West Point and Annapolis. The law examinations and foreign service examinations covered a broad field, governmental, historical, economics, finance and international law, treaties and other matters. In fact, a few words cannot adequately describe the multiplicity of her duties at the United States Civil Service Commission. When a new position was created in a department, calling for high and a peculiar and unusual combination of education, training and experience, she consulted the head of the department, studied the position to be filled and then worked out the scope of requirements and the test by examination of applicants for the said position. This often is a very difficult matter to decide, because of the peculiar or high position to be filled. Tact, knowledge and personality were required, together with a wonderful memory. One cannot estimate the broad field of knowledge required of a professional examiner.

Miss Griesheimer worked five years under Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, afterward president of the United States. Her life in Washington, D. C. was a very happy one, for she derived much interest and satisfaction from her work and her many contacts with people of ability and prominence. She was one of the founders of the famous Women's City Club. She completed forty-one years of work at the Civil Service Commission, retiring in July, 1932. While in Washington she reared her two young nephews and educated them. She met many distinguished women lawyers and her memories of the national capital are most interesting. She now spends her leisure in reading, visiting and artistic needlework, her entire life being enriched with her experiences of the past.

MARY BELLE GROSSMAN

MARY BELLE GROSSMAN, judge of the municipal court of Cleveland since 1923, has always resided in this city with the exception of the year 1895-6, spent in St. Louis, Missouri. She was born in Cleveland, June 10, 1879, a daughter of Louis and Fannie (Engle) Grossman, both of Hungarian descent, the former born August 19, 1839, and the latter March 19, 1844. After attending the public schools, she was graduated from the Cleveland Law School, the law department of Baldwin-Wallace College, in June, 1912, with the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Following her admission to the bar in that year she opened a law office and engaged in practice until 1923 when she was elected judge of the municipal court for a six years' term. She had been admitted to practice in the United States district courts in 1922 and in 1932 was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court. In 1925 she became the first woman to preside over the traffic court and the following year she organized the morals court. In 1929 she was reelected for the six years' term, as she was again in

MARY B. GROSSMAN

Judge of the Municipal Court of Cleveland

1935, so that her present term will continue until 1941. It is a notable record, having already covered sixteen years service on the bench and the endorsement of her work is found in her three elections to the office in which the public feels that she has rendered a distinct benefit to the city in the field of constructive justice. She is especially interested in the social phases of the administration of criminal justice, particularly as regards constructive recreation, and proper segregation and classification of physically, mentally and morally unfit as a means of crime prevention.

Judge Grossman gives her political support to the Republican party. She is an honorary member of the Kappa Beta Pi, the international legal sorority and she is one of the two women first admitted to membership in the American Bar Association, this being in 1918. She also belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, the National Association of Women Lawyers and the National Probation Association.

Holding to the faith of her people, Judge Grossman also has membership in the Women's Auxiliary of the National Jewish Congress and the Women's Auxiliary of the Order of B'nai Brith, the Cleveland Council of Jewish Women, the Temple Women's Association and Hadassah, while of the Women's City Club of Cleveland, the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Altrusa Club, she is a charter member. She likewise has membership connection with the Consumers League and the League of Women Voters, all of which is indicative of the breadth of her sympathies and her wide understanding of the problems that affect public welfare and of the opportunities that are offered for individual and mass advancement. At the time of the World War she met the demand for individual service as one of the "Four minute speakers," and whenever the interests of community, commonwealth or country are at stake, her strongly felt influence is exerted for the general good with telling results.

JOSEPHINE L. GUITTEAU

JOSEPHINE L. GUITTEAU of Toledo, attorney at law, has been one of the active promoters of educational interests in this city and has also exerted a widely felt influence over political thought and action. She gives most earnest consideration and study to any question which engages her attention and her support of a measure is the expression of her earnest belief in its worth.

Josephine L. Guitteau is the wife of William B. Guitteau and a daughter of Arthur J. and Anna B. Leach. Her father was born in Indiana and her mother was a native of Lafayette in the same state.

After attending the schools of Thorntown, Indiana, Mrs. Guitteau accompanied her parents on the removal to Oxford, Ohio, where she attended the

public schools and then entered the Miami University. She was graduated from the Teachers College at Miami and then taught for a year in Urbana, after which she went south to teach among the cotton mill people of Charlotte, North Carolina, where she remained for three years. She next went to Chicago and while there taught at times in the Francis Parker school as assistant instructor in geography until in 1915 she received her Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago.

Following her graduation, Mrs. Guitteau was called to Ohio to become a member of the faculty of the Bowling Green Normal College, even before the buildings were completed, and in the succeeding year she came to Toledo, where until 1920 she was assistant superintendent of the city schools in charge of teacher training. About that time she married William B. Guitteau. There are two daughters of this marriage, Joanne Patsy and Mary Jane, the former now in college at Miami, Ohio, while the younger daughter is a student in Scott high school.

In 1930 Mrs. Guitteau was appointed by Governor White a member of the famous Ohio school survey commission and their finds resulted in the establishment of the school foundation fund of Ohio. Mrs. Guitteau has also been a potent political force in this state. In 1929 she became president of an independent Republican organization known as the Woman's Republican Club of Toledo and Lucas County, it being founded as an educational club, and in 1930 she was made a life member, being the only person ever so honored. She also served as head of the economics department of the Woman's Educational Club of Toledo. In 1934, through mayoralty appointment she became the only woman member of the board of trustees of the University of Toledo. In the same year she was admitted to the Ohio bar and began practice. Since that time her law work and her political activities have largely claimed her attention. In the campaign of 1936 she was on the speakers bureau of the national committee, delivered many public addresses through southern Michigan and was retained as a speaker in Chicago because of her knowledge of city organization work. In 1938 she was appointed attorney of the state tax commission in district No. 1 and it was also in that year that she was appointed by the governor as the first woman member of the board of trustees of Miami, being the only woman to serve in that capacity since the establishment of the college one hundred and twenty-five years ago. She has not only kept well informed on all vital questions and issues of the day but has aided many to a clearer and more definite understanding of problems which must be settled by public opinion and upon which public welfare largely rests.

GRACE FERN HECK

GRACE FERN HECK, Urbana, Ohio, attorney, was born at Tremont City, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Heck. She took her A. B. at Ohio

State University in 1928 and her degree of J. D. two years later. Miss Heck has been prosecuting attorney of Champaign County since 1933 and her ability, both in public and private practice, has won general recognition. Her home is at 409 Scioto St., Urbana, Ohio.

FLORENCE HORNBACK

FLORENCE HORNBACK, widely known as an educator and writer as well as an attorney, is at this time working for her doctor's degree while teaching at the Catholic University, New Orleans.

She is a Cincinnatian, who took her master's degree, also a diploma in adult education at Columbia University and who later practiced with the Cincinnati firm of Frederick Closs and Regina B. Closs. She has written extensively on professional and educational topics, has had published several important books and is regarded as outstanding in the fields of legal and adult education.

MARY VASHTI JONES

MARY VASHTI JONES, attorney of Zanesville, Ohio, was born near Duncan Falls, Ohio, the daughter of A. L. and Ada Jones. She took her Ph. B. at Denison University, and attended Chicago University and Ohio State University Law School. Miss Jones is secretary-treasurer of the Muskingum County National Farm Loan Association. She was formerly a high school teacher. Her home is at 1244 Greenwood Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

CONSTANCE R. KELLER

CONSTANCE R. KELLER of Bucyrus is judge of the probate court, in which position she is a successor of her father, Judge Keller, who was born on a farm near Silver Springs, Crawford County, Ohio. He was a son of Phillip Keller, one of the early settlers of that county, where he followed the occupation of farming. Judge Keller was reared and educated in his native county and married Hester Carr, a daughter of James Carr, who served as justice of the peace and held other local offices in Crawford County.

The farm near Silver Springs which was the birthplace of her father was also the birthplace of Judge Constance Keller, who was reared on the old home place and attended the district school, while later she attended town high school. Attracted to the profession of law, she matriculated at the Ohio State University as a law student and completed her course with the class of 1926. Soon afterward she opened a law office in Bucyrus, where she continued in general practice until elected judge of the probate court in 1937. She has since served on the bench to the satisfaction of the general public, so that the name of Keller again appears on the honor roll of probate judges of Crawford County.

Judge Keller was elected on the Democratic ticket and has taken quite an active interest in local politics, at all times being thoroughly conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day. This was further heightened by the fact that for ten years she was city editor of one of the local papers. She has long manifested a marked public spirit that finds expression in her support of all measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride, and which tend to further the upbuilding of community and commonwealth.

At a previous date Judge Keller served as secretary of the Crawford County Farm Loan Association. She is an honorary member of the Kappa Sigma Phi, is active in the German Reform Church, is a member of the Garden Club and devotes a considerable portion of her leisure hours to good books and other literature, while her recreation is largely obtained in travel. Driving her own car, she has visited many parts of the county, enjoying the great out-of-doors.

BLANCHE HARRIS KINGSLAND

BLANCHE HARRIS KINGSLAND, Cleveland, Ohio attorney, was born at Akron, the daughter of Daniel J. and Nellie Harris. She attended the Sargeant School at Cambridge, Mass., and received her LL.D. from the Ohio State University Law School. She first practiced law at Ravenna, Ohio, and resumed private practice after serving for five years as assistant city solicitor of Aurora, Ohio. In addition to her professional and civic interests, Mrs. Kingsland is a writer and composer.

SARAH GROGAN KRUSLING

SARAH GROGAN KRUSLING (Mrs. Leo Ernest Krusling), Cincinnati attorney, was born in that city, the daughter of Richard Henry and Elizabeth Foy Grogan. Both her parents, born and reared in Cincinnati, were of Irish descent.

After attending private school, Sarah Grogan entered the Y. M. C. A. Law School, received her LL.B. in 1926 and was admitted to the Ohio Bar the same year. Later she took special courses at the New York School of Social Work, at the University of Cincinnati and at Xavier University.

Sarah Grogan's first employment was as librarian of the children's department of the Walnut Hills Branch, Cincinnati Public Library. Later she was in charge of the children's room of the main library and then became associate secretary of the Consumer's League of Cincinnati. Ability displayed in this connection became even more marked when she was appointed executive attorney of the Legal Aid Society. This organization gives free legal service to indigent persons and also operates a legal clinic to give senior law students practical experience. This department was under Miss Grogan's direction.

CONSTANCE KELLER

Probate Judge, Bucyrus, Ohio

She began private practice in 1934, specializing in insurance law. In 1934 Miss Grogan was married to L. E. Krusling, also an attorney. For a time she was state director for the division of women and professional projects of the Work's Progress Administration, with headquarters at Columbus.

Mrs. Krusling is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and is active in numerous civic and welfare organizations, among them the League of Women Voters, International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, Catholic Women's Association and the Consumers League.

MARGARET LAWRENCE

MARGARET LAWRENCE, assistant prosecuting attorney at Cleveland for many years, is an active member of Phi Delta Delta.

CORNELIA ANN LEARY

CORNELIA ANN LEARY, Cincinnati attorney of fine attainment, has been president for the past four years of the Women Lawyers Club of Cincinnati and secretary of the Law Alumni Association of the Cincinnati University. She received her LL.B. from this university in 1929 and has since been engaged in private practice.

CLARA MAY MILLARD

The women who have chosen to make the practice of law their life work have added a most interesting chapter to the history of the bench and bar of Ohio for on the whole they have done much to uphold the standards of the profession and have proven that the analytical trend of mind and the habits of logical thought and careful preparation are just as much attributes of feminine as of masculine mentality, all of which finds expression in the life record of CLARA MAY MILLARD of Toledo, who is engaged in law practice with office in the Spitzer Building. She is a daughter of Judge Irwin I. and Mary Catherine (Keller) Millard, both natives of Ohio, the former born in Richland County and the latter in Crawford County.

Miss Millard was born in Toledo and was a kindergarten pupil in the Trinity Episcopal School. She afterward entered the grade schools of Toledo and advanced to the high school, from which in due time she was graduated. Attracted by the legal profession she enrolled as a student in St. John's University Law School and was graduated therefrom in June, 1911. Hers is the honor and distinction of being the first woman in Ohio to take that law degree. She has spent several seasons in study at summer schools and she was the first woman to be graduated from a Jesuit school.

About two years after she had completed her general education she entered her father's office and there remained for exactly forty-two years to the day and was head deputy of the probate court for the entire period. It

was in June, 1911, that Miss Millard was admitted to the Ohio bar and she is a member of the Lucas County Bar Association. She belongs to Trinity Episcopal Church as did her father and mother and she is a member of the Toledo Woman's Club. Her life has been characterized by indefatigable effort and by laudable ambition, which made her a valuable assistant in probate matters and as a lawyer she bears a well merited reputation for the ability she has always displayed in her law work.

MIRIAM E. ROMAINE

Although born in Brooklyn, New York, MIRIAM E. ROMAINE has always regarded herself as a native Cincinnatian. Her mother's maternal grandparents came to the Ohio city from Maryland in 1829, and all of their children and grandchildren were born there. Her father was a native of New York State, his ancestors having come from Holland before the American Revolution, in which they participated. Miriam has lived in Cincinnati since the age of two. She attended the public schools, graduated from Woodward High School and from the University of Cincinnati, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Subsequently she attended the Y. M. C .A. Law School and there received her LL.B. in 1926. Before taking up the study and practice of law she worked for a time with the United States Employment Service in the Cincinnati and Canton, Ohio offices. For one year she taught French and mathematics in Milford, Ohio, High School, and then became secretary to the city auditor, George P. Carrell, who later was elected Mayor of Cincinnati. For about four years she was assistant clerk at the Hamilton County Board of Elections.

Miss Romaine has been engaged in general practice since February, 1928. She is the first woman to hold the position of deed deputy for the sheriff of Hamilton County, to which office she was appointed early in January, 1939. Duties of the position consist in scrutinizing the court papers in all cases culminating in sheriffs' sales and in drawing the deeds conveying the properties to the purchasers at such sales.

In the past Miss Romaine has belonged to the Woman's City Club, to the Business Women's Club and is a member of the League of Women Voters. She is an active worker in the Republican Women's Club and the Women Lawyers' Club, of both of which organizations she is a charter member, having served in various important capacities in the Women's Club and as president of the Women Lawyers' Club. She is also a member of the D. A. R., of the Cincinnati Bar Association, and is active in the Woman's Alumnal Association of the University of Cincinnati, of which she was president and for a number of years an executive board member.

BESSIE D. MOORE

BESSIE D. MOORE, who became the first woman member of the Dayton bar, began the practice of her profession in 1917 and has largely specialized in real estate and probate law. Born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, May 1, 1879, both her paternal and maternal ancestral lines are traced back to colonial days. The Moore family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. Her great-grandfather, Daniel Stull served as a captain in the Revolutionary War and her great uncle Oscar F. Moore was a member of congress and a colonel of the Union Army in the Civil War. Hambleton Moore and his wife, Maria Jones (Clark) Moore, were the parents of James Hambleton Moore, who was born October 16, 1849 and died December 2, 1916. He married Letitia McNeill, who was born January 27, 1851, and passed away January 9, 1936. She was a daughter of John R. and Mary (Davis) McNeill and through this line Bessie Davis Moore is the great-granddaughter of James Davis, who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War.

Although born in Chillicothe, Bessie F. Moore was but nine months old when her parents James and Letitia Moore, removed to a farm in Pike County, near Waverly, Ohio, and there she remained until 1891 when she returned to her native city, where she made her home until January, 1904. At that date she came to Dayton, where she has since lived. In the meantime she had graduated from the Chillicothe High School with the class of 1896 and from the Chillicothe Business College in 1897. She acquired her early legal education in the office of her father and later was a law student under the preceptorship of Lee Warren James of Dayton. In her father's office, which she entered immediately after leaving school, she did the work of secretary and law clerk and also did part time work for a wholesale hardware concern. On coming to Dayton, in January, 1904, she became secretary in the law office of Rowe & Shuey and remained with that firm and its successors for thirty-five years. Her interest in the work led to her continuous study of legal principles and on the 29th of June, 1917, she was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts. This was followed by admission to the United States district court, November 4, 1920, and the United States circuit court of appeals, March 5, 1935.

Miss Moore was associated with Lee Warren James, of the law firm of James & Coolidge of Dayton for many years, as a member of the firm, but since May 1, 1938 has practiced independently with offices in the Callahan Building in Dayton. Probate practice and real estate law claim the major part of her attention, and she displays particular aptitude in legal work of this character. She has the respect and confidence of her contemporaries and colleagues at the bar and is an esteemed member of the Dayton Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Dayton Law Library Association, the American Bar Association and the Dayton Women Lawyers Club, her

fellow members acknowledging the ability of Dayton's first woman lawyer.

Miss Moore is also well known in business circles for she has made various investments in farms, real estate and insurance, is a stockholder in several banks and building associations and an official in a real estate corporation. Her public activities also cover the years 1935 and 1936 when she was chairman of the minimum wage board for food establishments and hotels in Ohio. For many years she served on the Community Chest and was also active in the Chamber of Commerce. Her political support is given the Democratic party.

Her membership connections cover a wide scope and indicate much concerning the nature and breadth of her interests outside of professional circles. She was a member of the board of trustees of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, in 1927, and at the present time is serving on its executive committee. She has belonged to the Dayton Altrusa Club, a classified club of professional women since 1917, served as national president of Altrusa in 1919-20, and was president of the local organization in 1935-6. For thirty-five years she has been a member of the Young Women's Christian Association, belongs to the Young Women's League, of which she served as a board member for twelve years and as vice president, is a charter member of the Dayton Woman's Club, has been a Daughter of the American Revolution since 1897, belongs to the Dayton Art Institute and to the Methodist Church.

SUSAN M. REBHAN

SUSAN M. REBHAN, Cleveland attorney, was graduated from MacMurray College and received her LL.D. from Ohio State University. She was formerly chairman of the Ohio State Bar Examining Board and served for a year as member of Cleveland City Council.

Miss Rebhan began her public service as general secretary of the Youngstown, O., Y. W. C. A. and from 1921 to 1923 was national city secretary for the organization, with offices at New York. She is a director of the Cleveland and of the Ohio League of Women Voters, of the Cleveland Women's Hospital Association and a former director of the Cleveland Woman's City Club.

MABEL LAURA RIEBEL

MABEL LAURA RIEBEL (Mrs. John A. Riebel), referee of the Court of Domestic Relations of Columbus, was born in that city, attended Ohio State University, took her B.E. at the Capitol College of Oratory and did graduate work at Harvard summer school. She was married to Dr. Riebel, a surgeon, in 1892 and has for years been deeply interested in civic and welfare work. Mrs. Riebel was formerly president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, chairman of the committee on public health of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and a former president of Zonta. Her home is at 158 Buttles Ave., Columbus.

ESTELLE THORPE RUSSEL

ESTELLE THORPE RUSSEL, Cleveland attorney, received her LL.B. at John Marshall School of Law and did graduate work at Cleveland College. She now heads a law firm of five members, all of them women and previously filled many important positions.

For a year Mrs. Russel was referee of the Eighth District, Ohio Court of Appeals. She served as assistant police prosecutor of Cleveland from 1929 to 1930 and the following year as assistant director of law for the city. She is a former officer of the Cleveland Bar Association, an active member of the Ohio Bar Association, of the League of Women Voters and numerous other professional and civic organizations.

MARIE S. SCHAFFTER

MARIE S. SCHAFFTER, who is engaged in the general practice of law in Wooster, where she has spent the greater part of her life, was born near Woodsfield, Ohio, a daughter of John A. and Mattie (Barber) Suppes, both natives of this state. Marie is the elder of two children. When Marie was a year old the family moved to Oklahoma. When she was four and a half her mother died in Oklahoma of typhoid fever, and Marie and her sister came to Ohio to live with their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah J. (Twinem) Barber. She attended the public schools at Wooster, Ohio and completed the high school course as a member of the class of 1925. She was afterward a student in Wooster College for two years and then transferred to Ohio State University, where she pursued her law course and was graduated in 1931 with the Bachelor of Laws degree. While in high school she had taken active part in the debating as she did at Wooster College and, while at Ohio State University she was a member of the girls' varsity debating team and showed marked ability as a speaker.

Following her graduation Mrs. Schaffter began the practice of law in Wooster and has made steady progress in her profession, her clear reasoning, her logical deductions and her gift of oratory all being features in her success. After congress passed the emergency farm legislation, she was appointed in 1933 a member of the legal staff of the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Kentucky as real estate title examiner. She was next asked to join the staff of the general counsel for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, first at Columbus, Ohio and later at Cincinnati and had charge of probate litigation in Ohio until the fall of 1937 when she resigned to accept an invitation to engage in general law practice with C. A. Weiser, former probate judge of Wayne County. He died in 1938 and Mrs. Schaffter has continued in general law work in Wooster where she is accorded a growing clientele.

Mrs. Schaffter is a member of the Wayne County, Ohio State and Federal Bar Associations and thus keeps in touch with modern professional thought,

methods and purposes. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Rho, honorary debating fraternity, and Kappa Beta Pi, legal sorority, and is active in the Business and Professional Women's Club, having formerly been president of the Wooster Club, and a member of the state board of directors for several years, while at present writing she is serving as first vice president of the state organization. She is an excellent public speaker and is frequently called upon to address gatherings on some important and interesting public question.

Mrs. Schaffter is married to Earl F. Schaffter.

EVA EPSTEIN SHAW

EVA EPSTEIN SHAW, Toledo, Ohio attorney, was born in New York City, attended Toledo University and took her LL.B. at St. John's University Law School. She is a member of the state board of bar examiners, director of the Toledo Hebrew School and the author of many magazine and newspaper articles on the legal status of women.

BEATRICE KELLY SHARPE

BEATRICE KELLY SHARPE (Mrs. George E. Sharpe) is one of the most prominent women of Steubenville, a fine speaker, active in club work, a social leader. But Mrs. Sharpe takes due pride in what represents greater personal effort and therefore a more worth while achievement. She was the first woman attorney in Jefferson County.

FLORENCE HARTMANN WELLS

FLORENCE HARTMANN WELLS, educator and attorney at law, moreover has the distinction of being the first woman in Ohio to be elected to both branches of the state legislature. She has filled various other offices, both within and outside of the legal profession and her record is one of continuous progress and of constantly growing usefulness. Today she is engaged in law practice and at the same time is a teacher in the Davis Business College.

Mrs. Wells was born in Archibald, Ohio, where her grandfather, Frederick Stotzer, was the first business man of the town and in fact he was one of the founders of Archibald in association with Henry Hurst and Solomon Levy. He also served as the first mayor there and he opened a harness shop which was the first commercial enterprise of the new municipality. Today his grandson, Harold Stotzer, occupies the same building, in which he too is conducting a harness shop in connection with a hardware store. The parents of Mrs. Wells were Dr. George W. and Emma Elizabeth (Stotzer) Hartmann, the former being a country physician at a time when all calls were made with horse and buggy and often over poorly improved roads. The Doctor died in 1925, while his wife passed away in 1924. They were parents of six children: Dr. C. F. Hartmann, now living at the old homestead at Wauseon, Ohio, and successfully practicing medicine; Mrs. Wells; Donald, who died in infancy;

Ruth, who died in early childhood; Helen E., who is music supervisor in the grade schools of Mansfield, Ohio; and Clarence, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Wells attended the public schools of Wauseon until graduated from high school there and soon after she was married to Roy Wells. Of their two children, one died in infancy and the other, Audrey Wells, was graduated from the same school at Wauseon, which her mother had attended. She afterward became a student in the University of Michigan, where she met Dr. Frank I. Terrill and they were married. Her husband is an able physician who is now superintendent of the Montana Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Deer Lodge, Montana.

Mrs. Wells' first business experience came to her when she accepted a position as telephone operator, serving for six weeks. She also devoted ten years to music at home. In 1907 she became a student in the Davis Business College where she is now teaching although some years passed before she became one of the instructors there. After completing her business course, she became associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company with which she remained for five years, and later she was with the firm of Wright, Russell and Fay of Toledo and afterward with Geer and Lane, Toledo attorneys, for whom she did bookkeeping and briefing. In order to acquire the legal vocabulary she attended the University of Toledo and later entered night school for the study of law, being graduated in 1923 with the Bachelor of Law degree. She then passed the required state examination and was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts. When women were granted the right of franchise she was taken into the municipal court of Toledo, being the first woman to occupy the position of deputy clerk, and it was while she was filling that office that she pursued her law studies and was admitted to the bar. She then took up the work of the profession in association with the firm of Kirkbride, McCabe and Boessel and while thus practicing she was made a delegate to a Republican pre-primary convention at Columbus. In the fall of 1924 she was prevailed upon by a group of club women to become the Republican candidate for the legislature and won in the election, being the second woman elected to the Ohio general assembly but the first one to become active. She led the ticket when making the contest and served for one session in the house.

In 1927 Mrs. Wells was nominated for the senate and was again the victorious candidate. She served that year as secretary of the finance committee and was a member of the committee on committees. While serving in the senate, she learned that there was an opening in the prosecutor's office in Toledo and in July she resigned her legislative position and became assistant prosecutor of Lucas County. While serving in the position she was the only woman elected to the charter commission and she was the first woman in Ohio to be elected to the house of representatives and to the senate. She also served as state central committeeman for two terms.

On leaving the prosecutor's office Mrs. Wells became a partner in the law firm of Hunt, Stickney and Wells and after a few months she was offered the position of assistant trust officer in the Ohio Savings Bank and Trust Company, where she spent one year. During all of this time Mrs. Wells was keeping up her studies by attendance at night schools. She became a candidate for clerk of the courts of Lucas County and in the primary she won by the largest majority ever known in Lucas County. She also became interested in welfare work, with which she was actively connected for a year when the Democrats took it over. For about two months thereafter she engaged in lecturing and then took a position in the county auditor's office. While thus employed she again ran for clerk of the courts in 1936 and again won in the primaries, but again went down in the Democratic landslide of that year.

Mrs. Wells has had a wide and varied business experience and in addition to her other work has done some court reporting. Going to Bowling Green (Ohio) College, she got her credits to teach and in 1935 she came to the Davis Business College as an instructor. In 1938 she was granted her Bachelor's degree in business administration, with all of the teacher's degrees included. At the primary of 1938 she headed the woman's organization in favor of Robert Taft. While she is now teaching she also practices law and she is a member of the Lucas County and Toledo Bar Associations. She has membership in the Eastern Star, of which she is a past worthy matron and a past deputy grand matron. She was the first mother's advisor for the Rainbow Club for Girls in Ohio and is a past president of the Zonta Club and of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, of which she is now (1939) state finance chairman. She is also a past president of the P. E. O. and she belongs to the Collingwood avenue Presbyterian church. All activities for the promotion of civic, political, educational or moral progress receive her endorsement and her own record is one of steady advancement since she started out in the business world. She is constantly raising her standards as her experience and knowledge of affairs broaden and she never stops short of the attainment of her goal.

LILLIAN M. WESTROPP

LILLIAN M. WESTROPP, judge of the municipal court of Cleveland, was born in the city which is still her home and is a daughter of Thomas and Clara S. Westropp. After completing her preliminary education, she entered Baldwin-Wallace College, where she received her LL. D. degree. For a year she filled the position of assistant prosecutor of Cuyahoga County. Her advancement in her chosen profession has been continuous and her ability brought to her judicial honors in her selection for the position of judge of the municipal court. The fairness and impartiality of her decisions make hers an enviable record in this position.

Judge Westropp was the first woman elected to the executive committee of the Cleveland Bar Association and has had definite part in the growth and

progress of the organization. She has taken an active interest in political questions and was the organizer and formerly secretary of the Democratic Women's Association of the State of Ohio and is a leading member of the League of Women Voters. She is also president of the Cleveland Women's Federal Savings and Loan Company and she cooperates in many movements for the benefit of women particularly as well as in those projects which have to do with the general welfare.

ELSIE H. WHITTINGHAM

ELSIE H. WHITTINGHAM has served since 1934 as city solicitor and legal representative of the city of Alliance, Ohio. She was previously commissioner of the Sinking Fund and also city auditor.

For this civic service Miss Whittingham was prepared by her education at Mt. Union College, by constructive participation in civic and political affairs and by devotion to public interests in general.

She is a former president of the Alliance Quota Club and of the Democratic Women's Club and since 1929 has been secretary of the Alliance Anti Tuberculosis League.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Women in Business, Industry and Library Service

MARIE REMINGTON WING

Attorney for Region Five, Social Security Board, Cleveland

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

WOMEN IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

By MARIE R. WING, Cleveland
Attorney for Region Five, Social Security Board

Half a million women in Ohio are engaged in gainful occupations according to the U. S. Census of 1930. Of these, 294,000 are in business and industry. Ohio has a large variety of industries, larger, perhaps, than any other state. This has given Ohio women a wider range of opportunity in business and in industry than is afforded women of most of the other states.

Ohio women are also fortunate in living in a state where the legal status of women compares favorably with that in other parts of the country. Ohio statutes have not only removed most of the inequalities of women under the common law—in regard to control of earnings, property, marriage, divorce, etc.—but within recent years the Minimum Wage Law and Women's Hours of Work Law have been passed to prevent unfair exploitation of women in industry.

The fact that women's organizations in Ohio are strong and active has also been of advantage to business women and to some extent to women in industry. Such organizations as the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Consumers League and the Young Women's Christian Association have for many years worked for increased opportunties and for better working conditions, especially where women are concerned.

Trade unions in which women have membership are not yet as numerous as they should be. However those that do exist are a great strength to women in the industries represented.

The fact that certain Ohio women have attained outstanding success in business and industry is due in large part to the progress made by a great number of women of the rank and file who have in good times and bad, in season and out, demonstrated their industry, skill and intelligence in all kinds of occupations.

There is no longer any question but that business and industry need the services women have to offer as much as the women themselves need the opportunity to earn a livlihood. Perhaps more.

Outstanding leaders in turn furnish inspiration to the younger women as they enter these fields. May their interests deepen and widen as their abilities increase.

LOUISE H. ADAMS

LOUISE H. ADAMS, of Columbus, business and advertising manager of the Fur, Fish and Game Magazine, was born at Gallipolis, the daughter of Arthur R. and Murilla Harding. She received her B. A. and B. S. at Ohio State University, married Ivan R. Adams in 1929 and has two children. Mrs. Adams is a former president of the Columbus Women's City Panhellenic Club. Her home is at 556 Piedmont Road.

IMOGENE BAKER

Among the efficient and enterprising business women of Toledo is numbered IMOGENE BAKER, who established and has since conducted the Imogene Baker Studio, in which connection she has gained a liberal and well deserved patronage because of the fine quality of the photographic work which she does. Miss Baker was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Rev. Mark and Melissa (Elder) Baker, also natives of the Keystone state, although they came to Ohio thirty-five years ago. Mrs. Baker is now living in Toledo with her daughter. Mr. Baker, who is a minister of the Methodist church, is now again in Pennsylvania. In the family were three children, as follows: Asa M., who married Lela Munson of Ovid, Michigan, and has three children, Bion, Eileen and Gale; Faye, who is the wife of Clifford E. Verrol, who is engaged in the investment business in Detroit, but they make their home in Toledo and have one child, Faye Joanne; and Imogene, who completes the family.

Miss Baker attended both the grade and high schools of Altoona, Pennsylvania and was graduated from a preparatory school in that city. She pursued her art studies in photography in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and also received business training in the Davis School of Toledo. She had considerable business training and experience before establishing her studio, being for some time with the Whitt-Gregg studio in the Spitzer building, after which she decided to engage in business for herself and opened her place in the same building. The Imogene Baker Studio has been well patronizd from the beginning. The public was more or less familiar with her work and she soon demonstrated that she was thoroughly familiar with the latest and most improved photographic processes. She is very efficient in getting a good like-

ness and in bringing out characteristics without which photography means little. She understands light and shadow as well as color and tone and pose and her work has proven highly satisfactory. Moreover Miss Baker is well known socially in Toledo, where she has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance.

MARY H. BATEMAN

MARY H. BATEMAN, one of the outstanding business women and philanthropic workers of Zanesville, finding keen pleasure in helping a fellow traveler on life's journey, was born on a farm near this city and is a daughter of Francis A. and Sarah Heenan. Her father, a native of England, came to Ohio with his parents in his boyhood days, the family settling in Muskingum County, where the grandfather of Mrs. Bateman purchased land and established one of the early nurseries of this section. On that place Francis A. Heenan was reared and after reaching man's estate he married Sarah Hague, who was one of the early school teachers of Muskingum County.

Mrs. Bateman was born and reared on a part of the farm on which her grandfather first settled on coming from England. She attended first the district schools and afterward the grade and high schools of Zanesville and she was instructed by her mother in cooking, sewing and other household duties that would make her a good wife and mother. On the 22nd of February, 1903 she was married to William M. Bateman, who was reared in the same neighborhood as his wife. Coming to Zanesville he engaged in the undertaking business, which he carried on until his death and which is still continued under the name of the Bateman Memorial Home by Mrs. Bateman and her son William. Mr. Bateman was one of the very capable, reliable and successful business men of Zanesville for in addition to the undertaking business he became well known in financial circles as the president of the First National Bank, also of the First Trust and Savings Bank and as founder and president of the Mosaic Tile Company. Whatever he undertook he accomplished and obstacles and difficulties, such as beset any business enterprise, seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed energy and progressiveness on his part. Moreover he was a man of very charitable disposition, who was constantly helping others and who gave generously to churches, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to hospitals and to other projects for the benefit of mankind. He was also prominent in Masonry and loyally followed the teachings and high purposes of the craft. He was also serving as a trustee of Denison College at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were the parents of five children: Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of Clarence J. Crossland, an attorney; William M., Jr., who since completing his college course at Harvard has succeeded his father in the management of the undertaking business; James H.; Edmund, who is

a graduate aviator; and Helen Jean, at home. All have been given college educations, thus qualifying for life's practical responsibilities.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Bateman served on the boards of directors of the First Trust and Savings Bank with which he had been connected, continuing to act in that position for a period of five years until her son William had finished his studies at Harvard and was able to relieve her. Mrs. Bateman also continued with his other business affairs and still retains her interest in the Memorial Home, having become a licensed embalmer before her husband passed away. She is a woman of sound judgment and keen business enterprise and has made notable progress in the management of her business affairs. She belongs to the Eastern Star, but her interest centers chiefly in her church—the Baptist—and in the benevolences and good deeds prompted by the teachings of the church. She believes in helping all worthy causes, but does so quietly and unostentatiously.

MARY BATES

MARY BATES, of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, was born at Camp Washington, Cincinnati, in the old Bates homestead, built in 1807. She is the daughter of Isaac and Mary Bates. Her father was a direct descendant of the Isaac Bates who had been a colonel in the Revolutionary War and who came from Menden, Mass., to Cincinnati and settled there in 1788. Her mother was of French and English descent, the daughter of J. See Augur, prominent Cincinnati business man in the early days of the city.

Miss Bates attended Miss Sattler's School, then the College Preparatory School. She was graduated from Wellesley College with a B. A. degree in 1910.

From 1918 to 1926 Miss Bates was secretary to John L. Shuff, nationally known insurance man, and since then has been a valued member of the sales staff of the Union Central company. She belongs to the College Club, to the Wellesley Club, to the Life Underwriters Association and to a number of college sororities.

LOUISE ANN BIRKENKAMP

The name Birkenkamp is familiar to all who know aught of the history of Toledo for the father of LOUISE ANN BIRKENKAMP was one of the first settlers in the southern part of the city where the family home has since been maintained and where for many years the family have conducted an undertaking business. Theirs is today one of the finest and largest funeral establishments in the state and the business has been built up through enterprise and earnest effort, built upon a desire to please and help their patrons.

The parents of Louise A. Birkenkamp were Herman H. and Elizabeth (Ehlert) Birkenkamp, both natives of Germany and both came to the United States in 1856. The father, who was born in Hanover, had been orphaned before he crossed the Atlantic. Arriving in this country he made his way to

Toledo, took up his abode in the south part of the city, when there were but three or four settlers there, and from that time forward continued to reside at his first location until his death, developing his business interests with the growth and upbuilding of the city. He was first employed as a night watchman by a lumber company and later, buying a horse and wagon, he engaged in the drayage business. In 1867 he purchased his first carriage and established a livery business, in which he continued until 1907, keeping on until he had thirty head of horses. In 1907 he began in the undertaking business and this he enlarged and developed, adding to his property, until today the Birkenkamp Funeral Home is one of the finest and largest in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Birkenkamp became the parents of four sons and six daughters, of whom John C. and Mary Eleanor are both deceased, and the other sons of the family have also passed away. Elise is now the widow of Fred E. Hoke. Julia A. became the wife of George Rodehauser, a jeweler of Toledo and their only son, George, is now deceased. Louise A. is the next of the family. Lina is the widow of Otto Peth and they had three children—Helen, deceased; Eunice, the wife of Elmer Rieser, who is with the Toledo Scale Company; and Elizabeth. Emma Birkenkamp is the wife of Albert Berstecher, a plumber, and they have had three children, Herman, Albert and Eloise Mueller, the last named now deceased. Herman, the next son of the family, married Mary Ruswinchel and they had one son, Herman. Henry J. married Constance Barthemus and they had three sons: Roland R., who married Grace Huetter and has a daughter; Hubert H., who married Rose Fowler and has four children: June Rose, Hubert H., Donald D. and Barton Bruce. Vincent Lee Birkenkamp married Alice Schleiman and they have two children, Arlene and Gordon. William H. Birkenkamp married Minnie Clark.

The father of this family died in 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years and the mother's death occurred December 27, 1928, when she had passed the ninetieth milestone on life's journey. They were most earnest Christian people and reared their family in the faith. They attended St. John's Lutheran church, which is about to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. Mr. Birkenkamp having been active in its organization, on the occasion of the anniversary celebration Miss Birkenkamp is presenting the church with a set of chimes. Mr. Birkenkamp also gave generously to other religious denominations and he was a member of the Knights of the Golden Rule and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

All of the children of the family were born on the corner where the home and the business buildings are still located. Miss Birkenkamp attended schools of Toledo and from the time that she was twelve years of age she worked right along with her father in the business, trimming caskets, doing the bookkeeping and other such tasks and since the death of her father and brothers she has been conducting the business in a most capable manner. She now employs eighteen men beside the three grandsons who are connected with

the business. They have two chapels and five receiving rooms, also a morgue and they have all of their own equipment. There are four hearses, two invalid cars, two first call cars and two flower cars. They have the entire equipment for the simplest or the most elaborate funerals and do not have to go outside for anything.

The youngest son of the family was a gifted artist, of marked natural talent and in the home are numerous oil paintings, the work of his brush.

MARION B. BROGAN

MARION B. BROGAN, of Cincinnati, department manager of Thomas Emery's Sons, Inc. and for two terms president of the Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was born in Covington, Ky., the daughter of John and Ella Morris Brogan.

She was graduated from Covington High School, then entered the Littleford Business School of Cincinnati, later taking courses at the University of Cincinnati which further developed and trained the exceptional business aptitude with which Miss Brogan is endowed.

Her first position was in the treasurer's department of the Street Railway Company and her second with her present firm. She began as stenographer and clerical worker.

Quickness of understanding, skilled clerical technique, excellent judgment and enthusiasm for good work won ready recognition and high appreciation.

Marion was advanced to positions of increased responsibility culminating in her present managership of a department dealing with great quantities of widely varied real estate.

Her general interest in business and business women has kept pace with her personal achievements.

Miss Brogan was a charter member of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club and was twice elected president of this organization

To her effort is largely due the organization in 1930 of the Junior Business and Professional Women's Club, of which she is now Counselor.

Miss Brogan was an energetic and resourceful promoter of the movement which resulted in an organization even more important, the Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Much of the fine work done by this widely recognized federation of women in business and professional life, is attributed to the broad vision, keen observation and fine judgment of this leader, who served the state as president for two terms, from 1922 to 1924.

Her interest in the civic, social and educational life of Cincinnati is reflected by Marion Brogan's membership in important groups organized for this purpose and her political interest by her work with the Hamilton County Women's Democratic Club of which she was a director for several years.

Miss Brogan is chairman of the business women's group of the Presbyterian Women's Club of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills.

Few if any business women of Ohio have done more than Marion Brogan to advance the interests and opportunities of other business women.

This seems to be a virtually unanimous opinion. One business woman would, however, dissent violently. This would be Marion Brogan.

CHRISTINE WILSON CARES

CHRISTINE WILSON CARES (Mrs. Charles W. Cares) is a Cleveland business woman who has applied unusual ability to the field of flower merchandising. As president and secretary of Christine Florist, Inc., she has developed many interesting and attractive features of the floral business and is among the active members of Society of American Florists and the National Rose Growers Association. Her husband is a civil engineer and her home is at Cleveland Heights.

MINNA D. CARSTENS

MINNA D. CARSTENS is numbered among the women who did pioneering in the insurance field and her continuous progress along this line has placed her in a prominent position among the representatives of life insurance in Cincinnati. Her name is also well known in club and civic circles for she has been an efficient helper in both. She has always been a resident of Ohio, her birth having occurred in Glendale, whence her parents, Hugo and Margetta Carstens, came with their family to Cincinnati, during the infancy of their daughter Minna.

At the usual age she entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. After putting aside her text books, she started out in the business world in connection with life insurance work, as a representative of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. Soon afterward she changed to the Mutual Life Insurance Company and has since been associated with that corporation. She is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the life insurance business, has systematically developed her business and now has a large clientele.

Miss Carstens is also widely known through her connection with club activities. She was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati Women's Rotary Club and is in full sympathy with its high purposes. She is likewise a charter member of the Cincinnati Women's Club and is generous and practical in her support of all civic projects of a progressive nature, being much interested in the development of advanced ideals in municipal life. She is of the Presbyterian faith and she finds her greatest pleasure and recreation in music, both vocal and instrumental. Her business and social contacts have brought her many friends and the high regard of all who know her.

HARRIET ESTHER COLLINS

HARRIET ESTHER COLLINS (Mrs. Robert W. Collins), assistant editor of the Ohio State Monthly and assistant secretary of the Ohio State University Association, received her A.B. at Ohio State University, where she is identified with many important activities. Mrs. Collins was formerly editor of the Ohio Public Health Journal and a member of the board of control of the Ohio State University faculty. Her home is at 2320 Tremont Rd., Columbus.

MARGARET H. CROCKER

MARGARET H. CROCKER (Mrs. Marcus W. Crocker), of Columbus, is a business executive of the Jugtown Pottery Co., of Columbus, and a lecturer on pottery and related arts. She was educated at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., married Mr. Crocker, Columbus business man, and has two children.

Mrs. Crocker is among leaders of the Big Sister Association and an ex-officer of the Ohio division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She lives at 1047 Bryden Rd.

ANNETTE LUCILLE CULL

ANNETTE LUCILLE CULL has led a very busy life and one that must have held many interesting and entertaining experiences for she devoted her early womanhood to nursing, giving her an excellent opportunity to study human nature as well as helping those needing attention of that character, while now she has a dual interest in that she heads personally conducted tours of Europe each year and when at home manages a gift house, which she owns and maintains in her residence at 327 W. Woodruff Avenue in Toledo. These two enterprises dovetail perfectly in each other, for when on her foreign travels, she purchases the most attractive things for her shop and moreover seems to know just where to find the unusual and the beautiful things that will appeal to a discriminating purchasing public.

Her life story had its beginning in Canada, for she was born in Toronto, a daughter of John G. and Mary A. Cull, both of whom were born in Ireland. They were married in Dungannon and soon afterward came to the United States, the father's people then living in Cleveland so that they made their way to that city. Miss Cull began her education in the schools of Cleveland and afterward attended the grades and high school at Norwalk, Ohio, to which place her parents had removed. After leaving high school she entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Attracted to the nursing profession, she took her training at the School of Nursing in Ann Arbor, but in the meantime her people had removed to Toledo and she completed her studies in the Toledo Nurses Training School, of which she is a graduate. She devoted about ten years to nursing in this city and became well known professionally. About that time she and her mother went to Europe, spending

about three months in travel in 1900 and upon her return she gave up nursing and undertook the business of conducting tours to Europe until she has now taken twenty-seven tours. The first tour which she managed had only nine people in the party, but the number steadily grew as the years passed. She had to discontinue one tour in Switzerland and return home on account of the outbreak of the World War in 1914. In 1918 Miss Cull went to France. She was fourteen days in making the trip over and during that time she conducted a study class aboard ship for those going to France, teaching them something of the language and also French money values. She was connected with the Young Men's Christian Association work. Her tours have been very popular and American appreciation of European merchandise brought to her the idea of opening a gift shop.

Miss Cull therefore stocked her spacious home in Toledo with much attractive merchandise, little of which can be duplicated in the stores of this country, and this she has most enticingly displayed. A Toledo reporter describing her shop, wrote as follows: "An ale mug from Ye Old Cheshire Cheese in London, wool shawls from the country of the Dolomites, laces from the Italian riviera, antique bell pulls from France, costumed dolls from Ireland, linens from Esthonia, Capodimonti china, old German flint glass, carved black walnut fruit bowls that play melodious little tunes when you lift them, brass from Cairo, Amsterdam and Venice, children's chairs from Spain and from Scotland gay and homey little tea sets are some of the things that make up her stock in trade." Here one may find attractive gifts for any season or for any purpose and from almost every corner of the globe and Miss Cull's long experience in buying on her extensive travels aids her to assist purchasers in acquiring just what they want. She is building up a business of gratifying proportions and moreover a shop that is a real addition to the art exhibits of the city.

LUCILE ATCHERSON CURTIS

LUCILE ATCHERSON CURTIS (Mrs. George M. Curtis), owner and manager of the Normandie Hotel, Columbus, is among the comparatively few women who have successfully established themselves in this highly administrative type of business. But she has had and is on record as having won much greater personal distinction.

After the World War, Lucile Atcherson was decorated by the French Government with the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise and the Medaille d'Aisne in recognition of four years service, part during the war and part afterward, when she was executive secretary of the American Committee for Devastated France. Miss Atcherson received her B.A. at Smith College in 1913 and was one of the famous woman's unit of this college to go overseas for war service.

After her work for Devastated France and the Fund for French Wounded was completed, Miss Atcherson was given an appointment in the Division of Latin American Affairs and later to the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, then to the American Legation at Panama City. In 1928 she married George M. Curtis, a professor of surgery. They have two children. The Curtis home is at 4690 Sunbury Rd., Columbus.

LENA DALTON

LENA DALTON is manager and executive head of the Hamilton Business College, which was established in 1865 by H. H. Beck and has maintained a continuous existence since, being always regarded as an educational asset of Hamilton. The school was purchased by Miss Dalton and Miss Mildred Shaffer, as co-owners, in 1934 and under their guidance has steadily grown and developed.

Miss Dalton is a native of Union City, Tennessee, whence her parents removed with their family to Virginia and later to Maryland. She attended high school in Front Royal, Virginia, and the Eastern College of Front Royal and then entered the teachers college of Johns Hopkins University, while later she took special training at Columbia University. She began teaching in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently spent a year as an instructor in the Gregg College of Chicago. She went abroad in 1927, devoting a year to European travel and thus greatly broadening her knowledge. Her entire life, since finishing her own education, has been devoted to teaching and at all times she keeps in touch with modern methods and the latest results of scientific investigation in her particular field.

Miss Dalton was the prime mover in the organization of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Hamilton and served as its first president. She is also a member of the Woman's City Club and is interested in all progressive measures looking to civic welfare and betterment. Her religious faith is indicated in her connection with the Baptist Church.

ALIN TRIPP ELLIOTT DETRICK

ALIN TRIPP ELLIOTT DETRICK is the secretary of the United States Trotting Association and is well known not only in Bellefontaine, her home city, but throughout the country wherever interest is felt in harness trotting horses. A native of West Mansfield, Logan County, Ohio, she is a daughter of Nicholas Vinton and Florabelle (McAtee) Elliott, also natives of this state. The father, who was born on a farm in Logan County, engaged in the lumber business and also was a sheep buyer. After reaching the age of twenty-nine years he attended a business school in order to better qualify for his activities. It was subsequent to that time that he became interested in steel and took up bridge building in connection with the Bellefontaine

Bridge, Iron & Steel Company. Later he was manager of the Marysville Cabinet Company for several years and he retired from active business life about 1928. He was active in politics, was a member of the city council and was appointed civil service director. He died February 13, 1938 at the age of eighty-two years. In the family were two daughters, Mrs. Detrick and Almyra Marie, who became the wife of Fred B. Hamilton of the firm of Hill & Hamilton, who have an insurance agency in Bellefontaine. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have one child Jeanne.

Mrs. Detrick first attended the grade schools of Bellefontaine and was graduated from high school with the class of 1906, after which she concentrated her attention upon music. She had begun studying that art when but nine years of age and when fourteen began the study of voice, at the same time keeping up her instrumental music. She is still enthusiastic concerning music and plays whenever she has opportunity to do so.

It was in 1907 that Alin T. Elliott was married to Don A. Detrick, who was born in Logan County and educated here. After his graduation from the Bellefontaine High School, he secured a position in the People's Commercial Bank, where he remained for about two years and was then connected with the Lake Shore Bank at Cleveland for a year and a half. He later returned to Bellefontaine, where he became deputy probate judge. He also engaged in the real estate business and for twenty years he was secretary of the local County Fair board, in which work he was assisted by his wife. Actively interested in sports, he was a member of the Bellefontaine Country Club and was the club champion for five years. In 1929 he was secretary of the Grand Circuit of Trotting Horses of America, and during the year of his absence Mrs. Detrick had charge of his real estate business as well as of the Fair and the horses. At his death she became secretary of the Ohio County Fair Association and was also made secretary-treasurer of the United Trotting Association. She also took over the Huff National Fair Directory as editor and publisher.

On the 2nd of January, 1936, Mrs. Detrick met in New York with representatives of these different organizations and was instrumental in getting a uniform classification to raise harness horses and to establish uniform rules. In 1938 she was instrumental in bringing to Columbus the meeting of the five associations, including the Trotting Horse Club of America, the American Trotting Register Association, located in Goshen, New York, the National Trotting Association, which has its headquarters in Hartford, Connecticut, the American Trotting Association of Chicago and the United Trotting Association of Ohio.

On Armistice Day of 1938 a group of horsemen met at Indianapolis, Indiana, and formed a new organization, called the United States Trotting Association and at the Columbus meeting Mrs. Detrick was chosen its execu-

tive secretary, and is in charge of its interests from Ohio westward. There is not another woman in the country that has had the honors accorded Mrs. Detrick in connection with the raising of harness horses. Her name is known wherever fine harness horses are found and she speaks with authority on all phases of the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Detrick had a family of seven children. Of these Vinton married Helen Henning of Bellefontaine and they have a daughter six years old and lost a son at the age of four years. Betty is the wife of J. Phillip Gordon of Huntsville, Ohio, and they have a son, Johnnie, three years of age. Joan is the wife of Lewis Smith of Huntsville, Ohio.

Mrs. Detrick is a stockholder in the Bellefontaine Country Club, but since her husband passed away has not been active in the organization. She belongs to the Methodist Church and is a member of the Bellefontaine Circle of the King's Daughters.

CORA M. DOW

CORA M. DOW, first graduate woman pharmacist of the United States, who, from earnings begun before she was out of childhood left, on her death in 1915, hundreds of thousands of dollars as endowment to the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, has a separate niche in the hall of fame. She was Ohio's ablest business woman.

She was born in New Jersey in 1868, the daughter of Edward Burleigh Dow, a druggist who moved with his wife and child to Cincinnati in the late seventies.

Edward Dow was an excellent druggist but he was also an idealist, a dreamer. His little daughter was on the contrary a realist and a doer.

So a little girl still in short dresses spent her days and evenings assisting her father in a little drug store located in a poor district of West Fifth Street, Cincinnati. When not busy with the duties of clerking, bookkeeping and bottle washing, the little girl divided her time between the study of music, for which she had extraordinary talent, and the study of her father's medicines, from which she acquired the basis of her pharmaceutical education.

Cora's father died when she was still in her teens. The cares and management of the drug store fell entirely upon her shoulders. She saw it was a task that would require all the efforts of a trained mind to manage, and so set about obtaining an education that she might carry on. She entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, completed her course with honors. At that time she was the first woman pharmacist in the United States. Magazines and newspapers commented widely on her achievement.

The drug store was remodeled. Cora presently got a larger store started on Race Street near Seventh. It was in this location she really began her remarkable career. Old show cases were remodeled, old shelves were replaced with others—the best that money could buy.

It was one of the first, if not the first drug store in the United States, to embody the modern conceptions of service and store management. The fame of this store, lavishly decorated with marble and stained glass and brightened with fresh merchandise, spread all over the country. Its success encouraged Miss Dow to install her own plant for the manufacture of ice cream, and gradually to enlarge the sphere of her activities until eleven Dow drug stores and a great wholesale plant at 9th and Broadway exercised a dominating influence in the drug business throughout the country.

One of the secrets of Miss Dow's success was her almost uncanny capacity for insight into personal character. Guided by this faculty she surrounded herself with more than 200 employees, everyone of whom was loyal to the employer and her ideals, and everyone of whom she respects as a personal friend. It was one of the stipulations under which Miss Dow finally sold her business just before her death that the welfare of those whose loyal cooperation made her success possible should be safe-guarded by the new management. So practically the entire personnel of the Dow organization was continued in the employment of the re-organized company.

In spite of the tremendous responsibility of her business and the limitations of a naturally frail body, Miss Dow always found time and energy for philanthropic and altruistic work. She was a friend and patron to aspiring young men and women whose education she made possible by generous financial aid and to the upbuilding of whose moral character she gave unsparingly of her own encouragement and influence.

Her work on behalf of humane legislation for the protection of horses and dogs was eloquent testimony to the gentleness and sympathy of her own heart.

It has been estimated that Cora Dow amassed $1,000,000 through her own endeavors.

She was also a woman of fine musical ability. This talent she cultivated even while working to become a druggist. Almost to the end, even while suffering great pain, her interest in musical matters did not slacken, and by her will left the bulk of her estate to the orchestra she loved. But she also left bequests to virtually all of her employees.

When Cora Dow realized that death was a matter of days with her, she issued a farewell note to her employees. She wished them to stay with the new organization and said, "All I ask of each of you is that he do his work the best he can and give the new organization the same fidelity, effort and loyalty that have been mine for so many years. And from me, as long as I live, you will have an abiding affection. God bless everyone of you."

This was the benediction of Cora Dow for those who had helped her mount the ladder of success.

CARRIE RITTENHOUSE FAULKNER

Whether in business or in public office CARRIE RITTENHOUSE FAULKNER has proven both her ability and her adaptability, being ready for any emergency or any opportunity. She is the wife of Amos E. Faulkner and when her husband's health failed she looked about to find some way of meeting the situation which confronted her, with the result that she is now proprietor and manager of Mrs. Faulkner's Beauty Studio, one of the finest establishments of the kind not only in Xenia, but in all Ohio. She also has important public service to her credit, having served as county treasurer.

Mrs. Faulkner was born in Clinton County, Ohio, a daughter of Omer and Jennie (O'Day) Rittenhouse, the mother born in August, 1863. The father, who was born in April, 1844, was of German and English descent. One of the uncles in the paternal line was Benjamin Wilson, who at one time was governor of West Virginia and was also United States Senator.

Mrs. Faulkner pursued her high school studies at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, and is a graduate of Drury College of Springfield, Missouri, where she won a business degree. She was but four years of age when her parents removed to Kansas and secured a ranch on the boundary of what was then the Indian Territory but is now Oklahoma. There she spent her early girlhood and her playmates were the little Cherokee Indian children who lived on the reservation near the Rittenhouse home. After completing her studies she taught school for five years in Ohio and West Virginia, becoming a teacher in the Seventh Baptist College at Salem, West Virginia. She afterward was married in 1901 to Amos E. Faulkner of Xenia, Ohio, and for a time engaged in business with her husband at Paintersville, this state, where they had a general merchandise store. They next removed to Xenia, where Mr. Faulkner became county auditor and Mrs. Faulkner assisted him as second deputy auditor from 1914 to 1919. She now owns the Mrs. Faulkner's Beauty Studio, which she established in 1932, after taking a course in the Marinello Beauty College at Cincinnati. She won the highest honors at her graduation and she is licensed both in Ohio and Florida. This undertaking was started because Mr. Faulkner's health failed and he had to give up active business. She has built up one of the best known beauty studios in this and surrounding counties and the business has been a profitable one almost from the beginning.

In the meantime Mrs. Faulkner had served as county treasurer, having been appointed to fill out an unexpired term, after which she was elected for the short term, which gave her three tax settlement periods while filling that position. She was one of the first women in the entire United States to hold a major political office and the report of the examiner for August 8, 1921, of the department of audits for the State of Ohio contained the following: "Mrs. Faulkner was treasurer during three collection periods covered by this examination. She and her deputies have looked after the collection of delinquent personal taxes and have been very persistent in sending out notices and

she has made a record in the collection of delinquent personal taxes which is indeed very commendable and has saved the county a tidy sum of money that might have been paid in collection fees.

(Signed) S. S. Clifton, Examiner.

Mrs. Faulkner supports the Republican party, is active in its work and is a past county chairman of the Republican women's committee. She did an outstanding work as organizer for the Daughters of America, having organized one hundred and eight councils throughout the United States, doing special work of this nature in North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan and Illinois, and she also organized the first council in both Los Angeles and Oakland, California. She has membership in the Methodist church and she is a past matron of the Eastern Star, a past noble grand of the Rebekahs and past chief of the Pythian Sisters. She deserves much credit for what she has accomplished along these lines and for the zeal, courage and determination she has displayed in everything she has undertaken.

MARY W. GIBSON

MARY W. GIBSON (Mrs. Alfred E.) of 2818 Corydon Road, Cleveland, recently won a joint prize with her husband of $13,941.33 for a 300 page study of commercial arc welding. Following her graduation from University of Denver with a B. A. in chemistry and a Masters of Arts degree, and after her marriage, Mrs. Gibson followed her husband's work, helping him prepare articles for technical journals and addresses for scientific meetings.

They have three children.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY COLLIER GOODE

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY COLLIER GOODE (Ida Haslup Goode), whose public activity has largely been in connection with church work, was born in Ohio and in her maidenhood was Ida Bingham Haslup. She is a descendant of Hugh Bingham, who came to the United States about 1730, when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He settled in Virginia and his son, Hugh Bingham, Jr., took up his abode in the vicinity of Alexandria, Virginia, where he was living at the time of the Revolutionary War, in which he served as an ensign until American independence was won. He afterward removed to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and in that district purchased a farm, on which his remaining days were spent. He married Mary White and family tradition has it that she was a descendant of Preserved White, who came to the new world as one of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620.

The parents of Mrs. Goode were both natives of Virginia, but spent much of their lives in Maryland, where they were living at the time of their mar-

riage in 1837. They came to Ohio in 1858, and of their family of seven children—George G., William, Robert B., Mary W., Emma, Ida and Ella, all were born in Maryland but the last two, and with the exception of Mrs. Goode all are now deceased. When the family came to Ohio in 1858 they settled in Sidney where the parents continued to reside until called to their final rest. The father was a manufacturer who first engaged in making plows and afterward mowers and reapers. The brothers also entered the manufacturing field and were builders of road machinery in Sidney, including scrapers and excavators.

Mrs. Goode is a graduate of the Sidney high school and she received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Illinois Wesleyan University, and the honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws from Ohio Wesleyan University. She took up the profession of teaching and prior to her marriage was principal of the Sidney high school for six years and also spent an equal period as high school principal in Pueblo, Colorado.

In more recent years Mrs. Goode has devoted much of her time in a most effective and resultant manner to church work and is now president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in other branches of the work of the church to which she belongs she has been equally earnest and loyal. She has also done some work for the Republican party and she is now one of the board of one hundred women of the New York Fair.

CAROLINE HEIN

One of the outstanding business women of Cincinnati is CAROLINE HEIN, the secretary of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, a position she has filled for a decade. A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, she attended the grade and high schools of that city and afterward took up the study of stenography. Her first position was in a bank in Pennsylvania. When she was on a visit in Cincinnati in 1923 she learned that Senator James B. Foraker needed a private secretary, applied for the position and was accepted. She continued to serve in that capacity until the death of Senator Foraker and for a year thereafter remained with Mrs. Foraker, acting as her secretary.

When that period had expired she came to the Cincinnati Street Railway Company as secretary to the president and so served until 1929 when she was advanced to her present position as secretary of the company, being one of the few women of the country with similar responsibilities. She has proven an able executive, far-sighted, accurate and systematic in business affairs, and has proven that her promotion was well merited.

Miss Hein takes an active interest in the Cincinnati Business Women's Club, of which she was president from 1933 to 1935. She is also a past president of the Professional Women's Club and of the Women's City Club. She

has been particularly helpful in church work, especially in behalf of children and has labored earnestly in the Sunday school. She was chosen chairman of the committee to honor Judge Florence Allen and has figured prominently in connection with many civic affairs. Her leisure hours are largely devoted to good literature and in a review of her record, it is seen that her activities have ever been of a nature that has contributed to the maintenance of higher standards in business and in the lives of individuals, promoting in them a recognition of their duties and responsibilities to others and to society at large.

HELEN PERRY JAMES

HELEN PERRY JAMES, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Cleveland, where she has also been well known in educational circles for a number of years, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Owen and Elizabeth (Evans) James, the former a native of Wales, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. They spent practically their entire lives in the Keystone state and the father was a Baptist minister.

Rev. and Mrs. James had a family of ten children, as follows: Arthur and Melville, both now deceased; Cleveland, who resides in Philadelphia; Genevieve, living in Springfield, Illinois; Helen; Dan, who makes his home in Williamsport, Pennsylvania and who is connected with the State highway department; Margaret, who is the wife of Eugene Gise, of New York City; Gertrude, the wife of James Connor of Merchantsville, New Jersey and who has a daughter, Phillippa; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Gordon Sexton, also of Merchantsville, and who has three children, Gordon, Betty and Ellen; and Dorothy, deceased.

After spending a period as a student in the public schools of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, Helen P. James continued her education at Nashville, Tennessee, then at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and later at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, until she was graduated from the high school there. She afterward took training for teaching the deaf and is now connected with the Alexander Graham Bell school of Cleveland, a public day school for the deaf, with which she has been associated as an instructor for about eighteen years, doing a splendid and effective work for the pupils under her guidance. This school is located on Fifty-fifth street and the methods there followed embrace the most modern and scientific ideas that have to do with teaching this class of unfortunates.

Since 1922 Miss James has been a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Cleveland, formerly served as chairman of some of its committees, was also program chairman for many years, has been its vice president and is now president of this progressive organization. She is also active in the Baptist Church of the Master in Cleveland and is on the board of Christian Education. Her life has reached out along constantly broadening lines of usefulness.

VIRGINIA KUNKLE JONES

The practical and the artistic seemed to have been most skillfully combined in the nature of VIRGINIA KUNKLE JONES as a supplement to that executive ability which she has always displayed in connection with the management of the Golden Lamb Tavern, the historic and interesting old hostelry of Lebanon, which is today the oldest hotel in operation in the state. Built about a century and a quarter ago, it is now conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jones and retains all of the quaintness and the charm of that period. Around it clings the romance and the history of the past and at the same time it meets the requirements of modern day comfort and convenience.

Mrs. Jones who has been active in restoring the old tavern to the style of a hundred years or more ago, was born in Springfield, Ohio, February 14, 1905, a daughter of Judge Albert Henry and Margaret (McCulloch) Kunkle. Her father was a judge of the court of appeals and a prominent representative of Ohio's judiciary. After completing the regular course of study in the Springfield high school, Mrs. Jones attended Wittenberg College, from which she was graduated in 1925, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. She also spent one year at Hollins College. From Springfield she went to Lebanon where she taught school until her marriage to Robert H. Jones, the wedding taking place at Springfield, Ohio in 1928. They now have one daughter, Joan Kunkle Jones, nine years of age. Following her marriage Mrs. Jones became actively associated with her husband in the ownership and management of the famous old Ohio tavern, known as the Golden Lamb. While in college she was intensely interested in home economics and this stood her in good stead when she and her husband entered the hotel business. They both have as their hobby the collecting of native Ohio antiques, which are continually on display at the Golden Lamb and which help give to this unusual tavern its authentic atmosphere. The furnishings of many rooms are in original Ohio antiques.

The story is an interesting one. In 1811 Ichabod Corwin built the hotel, which was conducted under the name of Henry Share's Tavern until 1825. For many years thereafter it was known as the Ohio and Pennsylvania Tavern at the Sign of the Golden Lamb, then became the Bradley House and later the Lebanon House, but it was the present proprietors who had the foresight and the judgment to carry on its ancient traditions and hospitality under the name of the Golden Lamb Tavern. The hotel is a large, rambling brick structure of four stories, with large fireplaces and great chimneys, while a picket fence at the side surrounds a lovely garden. There is still the same old board flooring over which the first guests trod more than one hundred and twenty-four years ago and the old colonial stairways leading to the guest rooms above, while the original dining room is still in use. The rooms are very spacious, many with individual fireplaces, while rag rugs and handwoven carpets cover the floors and the chairs, beds, dressers, corner cupboards, spinning wheels and other furnishings reflect the styles of a century or more ago.

much of the furniture being of that early period. The Golden Lamb has sheltered many famous travelers for on one of the doors of the first landing appears the name of Henry Clay, who on July 15, 1825 stopped here enroute to Washington and was detained by the illness of his little daughter who died here and was laid to rest in a Lebanon cemetery. On the door of an adjoining room is the name of Charles Dickens, who with his wife was entertained here April 20, 1842, and still other doors bear the names of John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James G. Blaine, DeWitt Clinton, William McKinley and Warren G. Harding. The Golden Lamb has a charm all its own, reflecting the quiet and contentment of the past, when men were not harassed with the business hurry and unrest of the present. Ofttimes the lines of Longfellow have been quoted relative to this interesting place:

As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old colonial day
When men lived in a grander way
With ampler hospitality.

Mrs. Jones who has done much to restore the Golden Lamb to its pristine glory and charm, is well known in Lebanon and this part of the state. She is a member of Virginia Beta Chapter of Pi Beta Kappa of Hollins College, gives her political support to the Republican party and has membership in the Presbyterian church, but her activity largely centers in the old tavern opened by Ichabod Corwin a hundred and twenty-four years ago and which is today rich in its memories of the golden past.

VERONICA CATHERINE KELLEY

VERONICA CATHERINE KELLEY, residing in Galion, is a well known representative of the business activity of Crawford County, being secretary and treasurer of the Kelley Manufacturing Corporation of Bucyrus, the duties of which position she assumed in 1918. She is also prominent in art and drama circles in Galion, where she has spent her entire life. She is a daughter of Thomas F. and Nellie Mary (Baggs) Kelley, the former born in England in 1869 and the latter in Marion, Ohio in 1876. Her father is the originator of the metal burial vault industry, his first vault having been built in 1905 in a small shop in the back of his home in Galion, since which time the business has been developed until it is now an extensive enterprise.

His daughter Veronica attended the Marion High School and was graduated from St. Mary of the Springs College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1918, winning her diploma in elocution with her presentation of "Just David" and "Peg o' my Heart" in which she played all the parts. With her return home she became the active assistant of her father in the Kelley Manufacturing Corporation of Bucyrus, of which she was made secretary and treasurer.

This company manufactures the metal burial vaults brought out by her father, and since July, 1938, Miss Kelley has been conducting the business unaided, owing to the illness of her father. As manager, she directs the activities of six salesmen who cover the entire country. She is one of the few women buyers of steel in the United States, this requiring a highly technical knowledge of the subject. She also has full charge of the fabrication and purchases all other materials used by the concern, and, as well, manages the office.

Since leaving the classroom Miss Kelley has never ceased to feel a keen interest and delight in drama, literature and music. She was president of the Galion Study Club in 1936, after having served as its secretary in 1935, and she is a member of The Drama Workshop of Galion and is chairman of the music committee of the Galion Business & Professional Women's Club. Her interests, outside of business, center in drama and literature and she frequently reviews books for the Study Club.

NORMA KLANKE

NORMA KLANKE, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio and Valley Bus Line, was born in Cincinnati, one of a family of six children. Her financial assistance was needed early in life due to the sudden death of her father. After completing grade school, she managed one year at Woodward High School, when her family had to have help. So she found employment with one of the local factories, sewing. Norma Klanke did not intend, however, to sew for a living. She immediately started to East Night High School, taking shorthand and bookkeeping, during which time she was successful in obtaining a position with a local automobile agency as stenographer. Presently Norma took over the bookkeeping for this company and ten years later she had charge of the office. The position paid her $3.50 per week to start. She was earning $25.00 per week at the time she left. Norma's next job paid her $40.00 per week; the next $50.00.

When most people still thought the auto bus was just a passing fancy, its chances looked good to Norma Klanke. By this time she had obtained a certificate in accounting at the University of Cincinnati, she understood finance and was willing to accept responsibility.

So she joined up with a bus business started with seven coaches. Today they travel thousands and thousands of miles, operating 70 coaches and use a million gallons of gas every year.

It was hard work, long hours and sometime very discouraging but Miss Klanke believes in seeing things through. And she did. For ten years she has taken courses at the University of Cincinnati. In addition to accounting, finance and English, she has taken commercial law, speaking courses, tax courses as well as numerous other subjects; in fact, she is still studying at U. C. "When we stop learning, we stop growing," says Norma Klanke.

Miss Klanke is one of the leaders of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club and in the national organization as well. She belongs to the Cincinnati Woman's Rotary Club, to the National Association of Cost Accountants. She has even found time to help in the social service given by her church, to teach in the Sunday School.

She lives with her mother in the old family homestead, from which on the sudden death of her father, she started out to find work—at 14 years of age.

"Employment can be found," says Norma Klanke—"But education and training must be worked for."

ANNA MILLER KNOTE

ANNA MILLER KNOTE, national executive secretary of Alpha Xi Delta and editor of its magazine, published under the same name, has likewise been national president of the society and is equally well known because of her former activity as an educator. She is a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, in which she was born, a daughter of Charles H. and Katherine Ann (Krouse) Knote. Her father, a native of Switzerland, became a resident of Mansfield in young manhood and for many years was with the old Altman-Taylor Company of this city. His daughter is a graduate of the Mansfield High School and also of Wittenberg College, after which she engaged in teaching Latin and Greek for four years. She then entered Columbia University, where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree, after pursuing her studies there from 1918 to 1922. She then began teaching modern and European history in the Mansfield High School.

Her recognized ability led to her selection for the position of national executive secretary of the Alpha Xi Delta, and she has also been national vice president and national president of the society from 1922 to 1938, while at the present writing she is also editor of the Alpha Xi Delta magazine. In her position as executive secretary she has visited approximately one hundred colleges in every state in the Union, attending conferences and making speeches to the local organizations, and much of the distance from point to point she has covered in her own car, being an enthusiastic motorist.

In politics Miss Knote is a Republican but not a politician although feeling a keen interest in the vital questions of the day, on which she keeps well informed. She has long been an active worker in the Young Women's Christian Association, is a past president and is now serving on the board of trustees. She was also formerly president of the Mansfield Federation of Women's Clubs, is president of the Victorian Club and a member of the Fortnightly Club. Her home is at 119 Carpenter Road, Mansfield and her hobby is gardening. She belongs to the American Association of University Women and is not only an intellectual woman and educator but also one of liberal culture and charm, outstanding among the residents of her native city.

ROSE KNOX

In Mansfield, Ohio there was born to David and Amanda Markward in 1857 a baby daughter, the third girl to come into their family. The name given to her was Helen Rosetta, which raised the question in the family as to what they should really call her. As the result, she went through life with many names—Rose, Rosa, Ro. With her school friends Rose was known as "Dode" Markward. But for many years her name has been MRS. CHARLES KNOX, President of the Knox Gelatine Company and one of the best known business women of the United States.

She was a dark complexioned little girl—jet black hair, black eyes and rosy cheeks—an outdoor girl loving all the sports connected with such a life. She grew up with the same crowd of young people from the Primary School through High School and has to this day a very loving memory of them all and is interested in their lives. She attended the Congregational Church.

Her father was a successful business man, a druggist, and all went well with them until the year of the Panic of 1872. Mr. Markward had invested heavily in real estate and a lead mine in Missouri, but he could not weather the financial storm and they lost everything. In those days it was not considered proper for girls to go out of the home to earn a living.

By this time the two older sisters had married and were going east to live in a town where it was a common thing for the women of the household to do glove work, both in the home and in the shops. So the entire family came east together and settled in Gloversville, N. Y. After living there for a number of years there came to a nearby town (Johnstown) a young man by the name of Charles Knox who had lately lived in Texas, and gave every evidence of it both in manner and dress. All the girls found him very attractive. To Rose Markward he was all that and then some. Their friendship became an engagement. But Charles was not finding employment that he was interested in around the home town. About this time, though, an older man was giving up his position in New York City and recommended Charlie Knox for his position of a traveling salesman for a knit goods house, so the wedding was delayed for nearly three years until there was sufficient money. That happy time came in 1883 when they were married and went to New York City.

In 1890 Mr. Knox had tired of a traveler's life and became interested in a comparatively new food product—Gelatine—and came to his old home town, Johnstown, New York, and built a factory for its manufacture.

Mr. Knox died in 1908. His widow was 50 years old. It was late in life for a woman to start a business career, but Rose Knox was not starting, really. She had been the virtual partner of her husband, interesting herself in many details of the gelatine business until it had grown into a large manufacturing concern. That is, it seemed large, then. You should see it now. Under the

management of the woman president—Mrs. Knox became chief executive and has remained head ever since—the output trebled in volume. It was necessary to build a huge new factory. By 1927, President Rose Knox had put $500,000 into food research connected with her product. She had a huge plant at Camden, N. J. She had established rules and seen that they were rigidly observed by her employees. One of these was not just cleanliness —that had always been the rule—but a scientific cleanliness that placed responsibility for any trace of dirt or disorder. Perhaps one reason why the business woman's employees were willing and anxious to observe such a rule as this was another rule, which did away in her new factory, with what is known as the "employee's entrance." At the Knox factory, in Johnstown, N. Y., everybody, Mrs. Knox, her 50 year old son, who shares her long flat table desk and is her right hand in business, secretaries, clerks, factory workers, watchman, janitors all come in at the big front door. "We are all in business together," says Rose Knox, "so why not?"

Mrs. Knox likes to talk about her business, but she will not discuss what happens to much of her share of its profits. The townsfolk of Johnstown will, though. They point with pride to the $200,000.00 athletic field she established for the children of the community; to the home for elderly women; to the school library; to many other concrete evidences of a lively and practical interest in the welfare of those about her.

It seems incredible that a woman past four score—Mrs. Knox celebrated her eightieth birthday with a dinner party for the 110 fellow workers she employs, last year—could be found at her desk, day in and day out, in touch with every detail of a two million dollar business, leave promptly for her office at 9 a.m. after having made the rounds of her large household. It seems still harder to believe that an octogenarian, after a busy day, would be ready for a rubber or two of bridge at night, not to speak of a final round of the kitchen and doubtless the family ice box, to see that all is in good order. But Rose Knox has a formula for living that, she believes, accounts for her own exceptional lease on usefulness. "Think about the things you can help," she says, "do not think about those you cannot." This difference, between constructive and destructive, is all the difference in the world.

SARAH JOSEPHINE MacLEOD

SARAH JOSEPHINE MACLEOD, budget expert for the Society for Savings of Cleveland and widely recognized as an authority upon matters of this kind, not only in financial circles, but also by the general public, came to this city in 1919 and throughout the intervening years has occupied her present position. She is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Joseph and Jessie (MacGregor) MacLeod, the former born near Belfast, Ireland, and the latter near Glasgow, Scotland, where they were married. They came to the United States in 1883 and settled in Cambridge,

Massachusetts, where the father engaged in business as a building contractor, which pursuit he followed throughout his active life. He died in 1902, while his widow survived until 1936. They had two children who died in Scotland before the removal of the family to the new world. Their other children are: Grace, a professor at Columbia University; William and John, both deceased; Sarah Josephine; Jessie and Joseph, who have passed away; and Florence, who is a professor at the University of Tennessee.

Sarah J. MacLeod attended the grade schools in her native city and also the Cambridge Latin School, from which she was graduated with the class of 1904. She then entered Simmons College of Boston, majoring in home economics, and graduating in 1909. Following the completion of her course there she taught school in Springfield, Massachusetts for three years and afterward went to Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York, where she taught for six and a half years, going from there to Washington, D. C., where she was specialist in thrift education at the Bureau of Home Economics, in cooperation with the Treasury department in the promotion of war savings stamps from January to July, 1919, having had a leave of absence from Pratt Institute in order to aid the government, then participating in the events having to do with the federal fiscal policy following the World War.

After leaving the national capital Miss MacLeod came to Cleveland and was made head of the department of the Society for Savings which she still manages, her official title being that of budget expert. She has delved deep into matters of this kind, has broad vision and keen discernment and has been of great help to the bank and many of its patrons. In April, 1937, she also became budget expert of the Cleveland Press.

Miss MacLeod is a member of the Association of Bank Women of which she was treasurer for three years and at the present time is chairman of its finance committee. She belongs to the American Home Economics Association, also to the Cleveland and Ohio Home Economics Associations, has membership in the Altruso Club and attends the Presbyterian Church. She finds enjoyment in bridge and travel and has recently returned from an extended trip in Norway and Denmark. She is also well known through her writings and has contributed numerous articles to the Ladies Home Journal, Good Housekeeping and to various bankers magazines.

CLARA MANZER

CLARA MANZER, of Galion, Ohio, was secretary to the late Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Crawford County for thirty years and is co-executor of his estate. This skilled worker assisted with thirty-five notable publications, doing all research, typing, proofreading, clipping and she edited "The Bankruptcy of Christian Supernaturalism" and "The Facist and Communist Dictatorship."

Miss Manzer was born at Galion, as were her parents, Charles and Emma Gugler Manzer.

She is a charter member of the Tourist Club; has been chairman of the scholarship loan fund of the Galion Federation of Women's Clubs and is an officer in the Eastern Star.

GENEVA CRAIG MARTIN

GENEVA CRAIG MARTIN (Mrs. James M. Martin), born in 1861, died in 1928, was one of Ohio's successful business women. She is reported to have owned more real estate in Crestline, Ohio, than any other individual.

Through her efforts and those of MRS. F. J. GOSSER, the Crestline Emergency Hospital was built.

Of Revolutionary descent, Mrs. Martin was president of the Civic League for twenty-five years. She was also president of the Woman's Club and president of the Presbyterian Aid Society for fifteen years.

As president of the Civic Club, she saw a rest-room installed in the City Building at a cost of $700.00 during her regime. Equipment to the amount of $1,500.00 was given to Kelly Park Playground by the same organization and milk was furnished to needy students.

Mrs. Martin was a member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle.

Her daughter, Mrs. Ilene Martin Goard, succeeded her as manager of the real estate business.

MARTHA SIMPSON MARTIN

MARTHA SIMPSON MARTIN is a woman of broad experience because of her activities in club circles, in the church, in the business world, in politics and in other fields that call for intelligence and keen insight. She is the wife of Davis Wesley Martin, who is connected with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, in the credit department at Toledo. She was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, where her father was connected with the Wabash Railroad. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Their family numbered four children, of whom Margaret is the wife of W. R. Barney, a banker at Jefferson, Oklahoma; William H., who is auditor for the Fort Smith & Western Railroad, married Mame Gilmore and they have one son, William H., Jr. The other members of the family are Minnie P. and Mrs. Martin.

Having attended the grade schools of Jacksonville, Illinois, and graduated from the high school there, Mrs. Martin attended Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, where she was graduated in 1915. On the 17th of May of the same year she became the wife of Davis Wesley Martin, who is also a native of Jacksonville and attended the grade and high schools there and later studied at Eureka College. In the fall of the year after they were married they both entered Yale University as students in the School of Religion, and after the completion of their course there, they went to Patterson, New York, where Mr. Martin was pastor of a church for a time. In the spring of 1919 they

came to Toledo and Mr. Martin was pastor of the East Church of Christ for a year, at the end of which time he became connected with the Lion store, where he continued for six years, being assistant superintendent when he severed his association with that establishment. He also spent seven years with the LaSalle Koch Company as manager of the adjustment and credit department.

Mrs. Martin also entered into various activities of the city. She was secretary of the Moderation League and when that organization removed its office to Cleveland, she became secretary to Joe Murphy, president of the Toledo Coal & Ice Company, remaining there for five years. In 1935 she became secretary to the county auditor of Lucas County, serving in that capacity for four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are supporters of the Democratic party. He is an artist in monotype, water colors and oil, and Mrs. Martin is also interested in art. One of her recent interests has been the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Toledo, in which she has filled all the offices and is now the retiring president, while she was made a delegate to the national convention for the year 1939. She has served as vice president of the City Union of the King's Daughters and she belongs to the Samagama Club which is composed of past presidents who remain active. She also belongs to the Adult Education Council, to the Cause and Cure of War Council and to the National Woman's party. She has also been active in the Young Ladies Democratic Club. She is one of the reporters from Lucas County, being on the postal system and their work embraced international relations and social security. The reporters are called upon to go before meetings and discuss the plans and other topics, the organization being really educational in its purposes. She belongs to the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church, and both she and her husband take an active and helpful part in its work. After coming to Toledo, Mrs. Martin attended the University of Toledo, where she took a course in accounting. She has constantly broadened her knowledge by reading, study and experience learning much of life and its values and she has reached out along beneficial lines to her fellow travelers on life's journey, speaking an encouraging word and extending a helpful hand, while her good intentions have come home to her in her own development and progress.

ZELLA A. McBERTY

ZELLA A. McBERTY, born at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, August 27, 1878, died at Warren, Ohio, May 24, 1937, was during the latter part of her life listed as one of the ten outstanding women in the United States. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wilson, died when she was 16 and her only sister died a short time later.

In 1929 Mrs. McBerty was elected president of District D of Zonta Clubs, this district including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and

Tennessee. She was secretary of the million-dollar-a-year plant of the Federal Machine and Welder Co. of Warren.

Mrs. McBerty served as postmistress and conducted a general store at Meander, where the large Meander Dam is now located.

In 1901, with her husband, F. P. McBerty, she went into the business of making and developing spot welding machines. Shortly after the business was started question arose involving the invention of spot welding process and after considerable litigation the claim was settled and Mr. McBerty was declared the inventor of the process. From that time the business developed rapidly. The injunction which held up the production of the welding machines was a problem to several large sheet metal manufacturers of the country and later these firms purchased the Federal Machine and Welder Co. plant for $175,000 cash.

After a brief period the Federal Plant was repurchased by F. P. McBerty as president and general manager of the concern and Mrs. Zella A. McBerty secretary and treasurer. H. C. Milligan, who was president of the Republic Stamping and Enameling Co., Canton, O., was vice president.

Mrs. McBerty was the first woman member of the Warren Automobile Club, was one of the few women members of the Woman's Engineering Association of the United States and also had membership in the A.I.E.E. of America.

Mrs. McBerty served as president of the board of Harcourt School for Girls at Gambier. It was during her term as president of the Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs that the Florence Allen Scholarship Fund was started, to assist girls toward higher education. The fund was named for Judge Allen, then of Ohio Supreme Court, a member of the Federation. In June, 1924, Mrs. McBerty gave an address at a conference of Women in Science, Industry and Commerce at Manchester, England, her paper being on "Electric Welding."

Her religion, Mrs. McBerty said, was "the best of service to her fellowmen."

ALICE ENGLEHARDT McLAUGHLIN

ALICE ENGELHARDT McLAUGHLIN (Mrs. Harry McLaughlin), former vice president of the Potter Shoe Company, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Charles and Helen Vohtna Engelhardt. Her father came to this country with his parents from Germany. They were one of the many families who sought, in 1848, opportunity in a new world which had been denied them in the old.

This spirit of determination was handed down to the four children of the Engelhardts notably in the case of Alice, who speeded up her school studies in order to prepare herself for work as soon as possible. She learned bookkeeping, took a minor position, learned all there was to learn, got a

promotion and presently was bookkeeper of one of Cincinnati's most important shoe firms. This, however, was but the beginning of Alice Engelhardt's career.

She proceeded to master the business details of the wholesale shoe trade; became an authority in this field and finally was made vice president of the firm, in which capacity she worked unremittingly until 1935 when she retired.

A year later she was married to Harry McLaughlin, long a leading official of the firm with which Miss Engelhardt was connected. Their union was broken by the sudden death of Mr. McLaughlin, in June, 1936.

Her talent for and pre-occupation with business did not obscure the interest of Mrs. McLaughlin in the problems and possibilities of those about her. She helped to organize the Cincinnati Business Women's Club and twice served as president. She has also served the Campfire Girls as treasurer, has been secretary of the Travelers Aid Society, treasurer of the Hamilton County League of Women Voters and State Finance Chairman of the Ohio League of Women Voters. She has been a member of the finance committee of the National Business and Professional Woman's Club and has done much to further the progress of this important country wide organization.

Mrs. McLaughlin has worked in co-operation with the women's committee of the Symphony Orchestra and has devoted time and effort to promotion of a better understanding of the problems of teachers and of the needs of the public schools.

DORIS BOWMAN MERRYMAN

DORIS BOWMAN MERRYMAN (Mrs. Sidney W. Merryman), Toledo store owner and manager and supervisor of the Adult Clothing Relief Center, was born at Springfield, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Annie Bowman. On leaving high school she studied vocal music and art intensively and for fourteen years conducted a ceramic art studio. She was married in 1917 to Sidney W. Merryman, Toledo business man. Their home is 2200 Cherry St., Toledo.

LEONORE MADELON MILLS

LEONORE MADELON MILLS, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Toledo, has been connected with the business interests of this city almost since the completion of her education. She is a daughter of Charles P. and Annie (Johnston) Mills, both natives of Ohio, the father having been born in Toledo and the mother in Perrysburg. He has passed away and the mother and her daughter Leonore are living together.

The latter, born in Toledo, attended the public schools, passing from one grade to a higher one until she was graduated from the Scott high school. She also pursued a course in a business college and did some night school work at the University. Almost at once she decided upon a business career

and entered the employ of Wright Brothers, owners of a greenhouse, with whom she remained for several years. She was afterward with the Toledo Scales Company and later with the Campbell-Sanford Advertising Company, while in 1933 she formed a connection with Carl J. Fischer, Inc., a stock and bond house of Toledo, where she is still employed.

Miss Mills belongs to the Pi Omicron, a national sorority, and is corresponding secretary of the State chapter. She is also secretary at Toledo of the National Woman's party and keeps thoroughly informed on the vital questions and interests which have to do with woman's status in the body politic and her rights as compared to those granted to men. Miss Mills is a member of the Monroe Street Methodist church and for a number of years was very active in its missionary society, in which she is still interested. She belongs to the Business and Professional Women's Club, one of the most important and most influential of the women's organizations of the city and on the 1st of June, 1939, was elected to the presidency, which at once establishes her position as a leader among the women of the city.

ROSE MORIARTY

One of Cleveland's women active in political circles is ROSE MORIARTY, who for twelve years has filled the position of workmen's compensation consultant. A lifelong resident of Ohio, she was born in Elyria, December 19, 1885, her parents being Thomas and Ellen (Enright) Moriarty. Both were of Irish lineage and the father was born in Ireland in December, 1821, while the mother's birth occurred in December, 1831.

Spending her girlhood days in her native city Miss Moriarty there pursued her education, graduating from the high school with the class of 1900. She continued a resident of Elyria until December 1, 1917 and filled the position of city clerk there from the 3rd of October, 1917 until December, when she withdrew from that office to remove to Cleveland, where she has now made her home for twenty-two years. She is a recognized leader among women in the political circles not only of the city and county but also of the state. Giving stalwart support to the Republican party, she is now serving as a member of the Cuyahoga County Republican executive committee and was the first Republican state chairman in 1920. Her opinions carry weight in party councils for she understands political management and the need for thorough organization and moreover she keeps well informed on all the vital questions and issues of the day. The value of her service as workmen's compensation consultant is evidenced in the fact that she has been retained in that position since August 1, 1927.

All civic affairs are a matter of deep interest to Miss Moriarty and prompts her connection with the League of Women Voters, while her membership connections also extend to the Cleveland Women's City Club and the Business Women's Club of Cleveland.

DOROTHY LOUISE MORRISON

DOROTHY LOUISE MORRISON is active in both business and musical circles of Sidney. Advancing through merit and ability, she is now secretary of the First Mutual Savings & Loan Company, with which she has been connected since 1927. She has spent practically her entire life in Ohio for she was born in Urbana, Champaign County, on the 23rd of July, 1899 and is a daughter of Earl Hedges and Lillie (Horn) Morrison, who were also natives of Urbana. The father afterward removed with his family to Sidney, where he engaged in business with the Sidney Tanning Company. His death occurred in 1927 and his wife now makes her home with her daughter Dorothy L. They had two children, of whom Grace Elizabeth is filling the position of bookkeeper in the First National Exchange Bank of Sidney.

Dorothy L. Morrison attended the grade schools in Urbana and spent one year in high school there, after which the family came to Sidney, where she re-entered high school as a sophomore and completed the course. She then made her initial step in the business world as an employe of the Citizens National Bank, where she remained for nine years. She then went to the Pacific coast, spending a year in California, after which she returned to Sidney and for a year was with the Sidney Paper Box Company. In 1927 she became bookkeeper with the First Mutual Savings & Loan Company, being advanced later to the position of assistant secretary, while a subsequent promotion has brought her to the office of secretary of this corporation.

Miss Morrison belongs to the Delta Theta sorority, is a member of the Eastern Star and of St. Mark's Episcopal church. She has always been a music lover and she is now active in the choir of the Presbyterian church and belongs to a group of Sidney musicians, known as the Colonial Singers. Her social activities are largely represented in the Sidney Country Club, of which she is a member, and she greatly enjoys golfing.

BERTHA B. OBERLANDER

The spirit of business enterprise and progressiveness finds exemplification in the life record of BERTHA B. OBERLANDER, who has turned one of the strong and active interests of her life—her appreciation of antiques—into a source of profit through the conduct of three well appointed antique stores, one in Palm Beach, Florida, one in Greensboro, North Carolina and one in Bucyrus, Ohio, in which city she makes her home, giving her supervision to her establishment here. Her business however has made her name widely known throughout the country among the lovers of antiques everywhere.

Mrs. Oberlander is a native of Kansas, but in her young girlhood she was brought to Ohio by her parents who settled in Cleveland, where she attended school until graduated from high school. She also completed a course in Normal school and subsequently took up the profession of teaching which she followed until her marriage, when she came to Bucyrus, where she has since made her home.

Mrs. Oberlander has always been a lover of antiques, enjoying the beauty of coloring and design as seen in the creations of the past, and through collecting for her own benefit she gradually drifted into the business and for years has been especially active in this field. Not only has she conducted a successful business in Bucyrus, but has extended the field of her operations by establishing a store in North Carolina and one in Florida, which meet the tourist as well as the local trade.

The store in Greensboro is now under the management of her son, Ross, the elder of her two children. Her daughter, Beth, who is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan College and also of the Conservatory of Music in Boston, is now located in that city. Mrs. Oberlander is regarded as a very keen and discriminating business woman, who has prospered in her undertakings in the commercial field, but is also prominent socially in Bucyrus. She is a member of the Methodist church and she has many friends in this city where she has now long resided.

MABEL C. OTTING

MABEL C. OTTING is a prominent young business woman of Cincinnati. For four years, 1923-1927 she was assistant manager of the Hotel Gibson and at the time of her appointment was the only woman assistant hotel manager in the United States. Since 1927 she has been private secretary to Judge Alfred K. Nippert and Louis Nippert, attorneys.

President of the Woman's Rotary Club, Miss Otting is also active in the Three Arts Club and devotes considerable time to her music. She is soprano soloist with the College Hill Presbyterian Choir. Her organizations include the Women's Auxiliary, Hotel Greeters of America, of which she is a life member.

Born in Cincinnati, she is the daughter of Bernard Otting, a lieutenant of police, and Anna M. Otting, both native Cincinnatians. Her sister is Mrs. Grace LaPoris, Bureau of Vital Statistics, and she has two brothers, Bernard F. Otting, a radio engineer, and Frank Otting, service station manager.

CLARA M. PRESSLER

It is safe to say that a popularity chart on Cincinnati business women would show CLARA M. PRESSLER (Mrs. Edward William Pressler) as among the all time tops.

One reason, perhaps, is that from the start she recognized business as, fundamentally, a human institution the basic success of which is best registered in terms of human service. Another reason might be that she set herself at the outset of her business life to learn her business so completely that it could and would function in terms advantageous to herself as well as to all others concerned.

Mrs. Pressler began to carve this niche in the business world when, in 1910, she assumed management of Cincinnati's first cafeteria, opened a short time previous by her husband, E. W. Pressler. It was the outgrowth of a trip to the Pacific Coast made in 1908 by Mr. Pressler, then engaged in the restaurant business in Cincinnati. Now this erstwhile experiment caters daily to approximately 1500 persons, the greater number of them business men.

Mrs. Pressler, for whom working with foods has always been a challenge rather than a chore, believed that introduction of this new method in food serving would benefit by the more or less natural aptitude of women in food selection and preparation. So she assumed supervision of this part of the business.

Eating, Mrs. Pressler realized, is an activity that long had the home as its most satisfactory background.

So she considered carefully how best to develop a home atmosphere in the establishment.

She saw to it that the food purveyed should be in quality, quantity and preparation, the best possible under the business set up. She provided for preparation of all food, as far as this was possible, in the cafeteria's own kitchens. Mrs. Pressler realized men are very often allergic to carrying their own food to a table. So it was arranged that trays be carried by attendants. She believed that the "tipping" practice was, on the whole, unsatisfactory all round. So wage scales were adjusted to the elimination of this custom and tipping prohibited.

All this tended to build up a closely knit working organization, members of which cooperated enthusiastically. One illustration of this is the dormitory established by Mrs. Pressler for women workers when the cafeteria moved to a more extensive location. Some of her 65 staff members have been with her since the opening of the business.

Clara Pressler began her business career with the Great China Tea Company. She met her husband while he was buying products for his restaurant and was married in 1900.

Throughout her business life, Mrs. Pressler has shared her highly specialized skill by giving much time and energy to social and public service. As a member of the national, state and local restaurant associations, her advice was sought in dealing with the problems of food at county institutions. She initiated the Ladies Auxiliary of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, thus enabling the sisterhood to care for girls through courses in vocational guidance.

She was a charter member and vice president of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club and has held membership in the Cincinnati Woman's Rotary Club and the Woman's City Club.

Mrs. Pressler is a former board member of the Catholic Women's Club, a former president of the Ladies Auxiliary of St. Aloysius Orphanage and a highly helpful member of the Catholic Women's Association. She was the

first woman board member of the City Charter Committee, an outstanding recognition of civic interest.

Despite her many duties and services, Mrs. Pressler has found time to travel extensively abroad and devoted, in the past, her first care and consideration to the rearing of her two daughters, Margaret Mary Pressler, now a well known New York artist, and Mrs. Joseph Myers of Cincinnati, who is expected to follow in her mother's business footsteps.

Born in Cincinnati in 1882, Mrs. Pressler was the daughter of Francis Memmel, dry goods merchant, and Christiana Memmel, both Cincinnatians. Her two grandfathers, Martin M. Memmel, mayor for 40 years of Green Township, Hamilton County, and William Prehn, were Civil War veterans.

The Pressler home is at 2518 Cleinview Ave. That is, one of Mrs. Pressler's homes. The other is the place in which so many of her fellow human beings assemble daily to challenge her skill in large scale housewifery.

IDA FLORENCE PRESTON

IDA FLORENCE PRESTON, business executive and editor, of Cleveland, Ohio, received her B. A. at Alleghany College and did post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and Cleveland College. She is executive secretary of the Lindner Co., of Cleveland and editor of "The Announcer" sponsored by the Adult Education Association. For a time Miss Preston was in charge of the editorial department of the Cleveland Clinic. She is an active member of the Women's Overseas Service League and was given the decoration of Daughter of the British Empire for her World War service.

KATE RESOR

KATE RESOR, trustee of the Grossbeck estate is regarded as one of the ablest business women of Cincinnati, in which city her entire life has been passed. She is a daughter of Charles H. and Marie L. (Handley) Resor and is a representative of one of the oldest families of Cincinnati, being a granddaughter of Isaac Burnett, who was the first mayor here. Her mother was born in Kentucky but her father was a native of Cincinnati, being a son of William Resor, the founder of the William Resor Company, manufacturers of stoves and heaters to which they afterward added the manufacture of furnaces, having one of the leading industrial enterprises here.

Kate Resor first attended the Ely school, which was built on land on which the first settlement of the Resor family was made after their removal to Ohio. She was also a pupil in a convent school and later a student in a business college, where she took up stenography and bookkeeping. In the year 1907 she entered the employ of Mr. Grossbeck, one of the most prominent business men of the city, and has since continued with the business, filling responsible office positions, including that of secretary. She has constantly broadened her knowledge and promoted her efficiency in the field in which

she has put forth her efforts and following the death of Mr. Grossbeck in 1936 she has been a trustee of the large estate which he left, all who know her recognizing her fitness for the important duties and responsibilities which devolve upon her in her present business connection.

Miss Resor has a country home and farm near Cincinnati and her hobby is raising collie dogs. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Catholic Church and gives her political allegiance to the Republican party.

E. CHRISTINE RIECK

E. CHRISTINE RIECK is one of the owners of the funeral home conducted under the name of C. E. Curtis & Company, Inc., at Marion, where she has made her home since 1913. She was born in Findlay, Ohio, a daughter of Charles and Flora M. (Watt) Rieck, the latter also a native of Findlay, while the father was born in Germany. Their family numbered three children, the others being Ann and Carl W., who are still residents of Findlay where they are conducting the decorating business which was established by their father. The son married Edna Campbell of Findlay and they are the parents of four daughters—Sara Ann, Nancy Jane, Barbara Jean and Jane Elaine.

The Findlay schools afforded Miss Rieck her early educational privileges and after her graduation from high school there she spent two years as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1914, the year following her removal to Marion, she became associated with the undertaking firm of Postle & Curtis, the predecessor of C. E. Curtis & Company, Inc., and in 1918 she purchased an interest in the business with which she has now been identified for a quarter of a century. She first served as an office girl and is now lady assistant and hostess in the funeral home, as well as a partner in the company, and she also makes the funeral gowns, as needed, thus filling a place in connection with the business that a man could not do. She also sings for the funerals which are held at the home, and her tact and sympathy are greatly appreciated by all with whom she comes in contact.

In club circles Miss Rieck is widely known and popular. She early joined the Quest Club, a literary organization, and she is a member of the Lecture Recital Club, a music club, of which she was treasurer for several years and for a long period a member of its executive board. She has membership in the Altrusa Club, of which she has been both secretary and treasurer, while in 1937-8 she was its president. She is now president (1939) of the Burroughs Nature Club and she belongs to the Kuchperwari Club, a card club of Marion. She takes a most active interest in the work of these various clubs and undoubtedly has accomplished a great deal in this direction.

Miss Rieck attends the Christian Science Church. Her love of flowers finds expression in her connection with the Marion Garden Club and especially

in her enthusiastic work in her beautiful garden in the rear of the funeral home, especial features of which are a rockery and pool. She also enjoys making scrap books on interior decorating and thus her hobbies lean toward the beautiful. A love of animals, especially cats, is also one of her characteristics, and life holds for her many happy hours in carrying out her interests along these various lines, which enrich and beautify existence.

ELIZABETH WHITMORE RYDER

Actively associated with the business interests of Bucyrus since assuming her present position as office manager of the Ryder Brass Foundry, ELIZABETH WHITMORE RYDER (Mrs. Parmly H. Ryder), is also numbered among the leading women of the city because of her social prominence and her church activities. Born in Akron, Summit County, December 24, 1881, she is a daughter of William H. and Virginia (Weeks) Whitmore, the father a native of East Liverpool, Ohio, and the mother of Copley, this state. Her ancestors were closely connected with events that have shaped the history of the middle west. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Wilcox Weeks, wife of Darius Weeks, was born at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Illinois, a daughter of John R. Wilcox, who brought her to Summit County, Ohio, on horseback after her mother died. John Wilcox had entered West Point Academy in 1800, when eighteen years of age, completing his course there when twenty-two years of age and was ordered to frontier military duty at Fort Edwards, Illinois, being major in command there. For many years he was in the United States Army. The great-grandfather of Elizabeth Wilcox Weeks was James Pritchard, who was a member of the first territorial legislature at Chillicothe, November 24, 1779. He was also a member of the state senate in the third general assembly in 1804-5 and of the fourth general assembly in 1805-6, and in the latter was speaker. He was the member from Jefferson County, which had been established by Governor St. Clair, July 27, 1797. He was again chosen representative to serve in the seventh, eighth and ninth legislatures, and was a member of the senate in the tenth and eleventh legislatures. In 1800 he served as associate judge of Jefferson County and in 1810-11 also filled that office. As presidential elector in 1804 he supported Thomas Jefferson and in 1812 James Madison. In 1808 he was nominated for judge of the supreme court of Ohio to succeed Return Jonathan Meigs, resigned. Thus the ancestors of Mrs. Ryder were closely associated with the history of the state in its formative period.

Mrs. Ryder pursued her education in the public schools of Akron and then attended Buchtel College of that city, and on the 8th of May, 1906, in Akron, she became the wife of Parmly H. Ryder. The year 1910 witnessed the establshiment of their home in Bucyrus, where they since resided. They have two children. The daughter, Mrs. Wayne Watters, is the wife of the head of the department of speech in the high school at Ravenna, Ohio. The

son, Charles, an Ohio State University student, is now connected with the Ryder Brass Foundry.

Since 1919 Mrs. Ryder has been a factor in the successful direction of the business, having in that year taken over the office management of the enterprise which her husband had established on their removal to Bucyrus and of which he is president. Theirs is a well equipped plant devoted to the manufacture of bronze bushings and bearings for heavy industry and also smokeless oil burners for industrial purposes.

Mrs. Ryder has long enjoyed the high regard of an extensive circle of warm friends here and has figured prominently in various phases of the social life of the community. She served as worthy matron of Bucyrus Chapter of the Eastern Star in 1914 and 1915, belongs to the North Side Reading Circle, of which she was president in 1913-14 and again in 1920-21, and is a member of Hannah Crawford Chapter, D. A. R., of which she is now regent for the term from 1938 to 1940. She belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Bucyrus, is a member of the church guild and was superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday school for several years.

MATHILDE ANN SCHMIDT

MATHILDE ANN SCHMIDT is secretary of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, which has a large manufacturing plant owned by the sons and daughters of Charles G. Schmidt, who was the founder of the business. He was born in Germany and learned the brewer's trade in his native land. When eighteen years of age he crossed the Atlantic and made his way direct to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade and at other employment that he could get, carefully saving his earnings until his industry and diligence had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He began in a small way the manufacture of sausage casings and made a success of the enterprise, so that he later added butcher's supplies to his line and still later began the manufacture of refrigerators. The principal business of the company is now the manufacture of packing house machinery and they are accorded a liberal patronage. The father continued in active connection therewith until his death, which occurred November 11, 1930, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Helena Meyer, who died at the age of sixty-eight years. They had a family of ten children, six daughters and four sons, of whom five are yet living and are the owners of the business which their father established and developed. Mr. Schmidt was very prominent and active in the German societies of Cincinnati and was president of his local Society and also the national president.

Miss Mathilde Schmidt was reared in this city and pursued her education in the public schools until she had become a high school pupil. At the

age of sixteen years she entered her father's office and gained a complete knowledge of the business in both the executive and manufacturing departments, and has now been the efficient secretary of the company for several years. She is much interested in the growth and development of the trade and endorses all modern and progressive methods to further the business.

Miss Schmidt is a member of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club, of which she formerly served as secretary and also on the board of directors. She is much interested in vocal music and she greatly enjoys travel, driving her own car on long trips throughout this country and Canada, thus gaining the pleasant memories which so enrich and broaden life.

LAURA M. SCHULZE

LAURA M. SCHULZE, stenographer in the office of the general yard master of the Norfolk and Western Railway boasts a service record of twenty continuous years with that company. Miss Schulze has been active in the Railway Business Women's Association of Cincinnati, holding various offices and was president of the club during the years of 1936 and 1937. Her home is at 1914 Wyland Ave., Norwood, Ohio. Her hobbies include reading, needlework, particularly beautiful quilts and her Pekinese dogs.

MILDRED SHAFFER

MILDRED SHAFFER, of Hamilton, is co-owner with Lena Dalton of the Hamilton Business College, where is offered a full course of instruction in all business lines. Miss Shaffer was born in Cumberland, Maryland, and pursued her high school studies there, after which she attended Penn Hall, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. She next enrolled as a student in Goucher College of Baltimore, Maryland, and later attended the Johns Hopkins University in the same city. Subsequently she was a student in the Philadelphia School of Filing and thus broad and thorough training well qualified her to take up the profession which she has made her life work.

Miss Shaffer began teaching in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Baltimore. Since 1934 she has been connected with the Hamilton Business College, for it was in that year that she and Miss Lena Dalton became its owners. The school has been in existence for seventy-three years and the most modern day methods of business education are today in use, while the equipment presents every necessary aid to the student. Under the able guidance of Miss Shaffer and Miss Dalton steady progress is being made and they are accorded a liberal patronage.

Miss Shaffer is helpfully interested in the life of the community, has membership in the Baptist Church, belongs to the Woman's City Club and to the Business and Professional Woman's Club, having been one of the founders of the latter and its first secretary.

HARRIET KATHERINE SHARP

HARRIET KATHERINE SHARP, real estate broker of Millersburg, O., was born in that city, the daughter of George and Annetta Sharp. She took her A.B. at Westminster College and has for 10 years or more been a partner of the firm of Harriet and Bernice Sharp. She is also administrator of the Division of Aid for the Aged in Holmes County and appraiser for H.O.L.C. Miss Sharp has been vice chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee since 1934 and is secretary-treasurer of the Holmes County Democratic Executive Committee. Her home is on High St., Millersburg, O.

ADA OZELLA SHAWK

ADA OZELLA SHAWK, wife of Guy E. Shawk, of Mansfield, is one of the leading dealers in antiques in Ohio, having won a foremost position by reason of the discriminating taste and precision with which she selects her stock. Moreover, she is a representative of prominent pioneer families of the state. She was born on a farm in Richland County, Ohio, a daughter of George L. Black, also a native of the same county, his forebears having located here many years ago. His grandfather was the first county treasurer of Richland County, having settled here in 1804. Their ancestral line is traced back to William the Conqueror. Many representatives of the family in this country were school teachers or farmers. The mother of Mrs. Shawk was in her maidenhood Eugenia Miles, who was directly related to Colonel Samuel Miles, aide to Washington and one time mayor of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Shawk attended the district schools near her girlhood home, then pursued a high school course and also attended Ashland College. When sixteen years of age she began teaching, which profession she followed for twenty-five years, and was supervisor of public school music in the county schools.

In 1912 Ada Black became the wife of Guy E. Shawk and they have one son, Malcolm, who is at home. For years Mrs. Shawk has been very active in the Parent-Teachers Association of Mansfield, of which she has served as president. She is also an earnest worker in the Baptist Church and was president of one of its classes for years. It was in 1918 when the family came to Mansfield, where Mrs. Shawk has since resided. During the World War she took a helpful part in the war work, the Red Cross and other patriotic and philanthropic work and, in fact, throughout her entire life has ever been ready to respond to a call of duty or of need. She began taking an active interest in collecting antiques in 1926 and it may well be said that her collection displays the romance of lighting as seen in both lamps and lanterns for she possesses lamps more than two thousand years old, one that was taken from the ruins of Pompeii and others of equal interest and note, her collection being probably the largest in the country. She also has a most interesting collection of early furniture and her wide reading and study along these lines has made her an authority on many antiques.

MARTHA SHIMLER

One of the outstanding figures in business and club circles and the religious and civic activities of Cincinnati is MARTHA SHIMLER, whose influence and efforts have been widely felt for the benefit of the city and its people. She is a native daughter of Cincinnati and her parents, John and Sophia Shimler, were both born in Ohio. Her father spent the latter part of his life on a farm in Hamilton County and passed away in 1931 at the age of seventy-three years. Her mother is still living at the age of eighty years and is a resident of Cincinnati.

Miss Shimler was the eldest of five children, three sons and two daughters and pursued her education in the public schools, passing through the grades to the high school. Soon after putting aside her text books she became secretary to Zeptha Sanard and continued to fill that position until his death, when she became agent to take the place which Mr. Sanard had filled. Her knowledge of business affairs is comprehensive and her judgment keen and reliable in all transactions with which she has to do. She is also trustee of several large estates including the Sarah Bella McLean estate and the Lewis and Jeptha Sanard estates. Miss Shimler has her offices in the Mercantile Library Building, and she is a member of the Real Estate Board. She has been closely associated with many progressive measures that have to do with the upbuilding and welfare of the city, is a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Club and has served on some of its more important committees, and is likewise a charter member of the Cincinnati Women's Rotary Club. She has membership connection with the City Women's Club and with the Peace League and is an active worker in the Presbyterian church. She enjoys gardening and owns a nice country home near Cincinnati.

BIRDIE L. SHROPSHIRE

When BIRDIE L. SHROPSHIRE, now assistant manager of the Cincinnati office of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, first entered into the business field, the number of women entrusted by insurance companies with such responsibility could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Born in Marshall, Missouri, her parents moved in her infancy to Glendale, California, where she attended the public schools. She continued her education at the University of California and then took a business course in order to fully prepare herself for whatever opportunity might offer.

Only Birdie Shropshire did not wait for opportunity. She sought it out and found it—with a fraternal insurance company of Los Angeles, where she started as clerical assistant and wound up as office manager.

Five years in this position prepared the alert young business woman for her next responsible job, which was the office management at Los Angeles of the company she now serves.

When, in 1920, it was decided to transfer the highly skilled woman executive to Cincinnati, Miss Shropshire was quite ready to apply her experience and training to new territory. She worked as cashier in the Cincinnati offices of the Pacific Mutual for five years before accepting the position of Assistant Manager.

It is now 18 years since Miss Shropshire became an adopted daughter of Ohio. In this time she has won recognition as an executive, thoroughly grounded in every detail, and thoroughly alive to every opportunity.

For Miss Shropshire, however, business life is more than making a living. It is a way of living, with interests, ethics, opportunities and obligations common to groups of women in every community.

So with a large and progressive group of this type, the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club, she soon became identified as an active member and presently as a director.

Achievements of this club, outstanding throughout the country, have been due in no small measure to her hearty cooperation in its purposes, plans and programs.

Miss Shropshire is secretary of the National Sorority Club and is a member of other national and local organizations devoted to educational, cultural, political or civic progress.

ALMA LAWTON SIMMONS

A notable example of the attainment of success through ability, worth and merit is found in the life record of ALMA LAWTON SIMMONS, who at the early age of ten years was a cash girl and today is owner and manager of one of the finest mercantile establishments of Cincinnati, conducted by the Lawton Company as the French Shops. Keen discernment, broad vision and a laudable ambition have carried her steadily forward, nor will she feel that she has reached the goal of success while there is opportunity to reach higher standards of service to the public.

Born in Cincinnati, Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of Austin and Mary A. (Hoeffer) Lawton, the mother also a native of this city. Her father was born in Lancastershire, England and was but six years of age when his parents brought their family to the new world, settling first in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In young manhood he came to Cincinnati, where he engaged in business as a master machinist.

His daughter, Mrs. Simmons, was reared here and attended the public schools but was only ten years of age when she began working as a cash girl in a store here. Steadily she won promotion until she was made a member of the sales force and later was advanced to the position of buyer in the store. As she became acquainted with business methods and business procedure there awakened in her the ambition to engage in business on her own account and in 1915 she began merchandising in the same building in which she had

been employed, securing space on the second floor and opening the first Cincinnati French Shop. Six months later her trade had increased to such an extent that she was obliged to double her floor space and the third year she trebled both her office and floor space, increasing her stock at all times to meet a constantly growing demand. She has paid especial attention to women's dresses and coats and the public soon found that she carried a line of apparel that was thoroughly up-to-date and attractive in every way. In 1921 she took a ninety-nine year lease on the entire building of six floors, which is known as the Lawton Building and which she uses exclusively. She began her business with six clerks and today she employs ninety men and women in the Lawton shops, selling women's dresses and coats, wearing apparel and accessories. She shows marked judgment in making her selections and is at all times actuated by a most progressive spirit.

In January, 1924, Alma Lawton became the wife of Robert C. Simmons, a practicing attorney of Covington, Kentucky. She is a member of the Rotary Club, the Woman's City Club and the Catholic Woman's Club and she gives her political allegiance to the Democratic party. She has a fine country residence where she lives and her interests have always centered in Cincinnati and the business which she has here built up and which is one of the most creditable factors in the mercantile life of the city.

ALVIRTA WALKER TAYLOR

ALVIRTA WALKER TAYLOR, Columbus business woman, has held the unique distinction of being the only woman of her race who is an active member of the Fashion Art League of America, to which she has belonged for the past eighteen years. She has won more than honorary mention in this connection, as several times she has demonstrated her ability and skill before the group and has had many of her models to be copied in the various fashion magazines.

Madame Taylor conducts the International School of Dress Designing in addition to the work of her shop.

During the years of 1929 and 1930, she gave instructions to more than five hundred women and girls, who wanted to perfect themselves in correct dress. She also made forty-eight lectures during this same period. They were given as far east as Connecticut and as far south as Mississippi.

Alvirta Taylor has demonstrated her work on living models before various colleges, organizations, and clubs throughout the country. She is a graduate of Smith College, the Pratt Institute of Design, and the Madame Stevens School of Art. She has been a lecturer on fabrics, design and art.

Despite demands on her time and energy, Alvirta Taylor finds time to often give instructions free of charge to her less fortunate sisters and does a large amount of community uplift work among her race.

EUGENIA MILLAR THORPE

EUGENIA MILLAR THORPE (Mrs. William H. Thorpe) has achieved distinction in a unique field, that of organization of Cincinnati's three Woman's Expositions. In 1933 Mrs. Thorpe initiated the first of these exhibitions, all of which were staged at Music Hall and stressed activities of women in numerous fields. Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart was general chairman of the first exposition, of which 104 clubs of Greater Cincinnati were sponsors. It attracted country wide interest and inquiries came to Mrs. Thorpe from everywhere regarding it.

In 1935 she was organizer and executive secretary of the second woman's exposition, which proved a great success with Mrs. Allan C. Roudebush at its helm. Modeled on the first event, it was a more elaborate and ambitious display and demonstration. This Mrs. Thorpe carried to a successful termination also, through the fine cooperation of the 118 clubs and federations on her sponsoring board.

The third woman's exposition was given in 1937 with Mrs. Thorpe again as organizer and executive. This was the largest and finest of the series. It was sponsored by 143 clubs and organizations. It not only showed the achievements of women in virtually every field of endeavor, but it also brought to Cincinnati famous lecturers and personalities, among them Dr. Allan LeRoy Dafoe, physician to the famous Quins. Mrs. Stanley Lee Clarke was general chairman. Newspapers and magazines devoted generous space to the affair—the Christian Science Monitor, for instance, which gave columns of description.

Mrs. Thorpe was able to conduct these major projects largely through her affiliation with numerous cultural enterprises and organizations. She has long been active in the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and, as a member of the program committee has been chairman from time to time of many special celebrations and observances. A former president of the Cincinnati Literary and Musical Society, she is now an honorary member. She belongs also to the Colonial Daughters of America and to the Early American Colonists, as well as the Cincinnati Hobby Club and Woman's Club and Phi Delta Theta.

Born in Tuscumbia, northern Alabama, the daughter of the late John and Emma Stanley Millar, Eugenia Millar came as a young girl with her parents to Cincinnati and has lived in that city ever since. She was married in 1912 to the late William H. Thorpe, a Canadian whose birthplace was London, Ontario.

PEARL COHN TROST

PEARL COHN TROST (Mrs. Philip Trost), director of the City Manager League of Toledo, Ohio and supervisor with the Curtis Publishing Co., was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Emil A. and Nannie Cohn. She was married

EUGENIA M. THORPE
(Mrs. William H.)

Executive Secretary of Cincinnati's three Women's Expositions

in 1907 to Philip Trost. Mrs. Trost is president of the Toledo Society for Crippled Children, civic chairman of the Toledo Woman's Club and a board member of the Temple Sisterhood. Her residence is 2258 Hollywood Ave., Toledo.

KATIE TURLEY

KATIE TURLEY is an outstanding woman farmer of Ohio. Miss Turley was born in Findlay in her present home at 202 East Main Cross Street, fifty years ago, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Turley. She was graduated from Pennsylvania College for Women in Pittsburgh. Since the death of her parents in 1911 and 1912 she has been managing farms totaling over 900 acres.

Katie Turley is chairman of the women's Republican organization in Findlay and has been a delegate on several occasions to the state convention. She was the first president of the Findlay Altrusa club and was head of the Red Cross distribution in Hancock County and Findlay in 1933-34.

NAN WALLACE

Any one familiar with the photographic studios of Toledo knows the name of NAN WALLACE and is familiar, at least to some extent, with her work. She is numbered with those who have raised photography to rank with the fine arts and her own productions have been deemed worthy of exhibit in various places of the country where conventions are being held that present the most beautiful and artistic work that has been brought out through photographic processes. She has conducted her studio in Toledo since 1932 and each year has chronicled her progress and success.

While conducting her studio under the name of Nan Wallace, in private life Nan Wallace is the wife of John T. Franz, who is with the Multigraph & Addressograph Company, with headquarters in Toledo. She is a daughter of I. A. and Aminta (Boys) Wallace, both natives of West Virginia and their daughter born in Charleston, that state, where she attended the public schools until graduated from high school. She next spent a year at the Montgomery Preparatory School and she also pursued a business course in her native city. She married R. S. Wallace of Charleston and they had one son, Maurice R., who was born in Charleston, who is now in the United States Navy as an air cadet, located at Grosse Isle, Michigan. He was educated largely in Toledo and attended the University of Toledo for two years. Her husband, Mr. Wallace, was a photographer who had a studio in Charleston, West Virginia, where Nan Wallace secured her first training in photography. She continued there about six years, but after the death of her husband she went to Asheville, North Carolina, where she was connected with the Howard studios for about two years. She next spent a year in Huntington, West Virginia, and

then made business connections with Bachrach, Inc., when she opened their studio in Toledo, remaining with them about two and a half years, when she became identified with the Whitt Gregg studio, with which she continued two years. She purchased her present studio in 1932 and has since ranked with Ohio's leading photographers. She has won a number of blue ribbons and "honorable mentions" and her work was exhibited in the national convention held in Chicago in August, 1937. She also had four photos hung at the convention of 1938 and received a certificate on all four. She already has seventeen certificates of merit out of the twenty-five necessary to have the Master's degree in photography. She also has two certificates of merit from Indiana and two from North Carolina. She has delivered a number of public lectures on photography and has frequently given talks before women's organizations and been invited to talk at many of the conventions. Hers is a well merited fame, which she has attained through the excellence of her art.

MARY WALSH

MARY WALSH, for more than twenty years cashier of the Taft Estate, Cincinnati, Ohio was born in Waterford, Ireland, educated in the National Schools and while still in her teens came to the United States and to the city which ever since has been her home.

Miss Walsh took business courses, perfecting herself in all branches and soon after was appointed stenographer and cashier in the offices of the late Charles P. Taft.

Later she became private secretary to Mr. Taft and after his death continued in this capacity and as cashier of the estate until the death, in 1931, of Mrs. (Annie Sinton) Taft.

Efficiency with which she handled her responsibilities in connection with the large estate has won for Miss Walsh an honorable reputation as a business woman and an important place in the councils of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Woman's Club of which she is a charter member.

She has been especially active in the Catholic Women's Club of Cincinnati of which she is vice president, also, as representative of the Cincinnati Federation in the National Council of Catholic Women.

JOSEPHINE LOUISE WARNKE

Through perseverance, close application, determination and recognized merit, Mrs. Josephine Louise Warnke has reached an enviable position in manufacturing circles, being now superintendent of the Bucyrus plant of the Kaynee Company, engaged in the manufacture of boys wear. Her entire life has been spent in Ohio, first in Cleveland and since 1921 in Bucyrus. She was born in the former city, November 20, 1881, a daughter of Henry and Elinore (Brauksik) Lange, both of German lineage. The daughter attended

the Cleveland Lutheran parochial school until graduated in 1896 and the following year she started out in the business world with the firm with which she is still associated in the capacity of trimmer. Since that time she has won successive promotions, advancing from one position to another until today she is shop superintendent and also a stockholder in the company. From 1918 until 1921 she was personnel director and chief welfare worker in the Cleveland plant and she also had charge of the dispensary there. She is familiar with every phase of the business and possesses the keen insight into business affairs and the executive ability which well qualify her for her present responsibilities.

In Cleveland, in 1907, Josephine Lange became the wife of Frank E. Warnke and now has one son, Elmer F. Warnke. Her interest centers in her housekeeping as well as in business life and she has maintained and managed her own household ever since her marriage.

Mrs. Warnke gives her political support to the Republican party and is a member of the local woman's committee. In her church membership she is a Lutheran and she belongs to the In-As-Much Circle of the King's Daughters, is a member of its board of trustees and at one time served as its secretary. All these things make the interests and activities of her life well balanced and have won for her the respect and high regard of the community in which she has now made her home for eighteen years.

AGNES G. WELLS

AGNES G. WELLS had the distinction of being the first business woman of Steubenville, O. She established a florist shop, conducted a thriving business until the time of her death. Part of her success was due to native aptitude and business acumen, part to the fact that nobody in miles around was better known. For Agnes was the daughter of Bezaleel Wells, one of the principal founders of what is now the important city of Steubenville.

CLARA WESTROPP

CLARA WESTROPP, sister of Judge Lillian Westropp, of Cleveland, shares with this widely known jurist the main executive responsibility for running the first Federal Savings and Loan Bank ever conducted by women in this country.

The Westropp sisters are the leading lights of the Women's Federal Savings and Loan Company. Clara Westropp is secretary and treasurer of the savings organization; the entire personnel of which is confined to women. But plenty of men are patrons.

Judge Lillian Westropp is president of the concern, charter for which was granted in 1921. Recently it was re-organized and granted a Federal Charter.

Clara Westropp, said to be a business woman of rare ability, has for years devoted her entire time and energy to this bank conducted by women only. Perhaps that is why it has done so well.

ETHEL MURIAL WOOD

ETHEL MURIAL WOOD, Cleveland insurance executive, was born at Franklin, Pa., took her A.B. at Alleghany College, her M.A. at the University of Chicago and did graduate work at the University of Paris. She was for a time teacher of the East Technical High School at Cleveland and later was appointed agent and chartered life underwriter of the Equitable Life Insurance Association.

She has been for five years secretary of the Cleveland Chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters and has been president of the Cleveland branch, University of Chicago Club since 1934.

ANNA M. YOUNG

No history of Zanesville would be complete or satisfactory without extended mention of ANNA M. YOUNG, who has occupied a prominent position in business circles and who has done much to further those agencies and projects which have had to do with the city's advancement along moral, educational and charitable lines. Moreover she is a representative of one of Ohio's pioneer families, being a daughter of Russell H. Twiggs and a great granddaughter of Andrew Twiggs, who was born in England and in young manhood crossed the Atlantic, after which he made his way westward to Marietta, Ohio. In that locality he took up government land on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He soon wrought a marked change in the appearance of the place as he continued the work of farming until his death and his son, Andrew, Jr., Mrs. Young's grandfather, continued; in addition to tilling the soil he engaged in carpentering and manufacturing hand made furniture. His son, Russell H. Twiggs, who was born on the farm near Marietta, also learned the trades of carpentering and furniture making. He was Mrs. Young's father.

It was upon a part of the old family homestead near Marietta that Mrs. Young was born and she early attended the district and later the public schools and at the age of eighteen years began teaching. On the 4th of July, 1883, she became the wife of George F. Young, who was also a teacher and who was born at Lower Salem. His father was a blacksmith. Mrs. Young and her husband attended the same school. In 1884 they moved to Zanesville, where she has since made her home. Mr. Young attended business college and then took up bookkeeping, which he followed for nine years. In 1890 he established the Roseville Pottery, and became a manufacturer of art pottery. His products soon became widely known and the business steadily increased under his direction until his death, which occurred May 9th, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Young had a family of three children: Leota Frances, now the wife of F. S. Clement; Ona, who died at the age of twelve months; and Russell T., who died at the age of forty-six. At his father's death he had taken charge of the Roseville Pottery and had continued in charge until his health failed him. Mrs. Young then took up the business and continued as president and general manager until 1937, when she turned the management over to her son-in-law, F. S. Clement, who is now in charge. Mrs. Young proved herself a capable business executive, adding to the prestige of the Roseville Pottery, which is now widely known and its products are sold all over the country, so that the business is one of the largest and most important manufacturing enterprises of Zanesville.

While active in business Mrs. Young also found time to continue her charitable, philanthropic and other work for Zanesville and its people. She has been a most generous contributor to the Salvation Army and she has done much in establishing food kitchens for the needy. In memory of her husband she presented a set of chimes to the Presbyterian Church, in which she has membership and she has served as assistant treasurer and as president of the Missionary Society of the church and as chairman of its board of trustees. Any good work done in the name of charity or religion receives her liberal assistance and her broad sympathy prompts her to continually extend a helping hand to the unfortunate. Mrs. Young is active in the Republican party. She is at present serving as a trustee of the State Archaeological and Historical Society under appointment of Governor Davey, her term expiring February 18, 1941.

In the order of Pythian Sisters Mrs. Young has been especially active, becoming a member March 15, 1892 and was elected past chief of Beulah Temple of Zanesville at the institution of the temple. In May of the same year she was elected Grand Trustee at Columbus when the Grand Temple convened in that city. In 1893 she was elected Grand Junior, in 1894 Grand Senior and in 1895 Grand Chief of the Order. Since that time she has held many positions of honor and trust in the Pythian Sisters and, in 1906, at the convention in New Orleans was elected to the highest office in the order, that of Supreme Chief. Throughout the years she has maintained her interest in the Sisterhood, doing everything possible to further its aims and purposes.

WOMEN IN LIBRARY SERVICE

In special recognition of her extraordinary service, this group of representative Ohio women in library service is led by Miss Linda Eastman, former librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. Other names are arranged alphabetically.

LINDA EASTMAN

Realization of good work well done is said to be sufficient recognition for the real worker. Perhaps it is. But when this realization extends to the public in general, there is no good reason for assuming that the good worker's satisfaction is not thereby definitely increased.

Four times the metropolitan city of Cleveland, O., has set itself to enthusiastically honor LINDA EASTMAN, who in September, 1938, resigned as head of the Cleveland Public Library.

In April, 1929, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce awarded Miss Eastman its public service medal. In December of the same year her portrait, painted by Walter E. Brough, was unveiled at a public dinner for 700 members of the library staff. The portrait hangs in the main library building. In 1933 a city wide recognition service was held in honor of Miss Eastman at the Euclid Ave. Baptist Church and in October, 1937, a beautiful grassy tract where an open air library has been started was officially named the Linda Eastman Park.

Yet 46 years ago, when Linda Eastman, then a teacher in the Cleveland public schools, decided to change her occupation, she was earnestly advised against taking such a chance. Already her work in public education was recognized as skilled and thorough. Why leave so safe and sane a field?

But, Linda Anne explained, she would not be leaving it, really. School libraries had begun to be established in Cleveland. Here was a new and, in Miss Eastman's opinion, tremendously important development of public education. For some time it had challenged her deepest interest. Was not a librarian an educator in the most definite as well as in the comprehensive services of the profession?

Without question. Very well. The matter was practically settled. All that was necessary was to take the first opportunity for appointment—and start all over again.

Linda Eastman was born at Oberlin and her Master of Arts degree was a special honor from Oberlin College. But she has earned other imposing academic dignities. Doctor of Literature, accorded by Mt. Holyoke College;

LINDA EASTMAN

former Librarian of Cleveland Public Library

LL.D. for post graduate work at Western Reserve; and various special honors. Her official qualifications always kept pace with her practical work, especially in the beginning of her new career, when in the entire Cleveland public library system there were only 18 employes. When she retired, there were 1,200 individuals in the employ of the great institution—and more than two million books on its catalogues.

In the beginning the new job required unremitting toil, as well as practically unlimited patience. In addition Miss Eastman brought to the Cleveland public library not only the genius which is infinite capacity for taking pains but also imagination and vision which included wonderful possibilities of development in their purview. The whole story of her library service is a record of how these possibilities became achievements.

One of these developments was the inauguration of the open shelf system. Presently Cleveland had the largest open shelf public library in the world. Distribution of books to shutins was another development. Girl Scouts were made the distributors. A "reader's advisor" department was started. Adult education work was inaugurated and the children's department developed under especially trained librarians.

Success of these and many other services of the Cleveland library brought professional and special librarians from all over the world to Cleveland, to confer with the famous woman librarian, to ask her advice.

When she joined the library force in 1892 it was as an assistant in the west side branch, while taking a library course from the Albany Library School.

By 1895 her work was already so outstanding that she was appointed assistant librarian at Dayton, O. But she soon came back to Cleveland, for they needed her to take care of the Miles Park Branch. And the very same year she was appointed vice librarian of the entire Cleveland system.

To list either the professional or non professional organizations of which she has been an active member would require pages. But there was always one thing about Linda Eastman, she would not join any organization in the work of which she was not definitely interested. She is definitely interested in civic, educational, social and welfare work—in archaeology, history, economics, political science as related definitely to human betterment, as related, therefore, to human education.

We have found, happily, the inclusive phrase. Of Linda Eastman we may truthfully say that she was and is actively interested in all that has to do with human education. To this she has devoted her life, first as teacher, then as librarian. She has developed, as but few individuals have been able and privileged to do, the love—and the art—of reading.

Somebody asked Miss Eastman to what, now that she has retired, she planned to devote her time.

A note of surprise sounded in her ready answer. Surely anyone should know that she's never had the time she wants for reading. She has dealt with miles on miles of books, mountains of them.

But now—"I'll read," she said.

CLARA ALLEN

CLARA ALLEN, one of eight women who founded the library of Xenia, O., was a native of that city, where she was born in 1842 and died in 1935.

She was the daughter of the Hon. John B. Allen and of Sarah Nunnemaker Allen and to her fell the task of managing the extensive Allen property in and about Xenia, which responsibility she discharged with ability to the time of her death.

For many years the entire operation and care of the Xenia Library was dependent on Miss Allen and on her colleagues in this important project. They were the only librarians, handled all the books, cleaned them, did all the work.

Organization of another important service, the Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church of Xenia, in 1882, was also due to the interest and initiative of Clara Allen and of her mother, Mrs. John B. Allen. This society now bears their name.

Miss Allen was for a time president of the Xenia Woman's Club. She had talent for the stage and gave many readings before dramatic groups.

EDITH BAUMGARDNER

EDITH BAUMGARDNER, librarian of the Lancaster, O., Public Library, was born in that city, educated there and at the Chautauqua School for Librarians. She is a sponsor of Sigma Phi Gamma, a former director of the Y. W. C. A. and an active member of the Ohio Library Association and of the Ohioana Library Association. Her home is at 229 Union St., Lancaster.

ELIZABETH BECHTEL

In 1900 ELIZABETH BECHTEL was engaged to serve for a possible eight weeks as assistant librarian of the College of Wooster, and has here since remained, although for twenty-four years of this period she has filled the higher position of librarian and has made the College Library the splendid department that it is today and the student body cannot in thought disassociate her from the institution which she has thus so ably represented.

Born in Wooster, Miss Bechtel is a daughter of D. W. and Rebecca (Plummer) Bechtel, the latter born in Ohio in 1846—the opening year of the Mexican War. The father was born on a farm near Wooster and was a Civil War veteran. In young manhood he was employed as a salesman in a dry goods store and later he engaged in merchandising on his own account. Both passed away many years ago.

Reared in her native city, Elizabeth Bechtel attended the Wooster public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1894. She was then out of school for a year, after which she matriculated in the College of Wooster in September, 1895, and was graduated magna cum laude in 1899, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In January, 1900 she entered the College Library as an assistant to serve for a brief period, but circumstances and marked fitness and ability for the work have continued her here through all the passing years. When she became assistant librarian, the library was comparatively small having only about twenty thousand volumes. There was no classification of the books and Miss Bechtel, together with Miss Alice S. Davis, then the librarian, undertook the active work of arranging and cataloging under the Dewey decimal classification and dictionary cataloging. While this work was being done Miss Davis secured a leave of absence to care for her aged father, Dr. Davis, and she never returned, resigning her position. This left Miss Bechtel with the responsibility of completing the classification and cataloging of the library—a work which was most adequately and efficiently done.

When Miss Bechtel entered the library in 1900, there were but three people on the library staff. Now there are five full time assistants and from fifteen to twenty student assistants and the number of volumes has been increased to approximately eighty-two thousand. In 1915 she was made librarian and has since served in this capacity, her efficiency being attested by all who have had aught to do with the college through all these years.

Miss Bechtel is a member and has been active in the work of the Presbyterian Church for many years and is now serving as one of its deaconesses. For a long period she was treasurer of the Presbyterian Home for Children of Foreign Missionaries, located in Wooster and she has had long membership connection with the Thursday Club of Wooster and with the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary society. She has been chairman of the Ohioana Library at Columbus, is a member of the Ohio Library Association and the American Library Association and has been accorded wide recognition for her efficient service to the College of Wooster.

SARAH H. BILBY

SARAH H. BILBY is librarian of Bexley, Ohio Public Library and was previously in charge of the National Library of Commerce, New York and cataloguer of the Ohio State Library.

She is active in professional organizations, also in the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Bilby was born at Waterloo, N. Y.

JESSIE L. CAMERON

JESSIE L. CAMERON, research assistant and librarian, department of lithographic research, University of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati and

received her A. B., her M. A. and her Ph. D. degrees at the University of Cincinnati. She particularly distinguished herself in chemistry, winning a number of notable scholarships. In addition to her membership in leading organizations devoted to her special field of science, Miss Cameron is active in the National Rifle Association and has won distinction as an expert marksman.

MARY RUDD COCHRAN

MARY RUDD COCHRAN, grand-daughter of Mrs. George N. Allen (Caroline Mary Rudd) and of Mrs. Jacob Dolson Cox, (Helen Finney) and sister of Dr. Helen Finney Cochran was born in Cincinnati July 14, 1881. She graduated from Woodward High School in Cincinnati and from Oberlin College.

After preliminary training in the Public Library of Cincinnati, she held various positions in that library system. Miss Cochran then was appointed librarian and office manager at the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency in Columbus.

She was in charge of the sociology division of the Cleveland Public Library for eight years, was reference librarian at the University of Cincinnati for five years and returned to the Public Library of Cincinnati in 1929, to be head of its reference department.

Next to her library work, Miss Cochran's main interest has been in club activities. She has served in many capacities in library associations and has been president of two Business and Professional Women's Clubs, first in Cleveland, later in Cincinnati.

In her professional relationships as in her contacts with other groups and individuals, Miss Cochran's spirit of helpfulness has been as spontaneous as it is untiring.

This fine trait, which characterized her presidency of the Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club and of the Cincinnati Business and Professional Women's Club, has been the more effective because it is unconscious, a natural gift. Thorough education and extensive training have developed the fine intellect, also part of her personal heritage from the excellently endowed Ohio men and women of whom she is a descendant.

The contribution of Mary Rudd Cochran to the welfare and progress of her community and of her state is regarded as all the more valuable because it has been expressed in terms of varied interests. It is the more appreciated in that Miss Cochran is herself the least impressed by any service, great or small, that she has ever given.

Miss Cochran is a Presbyterian and for many years taught Sunday School classes. For recreation she likes practical outdoor work on the little farm she owns, overlooking the Ohio River. She spends her longer vacations as a traveler. Her home is at 245 Gilman Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STELLA COIL

During the years that the late STELLA COIL was librarian of Galion she organized five outstanding study groups—Fortnightly, Progress, Tourist, Research and Round Table. For this and other fine services to her community she has often been termed the "Mother of Galion Study Clubs."

SOPHIE COLLMAN

SOPHIE COLLMAN, former head of the art department of the public library of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently retired from active service after 35 years connection with the library, during which time she built up the collections of art and art literature until they rank among the finest in America.

She is also an expert linguist, translating, throughout her years of work, much of the material in her collections written in foreign languages. She has proved herself, in addition, an authority in assisting persons to identify paintings, early silver and china.

Modestly cloistered in the booklined alcove of her department she for many years added steadily to the sum total of the culture and learning of her community.

WILLA D. COTTON

WILLA D. COTTON, librarian of the Marietta Public Library, took her A. B., cum laude at Marietta College, and did graduate work at Oberlin College. She has been unusually successful in promoting library activities and organized the institution she now heads. Miss Cotton is a former regent of Marietta Chapter, D. A. R., is active in the Colonial Dames, the Washington County Pioneer Society and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. When the Ohio State Historical Museum was built at Marietta on the site of the famous Campus Martius, Miss Cotton was appointed member of the committee in charge and her historical articles on the mound builders have been featured in periodicals. Her home is at 306 Fifth St., Marietta, Ohio.

ESTELLA BRACKEN COYLE

ESTELLA BRACKEN COYLE was born at Richmand, Ohio, the daughter of Dr. Charles Leslie Coyle, physician at Richmond and later at Galion where he practiced until his death in 1892. Her mother was Julian Rinehart, daughter of a Lutheran circuit rider in Ohio. The family moved to Galion in 1865. Miss Coyle taught music, then took a course in library work in Chautauqua, N. Y., and became assistant librarian at Wooster College.

When the Galion library was built, she took over the post of librarian and served 27 years in that capacity, retiring in 1930. Her death occurred in 1935.

Called the "Mother of clubs" in Galion, she was organized of the Fortnightly, Progress, Round Table and Tourist Clubs and was a member of the Current News Club.

In addition to her club work she was active in work of the Presbyterian Church.

ANNIE LOUISE CRAIGIE

ANNIE LOUISE CRAIGIE, librarian of Denison University, was born at Rochester, N. Y., took her A. B. at the University of Rochester, her B. S. at Simmons College and attended the library schools of the University of Chicago and of Ohio State University. She was formerly assistant librarian of Brooklyn, N. Y. Public Library, before that librarian of Bishop College, Fredonia, N. Y., and of the U. S. Veterans Bureau Hospital. She is active in the American Library Association and in the Ohio Library Association.

ELECTRA COLLINS DOREN

No history of Dayton would be complete without mention of ELECTRA COLLINS DOREN, for as librarian of the city she enriched and broadened the lives of her fellow beings to an unusual degree, bringing to them the keen intellectual joy and appreciation which comes in no other way than through mental stimulus.

Born in Georgetown, Ohio, December 4, 1861, Miss Doren died in Dayton, March 4, 1927. Her innate powers and talents had come to a full fruition that made the world in which she moved brighter and better. While spending her girlhood in the home of her parents, John Gates and Elizabeth (Bragdon) Doren, she attended the Dayton public schools and Cooper Seminary and continued her education under private tutors, in the Library School of Albany, New York, and by study abroad. From 1879 to 1895 she was assistant librarian, reference librarian and cataloguer of the Dayton Public Library and librarian from 1896 to 1905. In the latter year and the following year she was director of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, and again was librarian of the Dayton Public Library from 1913 to 1927. In 1884 she compiled a dictionary catalog of the Dayton Library, which was published. In 1888 the Library was moved to Cooper Park. From 1891 to 1894 she engaged in planning a woman's gymnasium and in raising funds for the project. In 1895 she organized the school library work in Dayton with Linda A. Eastman and in 1895-6 studied in the State University Library School at Albany, New York, under Melvil Dewey, father of American library science and further broadened her knowledge by visiting eastern libraries. Then came somewhat of a recreational period for she spent 1899 and 1900 in travel abroad, visiting English and continental libraries and upon her return American libraries of the western United States.

From 1903 until 1905 Miss Doren was lecturer at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library School, and from 1906 until 1913 was in retirement from public life,

during which time she built her home "Morningside," four miles west of Dayton, also spending six months as acting editor of "Public Libraries." From 1913 to 1927 the activities which most largely claimed her attention were flood rehabilitation; the completion of two regional branch libraries; the building of a regional branch library and the annex to the main building; the planning of a regional branch library, which was built in 1927 and later was named the Electra C. Doren branch. Between 1917 and 1924 the library budget was also increased from sixty-four thousand to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1925 Miss Doren traveled abroad. She was one of the organizers and president of the Ohio Library Association; vice president of the American Library Association; a member of the American Library Association executive committee from 1917 to 1920; and a member of the American Library Association Council, the American Library Institute and the A. L. A. war camps community service committee. She was also a frequent contributor to Library Journal and Public Libraries.

In the foregoing is found the brief outline of the life work of Miss Doren, but back of that is a most interesting story of continuous development and notable achievement. In 1879 Electra Doren was chosen from her high school graduating class to serve as assistant librarian of the Dayton Public Library, which occupied a room over the City Market. The books were kept locked behind glass doors. On request an attendant unlocked the door, charged the book designated and the borrower then took it home. Between that day and this lies the development in public library service of sixty years. These years have brought into being the library spirit of personal service, an exact library science and a host of trained library workers. In this field, Miss Doren sowed, planted, reaped. When she died in 1927 people said: "The Dayton Public Library is her monument". A colleague wrote: "There passed into 'the other room' of existence on March 4, 1927, one of the finest and most potent influences in the development of the best things in library service that the country has known in the last forty years, Electra Doren of Dayton."

The beginnings were simple. Young, idealistic, she cared for people, she loved to read and to write, it was her nature to share, she worked a sixty hour week with no vacations. She not only unlocked the glass doors at the library but the treasures within the covers of the books for the persons without. All her life she went ahead, opening doors for others.

While in her twenties she produced and printed a dictionary catalog, one of the first four in the United States. Next she engaged in planning a woman's gymnasium and raising funds for the enterprise. In 1896 she was appointed librarian. Complete reorganization got under way. Open shelves, the Dewey system of classification and cataloging, books to the schools, to factories and other stations, a training class for assistants (second in the country). Later came a children's library, Staff Association, training of pages, library build-

ings, branches and annex, a book wagon (first for city service), expansion of a previous and continuing service given the new name "adult education", advocacy of pensions and certification for librarians, and public support for the library that was more than tripled in seven years. The Dayton Library was a laboratory for innovation and experimentation in library methods, which have since become commonplace in library practice. With long vision ahead, but practical wisdom as an administrator for next steps, Miss Doren accomplished what seemed unattainable, taking with her the whole hearted support of trustees and staff.

Able administrator, true educator within her staff and as first director of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University, pioneer in the library movement, her influence of raising standards of library service and administration can hardly be over-estimated. Recognition came unsought. For her it was never empty honor but always fresh opportunity for this or that community project or for library planning on a state or national scale.

Despite the ceaseless flow of ideas and projects emanating from her, she herself was greater than any of her works. People loved her, were influenced by her, looked to her for counsel and guidance. They found in her understanding and practical sense, but also they experienced a "lift" refreshment, the will to go on. Hers was a lifegiving spirit. Ten years after her death an unknown market woman said to her sister "She knew what people were feeling. And you'd know to look at her that she'd share everything she had." In the words of the Dayton Library staff "She was at once beloved chief, guide, adviser and understanding friend. We were her partners in every enterprise." A rich nature was hers—all windows wide open to life. A deep religious faith and sense of vocation, an artist's sense of proportion and fitness, warm human love, gay comaraderie and spicy repartee, a writer's insights and discrimination, imagination unfettered but trustworthy, these and everything else that was hers made her a great librarian, a help in advancing the world in which she lived.

NELLIE E. DUNLAP

For five years NELLIE E. DUNLAP has been associated with Wilberforce College as its librarian, bringing to this position the knowledge gained from experience and thorough training. A native of Paducah, Kentucky, she was but a child when her parents removed with the family to East St. Louis, Illinois, where she entered school, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. Following the completion of her course there she enrolled as a student in Wilberforce College, at Xenia, Ohio, in 1918 and later began teaching in this institution. In 1927 she attended Ohio State University, after which she went to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where she filled the position of librarian in the Teachers College, remaining there for nine years. In

the meantime she attended the University of Michigan, where she won her Master's degree in library science in 1932, her training there fitting her for advanced work in her chosen field. In 1934 she returned to her alma mater as librarian and has since been connected with this institution, which is most pleasantly situated about three miles from Xenia and which has always upheld high educational standards. Miss Dunlap is rendering a most efficient service to the college as librarian, making it her purpose to assist the students in every possible way in her particular field and in her work she uses the most advanced and modern methods of library service.

MARILLA A. FREEMAN

MARILLA A. FREEMAN, librarian of the main building, Cleveland Public Library, has a most unusual record for skilled service in a number of leading cities as well as for natural aptitude and fine training for her profession.

She was born at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Allen Freeman and received her Ph. B. at the University of Chicago.

After Miss Freeman's graduation from the University of Chicago, she took a course of training at the New York State Library School. For the next two years she was a reference librarian at the great Newberry Library in Chicago.

During the years that followed before coming to Cleveland in 1922, Miss Freeman organized the public libraries of Michigan City, Indiana, and Davenport, Iowa, was reference librarian in Louisville Kentucky, and Newark, New Jersey, and librarian of the Goodwyn Library of Memphis, Tennessee. While in Memphis she, incidentally, studied law, and was admitted to the state bar, and left that city reluctantly to take charge for a year of the foreign law department of Harvard Law Library—a very unusual position to be filled by a woman.

"Librarianship is an interesting profession for women," says Miss Freeman, "one that demands creative ability and offers enormous possibilities. The old time librarian is gone and in her place appears the modern farsighted young woman with the capacity of combining the inspirational with the practical in meeting all types of human situations and scholarly interests. Her job is in one sense a form of social service work—an opportunity of bringing knowledge and happiness to many people through the plastic medium of books. She must possess vision and insight combined with executive ability and a thoroughly trained mind."

Though she will not own to wielding the poet's pen herself, Miss Freeman is a member of the Poetry Society of America, with a rare gift of interpretation, and has given many charming talks in Cleveland and neighboring cities on contemporary poets and poetry. She has a wide acquaintance among writers of the day.

Miss Freeman is a member of the Women's City Club, the Novel Club, the University of Chicago Club and the Adult Education Association. She is a member of the American Library Association committee on the proposed distribution of educational films through libraries.

MARY FROST

MARY FROST, first librarian of the Mechanics Institute where was established the first library of Lebanon, Ohio, and her sister LIDA FROST, second librarian of the present Carnegie Library, were descended from a pioneer family of that community.

Jennie Unglesby was first in charge of the Lebanon Carnegie Library; Julia Sellers was third in succession and Eva Lewis fourth.

MARY H. GILLHAM

MARY M. GILLHAM (Mrs. Richard E. Gillham), librarian and teacher of library administration at the University of Toledo, took her A.B. and M.A. at that university and a special course in library training at the University of Michigan. In 1922 she was married to Richard E. Gillham, publicity director. She is an active member of the American Library Association, and the Ohio Library Association. Her home is at 2801 W. Bancroft St., Toledo.

ELEANOR EDWARDS LEDBETTER

ELEANOR EDWARDS LEDBETTER, librarian of the Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library, is regarded as one of the best of present day authorities on Czechoslovakian residents of Ohio and of the country generally Jugoslovic and Polish immigrants, their background and their literature. Her special interest and intensive studies in this field were outgrowth of extensive work in Americanization and as special investigator of conditions in various foreign born population centers of Cleveland.

Mrs. Ledbetter was born in Holley, N. Y., attended the Brookport, N. Y. State Normal School, Syracuse University and the New York State Library School. She is a past president of the Cleveland Society for promotion of Slavonic Studies and was awarded the Gold Medal of the White Lion by the Republic of Czechoslavokia for interpreting Czech culture and work to Americans. The widely known Cleveland librarian is author of articles featured by leading national magazines, of several books on the Slovaks,, Poles and Czechs of Cleveland and has translated a number of classics of these literatures into English.

ELIZABETH STOKES LEWIS

ELIZABETH STOKES LEWIS (Mrs. Benjamin Lewis), librarian, of Lebanon, Ohio, Public Library was born in Warren County—the daughter of Walter S. and Martha Benham Stokes.

She attended the county schools and began her music education at the age of four years under the direction of her father, a pianist and violinist.

Later she continued her study of piano with private teachers in Cincinnati. In 1890 Elizabeth Stokes was married to Benjamin Lewis, teacher of violin and brass instruments at Middletown, Ohio, where they made their home.

Mr. Lewis was leader of the orchestra of Sorg's Opera house—also leader of a band of which Frank Simons was a member. Later the family moved to Lebanon, Ohio, where Mr. Lewis was leader of several bands.

Mrs. Lewis was the accompanist of the Lewis Orchestra and played for every occasion.

She was also a member of the St. Cecilian Club of Lebanon composed of prominent Lebanon women. Among these were Mrs. Dyche; Mrs. Lucy McBurney Coryell (whose father was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio); Mrs. Dr. Hough—a noted piano teacher and Mrs. Ladora Scoville Owens, whose sister Blanche was a noted singer. The club was a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Ohio.

Mrs. Lewis began her library work as a substitute at the Lebanon Public Library in 1928. She was appointed librarian the same year and has been in service ever since. Mrs. Lewis continued her home in Lebanon after the death of her husband which took place in 1935.

JOSEPHINE LYTLE

JOSEPHINE LYTLE, librarian of Warren Public Library since October 1919, has ever been active in church and civic affairs in the community. She was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the schools in that city. She completed her high school work in Pittsburgh and took her library training and experience in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, where she was a member of the library staff for four years.

Coming to Warren in 1912, Miss Lytle began work in the Warren Public Library. She was later graduated from the Chautauqua School for librarians. She is a member of the Warren First Presbyterian Church, trustee of the Warren Y. W. C. A., is a member of Warren Community Forum, Social Study, Every Other Week and Warren Garden Club.

MARY EWING MARTIN

MARY EWING MARTIN is a grand-daughter of Thomas Ewing, the first graduate of Ohio University, and a daughter of Thomas Ewing, Jr., one of the founders of the state of Kansas, and an officer of the Northern army during the Civil War. She is a niece of the late Ellen Ewing Sherman, wife of the distinguished general.

But it is not because of her connection with an illustrious family that Mrs. Martin deserves a place among the great women of Ohio. It is because she founded almost single handed and alone the first library in Perry County.

The library was founded at New Straitsville some forty years ago. At that time public libraries were not looked upon with great favor, especially in a community that had so large a foreign population as had New Straitsville.

"A waste of time and money," people said. But nothing daunted Mrs. Martin. Her husband had donated the building for the library and she herself was determined to get the books. Arrayed in "shamefully short skirts" and high boots, Mrs. Martin plodded through the town and countryside seeking donations and the co-operation of the better class of citizens for her library. And in spite of all opposition, she got it.

When it opened, she herself offered to be librarian, an office which she maintained without pay or profit, for some years. Only recently has she given up actual work at the library, but she still takes an active interest in everything that goes on there.

ALICE McLEAN

The late ALICE McLEAN and the Cincinnati Mercantile Library, which she served for 44 years, came into being the very same year—1835.

Miss McLean went to work as assistant librarian of the famous Cincinnati library—oldest of its type in the country, except the New York Mercantile—during Civil War days when she and all other women wore hoop skirts. She was born in Ireland, came to the U. S. with her parents and lived for a time in Covington, Ky. before moving to College Hill, then a suburb, now a part of Cincinnati.

Alice McLean said herself—in her letter of resignation to the library board at the end of her near half century of service—that she had worked there so long the library seemed part of herself.

For five of her 44 years on the library staff, Miss McLean filled the position of librarian-in-chief. There was so much work to do that she took it home with her as did, it seems, MISS CAROLINE RIGGS GAITHER, also an assistant at the Cincinnati Mercantile.

Miss Gaither's period of service almost equals that of her colleague She started at the library in 1871 and resigned in 1911—40 years.

Caroline Gaither was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of John Gibson Gaither, of Baltimore, Md., and Mary Ann Hinkle Gaither, born in Philadelphia. She is 90 years old at the present writing and remembers many interesting incidents in the history of the library, for one thing the world famous ten thousand year lease.

This lease was negotiated in 1849 and stands as is, therefor, until A. D. 11,849. And even after that it's renewable—"Forever"—that is the word used by the late Alphonso Taft—who later became U. S. Secretary of War, Attorney General of the United States, and Minister to Austria-Hungary and Russia—in drawing up the lease on January 1, 1849. A cash payment of $10,000 secured for the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of

Cincinnati, "in Perpetuity", as handsome a suite of library office and reading rooms as was, or in many respects is, to be found west of the Alleghenies.

The fact that today the more than 1000 members of the Cincinnati Mercantile Library, women as well as men, can feel so easy about a roof over their heads, connects up definitely with the nature of the young Cincinnatians —45 of them—who, on April 18, 1835, met on the second floor of the engine house which then decorated the north side of East Fourth Street, and decided that the time had come for them to start a library "in order to facilitate mutual intercourse, to extend information on mercantile and other subjects of general utility, promote a spirit of useful inquiry and qualify ourselves to discharge with dignity the duties of our profession—or pursuits".

The library was located first in the second story of a building belonging to Dan Ames, on Main Street, below Pearl. Then it moved to Ross and Geyer's Cabinet Shop, Fourth Street, East of Main. In 1849 the Library moved to its present site, east side of Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, where then stood the Old Cincinnati College Building. It was a fine brick building, but this did not keep it from being destroyed in 1845, by fire.

Now we come to the idealism, energy and general go-get-it-ness of the library membership. Trustees of the Cincinnati College could not rebuild without aid. The young men of the Library passed the hat, gently but firmly, among their membership, netting $10,000. This not untidy sum was paid to the College Trustees, devoted to construction of a new building, and in return —and through the able assistance of Alphonso Taft, father of William Howard Taft, a lease for its suite was granted to the Library for the heretofore mentioned 10,000 years. So good was this lease that when the building burned again in 1869, it still held during the life of a third building, and when the present handsome 12 story building was erected, in 1902, the lease was as good as ever—or better. It gave the Mercantile Library Association—the "Young Men" prefix has long been dropped—the entire eleventh floor of the spacious structure and part of the floor above.

Part played by the Library in the growth, cultural, educational, industrial and recreational life of Cincinnati regarded as worthy of setting aside April 2, 1935 as "Mercantile Library Day" for the entire city.

Much of the success of the occasion was due to the enthusiastic direction of the present librarian, NATALIE B. DOHRMANN (Mrs. Theodore Dohrmann) and the two other women members of the staff VIOLET GEST WILLIAMS and ISABELLE K. ACKERMAN.

SARA EDNA MILLER

SARA EDNA MILLER, librarian of East Cleveland Public Library, was born at Greenwich, N. Y., the daughter of George and Adeline Miller. She took her A.B. at Syracuse University and completed her professional training

at Syracuse University Library School. Miss Miller was previously on the staff of the New York Public Library. Her home is at 1828 Windermere St., East Cleveland.

MARGARET VAN BERGEN MOULTON

MARGARET VAN BERGEN MOULTON (Mrs. Frank W. Moulton), librarian of the Portsmouth, O., Public Library, was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., the daughter of Frederick and Anne Van Bergen. She was graduated from the University of Michigan and in 1922 was married to Frank W. Moulton, attorney.

Mrs. Moulton was formerly a member of the teaching staff of the Minneapolis Public Schools and of the schools at Bruce, Wis. Her home is at 1908 Hutchins Ave., Portsmouth.

MARY M. POST

MARY M. POST, assistant librarian of the Canton Public Library received her A.B. at Wooster and receive the degree of B.S. at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University. She is a former president of the International Relations Association, is active in the Creative Writers Club and is author of many critical essays and book reviews.

EFFIE LOUISE POWER

EFFIE LOUISE POWER, director of the Children's Department, Cleveland Public Library, is a graduate of the Carnegie Library School at Pittsburgh and received the honorary degree of M.A. from Alleghany College.

She was formerly an instructor at the Cleveland Normal School, supervisor of work with children of the St. Louis Public Library, is a member of the summer faculty of University of Missouri, University of Illinois, University of Oregon, University of Minnesota, Western Reserve University, Columbia University and a special lecturer for the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Chicago extension courses.

She is the editor of many stories and programs for children and of authoritative articles and pamphlets on library subjects.

LOUISE PROUTY

LOUISE PROUTY, vice librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, was born at Spencer, Mass., the daughter of William Henry and Marie Louise Prouty. She took her A.B. at Wellesley College and is an active member of Wellesley Alumnae Association. Miss Prouty has been a member of the executive board of the American Library Association since 1934 and is among the notable workers of this important association. She was among Wellesley graduates who served abroad during the World War and has belonged to the Women's Overseas League since its organization.

PAULINE REICH

PAULINE REICH, librarian of Cleveland Heights Public Library, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. and completed her professional education at the Cleveland Library School. She was previously a staff member of the New York Public Library and is a former president of the Western Reserve Library School Alumnae Association.

Miss Reich is an active member of the Cleveland Heights Educational Foundation, of the Cleveland Woman's City Club and of other civic and professional organizations. She lives at 3602 Washington Boulevard, Cleveland Heights.

MILDRED WILLIAMSON SANDOE

MILDRED WILLIAMSON SANDOE, librarian of the Mansfield Public Library, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Jacob and Louise Sandoe, and took her B.S. at Simmons College. Her previous positions included the children's department, Savannah, Ga., Public Library, the Grandview, O., Public Library and the Greene County District Public Library. She is a member of the American Librarians Association and of the Ohio Librarians Association. Her home is at 564 E. Township Circle, Mansfield, O.

KITTY SHERWOOD

KITTY SHERWOOD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, former member of the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, served in this capacity for a period of sixty-four years, a record among the employees of the Library for length of service.

Beginning her work when Lafcadio Hearn, the writer, was the secretary to the chief librarian, as member of the circulation department until the time of her retirement, she was helpful to thousands of the patrons of the library, who came to know her and to depend on her efficient and willing aid.

LAURA SMITH

To LAURA SMITH, of Terrace Park, O., now retired, the Public Library of Cincinnati is said to owe, more than to any other person, its high standards.

Miss Smith was head of the catalog and reference departments. She directed the training classes. She inspired young women with her own ideals of scholarship, industry, broad vision, accuracy and pride in good workmanship.

Widely known to the library profession throughout the country, Laura Smith was an active member of the National Library Association and is an ex-president of the Ohio Library Association.

Her family has been closely identified with educational and cultural development and her father the late Richard Smith, was one of the best known newspaper editors of the Middle West.

DOROTHY IRENE STROUSE

DOROTHY IRENE STROUSE, librarian of Lucas County Library, Maumee, O., was born at Worthington, Ind., the daughter of James Edward and Jennie Strouse. She was educated at DePauw University, Indiana University and the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University. Miss Strouse was formerly librarian of the Worthington, Ind., Public Library. Her home is at Maumee, O.

ROSE VORMELKER

ROSE VORMELKER, director of the business information bureau of the Cleveland Public Library, was born at Cleveland, the daughter of Julius and Amy Hippler Vormelker.

She attended Oberlin College, the Detroit Conservatory of Music and was graduated from the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University. Miss Vormelker was formerly associated with the technical department of the Detroit, Mich., Public Library and was research librarian of the White Motor Co. She is an ex-officer of the Special Librarians Association and a member of the American Statistical Association.

EDITH WIRT

EDITH WIRT, head of the Foreign Literature Division, Cleveland Public Library, attended the Western Reserve University School of Library Science in 1917. She received her B. S. from Western Reserve University in 1918.

Her work is in a community where the foreign-born and the children of the foreign-born are strong in numbers and influence. This work has as its object the "inter-nationalization" of all library readers, American and foreign-born, to the enrichment of American literature and life, rather than simply the "Americanization" of the foreign-born.

In good foreign book collections are to be found many ingredients needed for fostering better citizenship among the foreign-born, for teaching their children to honor the rich heritage of their fathers and for serving as a leaven to American civilization.

To this task, Miss Wirt has devoted unusual ability and unflagging energy.

She is an active member of the American Library Association; the Ohio Library Association and of important civic and educational organizations. Her home is at 2950 East 132nd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LILLIE WULFEKOETTER

LILLIE WULFEKOETTER, superintendent of branch and extension libraries of the Public Library of Cincinnati, has won recognition as an authority in her field and is frequently called on for expert services. She was

born in Cincinnati, graduated with A. B. degree from the University and has served as secretary, as treasurer, as president and as member of the executive board of the Ohio Library Association. She is also an active member of the American Association of University Women, of the League of Women Voters, Foreign Policy Association and other organizations.

Other women giving skilled service to Ohio libraries include:

Miriam Rothenberg—Assistant, Reference Department, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Josephine B. Brown—Assistant, Reference Department, Warren.

Ruth Sonnenstine—Reference Librarian, Ashland.

Mildred Fowler—Librarian, Scienceville High School, Youngstown.

Nellie M. Luehrs—Head of Literature, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland.

Mary L. Wilbur—Head of Education Department, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland.

Helen C. Nill—Assistant, Massillon Public Library, Massilon.

Gladys K. Smith—Head of Adult Department, Lakewood Public Library, Lakewood.

Mrs. Wm. E. Duff—Ohio Historical Society, Ashland.

Alice R. Dadden—Librarian, Salem.

Ruth Leighley—Reference Department, Mansfield Public Library, Mansfield.

Ethel J. McDowell—Librarian, Ashtabula.

Gladys P. Whittatch—Ohio State Library, Columbus.

Mrs. N. Dunlap—Member State Library Board, Hillsboro.

Alma Huggins—Carnegie Library, Steubenville.

ALICE BOARDMAN

Special recognition is due to the unusually fine service given by two Ohio librarians, ALICE BOARDMAN, formerly head of the Ohio State Library at Columbus, and ALICE S. TYLER, director for years of the library school of the Western Reserve University.

Miss Boardman was active in the formative years of the Ohio Library Association and did much to formulate its purposes and to bring about its aims.

Miss Tyler did much to develop the Western Reserve Library School and to build the entire service on a higher and a broader foundation. She was president of The American Library Association and cooperated in the work of many civic and educational organizations.

"FIRING OLD 999"

Donna J. Harkness, Secretary to Publicity Manager,
C. C. C. & St. L. Railway, Cincinnati

WOMEN RAILROADERS

By DONNA J. HARKNESS
New York Central System

Railway men have a saying "once a railroader, always a railroader." The same holds true for women employees. In Ohio there are hundreds of women employed by railroads in various capacities. Although by no means all of them hold high official positions, we believe that each and every woman rail employee does know real responsibility and that even those in minor positions find their work colorful, interesting and worthy of their best efforts and loyalty. This is attested by the fact that seldom does a woman in railroad work quit her job for one with another industry. She works for promotion. She likes the responsibility that attends the work in many departments, the opportunity for travel that comes with pass privileges, the contacts with railworkers and the public. She likes the railroad and she likes her fellow workers. She has entered with unusual zest the various organizations which provide opportunity for discussion of general interests and opportunities.

She appreciates that if she works until she is of retirement age she will have a pension the rest of her life. Many railroads have maintained pension systems for years. Today all railroads operate under the Railroad Retirement Act and employees with required length of service retire at sixty-five with pension for life.

There are a number of Railway Business Women's Associations in the Middle West, two of which are in Ohio. These are in Cleveland and in Cincinnati and have a combined membership of about three hundred women. Interests similar to those of other women's clubs are also sponsored, entertainments, bridge parties, charitable work, annual banquets, etc.

Many railway women belong to booster clubs, veterans' associations, transportation groups and to the Association of Railway Magazine Editors, as well as to local women's clubs, reflecting interests that are wide and varied.

The railroad worker is in a great world of his or her own. There are a million employees in the United States, with practically every class of worker from laborers to presidents, including lawyers, engineers, artists, technicians, coal and lumber experts and of course, executives of every degree. From the cinder pit to the president's office — variety, excitement, responsibility, work — and women doing their share of a big job.

As in any great industry, that has extended over a period of years, we railroaders have experienced good and bad times. There have been troublous days of labor difficulties, there has been adversity and there has been prosperity. So, too, there has been great progress mechanically, scientifically and in the building for safety and speed, and for the welfare of both patrons and employees.

Men and women of the rails can relate experiences as thrilling as found in any cross section of America. Like the famous saga of "Casey Jones," there are other railroad tales that may well be considered a part of American folklore.

We feel sure there are many women working for railroads in Ohio whose stories would be interesting. We hope the few we have been able to obtain may add just a bit of color to the notable collection in Women of Ohio in which all railroad women will feel proud to be represented. Much credit to Miss Margaret Talbott Stevens, associate editor of the Baltimore and Ohio Magazine, for instance, in gathering this material.

The following women have served the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association as president:

Mrs. Frances White Wells, New York Central R. R. 1926-27
Mrs. Marie McAlleenan Kelley, Boston and Maine R. R. 1928
Mrs. Mary M. Dibble, Chicago Great Western R. R. 1929-30
Mrs. Meta M. Koncana, New York Central System 1931-32
Helen Howard, New York Central System 1933-34
Florence Haas, Erie Railroad 1935-36
Mae E. Hayes, Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board 1937-38

Presidents of the R. B. W. A. of Cincinnati have been:

Clara B. Kelly, Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 1928
Donna J. Harkness, C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. 1929-30

Marie Minshall, Southern Railway 1931-32
Edith Evans, Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 1933-34
Marcella McNally, Southern Railway 1935
Laura Schulze, Norfolk and Western Railway 1936-37
Nellie Corcoran, New York Central System 1938

MARIE K. BROWN

MARIE K. BROWN, manager of the women's department of the Baltimore and Ohio and Alton Railroads, was born in Middletown, Ohio April 23, 1888, the daughter of Charles A. and Louisa Sebald Keller.

Marie started lecturing for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1923 and has been working ever since for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Alton Railroads as manager of the Women's Department and Travel Service.

Mrs. Brown is the wife of William Gary Brown, passenger traffic manager of the same railroads. They have two children. They have also three grand-children and this was the real inspiration and motivation of the now widely known National Grandmothers Clubs, Inc.

At a convention of Illinois Business and Professional Women held in 1938, Mrs. Brown, in giving a talk before a group, mentioned the fact that she is a grandmother, and added, "I wonder how many in my audience are grandmothers." There was a grand showing of hands.

"Well then," said Mrs. Brown, "let's get together and have a grandmother's breakfast tomorrow morning." And just for the fun of it, Mrs. Brown stayed up nearly all night to make "grandmothers' caps" so that each grandmother might have one to wear at the breakfast.

That's the way it all started. They decided to form a club. Mrs. Brown was made president. The club spread. And since then, Mrs. Brown in her trips to Washington and in her lecture tours elsewhere, welcomes new grandmothers as members of the organization.

In addition to the Grandmothers organization, Mrs. Brown is a member of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Alliance of Business and Professional Women's Club of Chicago, an affiliated club of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Chicago Society of Ohio Women, an affiliated club of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Zonta Club, Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, Central Eleanor Club, League of Women Voters and Illinois Council of Professional and Business Women.

NELLIE CORCORAN

NELLIE CORCORAN, president of the Railway Business Women's Association of Cincinnati, was born in that city and has lived there all her life.

Her first position was as telephone information clerk at the Central Union Depot. When the ticket offices were consolidated in 1918 she went with them in a similar capacity. A few months later she took a position in the same office as diagram clerk. In 1924 she entered the general passenger department of the N. Y. C. System; again as a diagram clerk, which position she held until 1938 when she was promoted to the city ticket office, in charge of the reservation department.

Miss Corcoran is said to be excellently adapted to her work, which requires constant contact with the public, handling innumerable reservations for parties and individuals.

She is a member of the Catholic Women's Club; of the Daughters of Isabella and is president of the R. B. W. A. of Cincinnati. She inaugurated a "sewing circle" of the R. B. W. A., which group meets once a month. Like other railroad people, Miss Corcoran enjoys travel and has taken numerous interesting trips.

MARY M. DIBBLE

MARY M. DIBBLE, former president of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association, is chief clerk of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. She is still very active in the club.

KATHRYN DICKS

"Woman with a thousand jobs" is the unofficial title bestowed a number of years ago on KATHRYN DICKS of Buckland, Ohio.

Here are some of them, as listed in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Magazine.

Station agent, express agent, Western Union manager, baggage master, ticket seller, crossing watchwoman, inspector, car checker and switch thrower.

Leisure time presents, it is obvious, no problems to Kathryn Dicks. For more than 30 years, it is said, Mrs. Dicks has not lost a day or taken a vacation.

Even so, the many jobs of Kathryn Dicks has not prevented her from a number of services on the side. For one thing, she has taught telegraphy to a number of young men and young women. As a result, some of those she thus aided now have responsible jobs of their own.

EDITH E. EVANS

EDITH E. EVANS, former president of the Cincinnati Railway Business Women's Association, was born in that city. She has been with the Baltimore and Ohio for over 20 years, first as secretary to Herbert S. Harr, assistant general solicitor and at present as secretary to Frank H. Cole, Jr., commerce attorney.

Edith Evans belongs to Violet Chapter, Eastern Star, and has been a member of Delta Theta Tau Fraternity since 1926; was president of local chapter, Alpha Tau, two years, 1932-1934; served on National Philanthropic Committee for two years, then was National Philanthropic Secretary in charge of national project, Delta Theta Tau Community School, at Brinkley, Ky., for two years, 1935-1937. She was president of the Cincinnati Railway Business Women's Association 1933-1934.

ELLEN LISHAWA FERRY

ELLEN LISHAWA FERRY, formerly chief clerk in the office of chief engineer of the old Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, has had a career marked by activities as varied as they are interesting.

She was the first woman given so responsible a position by the C. H. & D. at a time when comparatively few women even considered business careers. Nell Lishawa, in her early youth, had never thought of such a thing.

But in 1897 she was widowed with a little daughter to support. Things were different. So she took clerical courses, summoned all her courage, applied to the railroad officials for a job—and got it.

At first there were months of substituting in various offices of the company but finally her competency made its way and Nell Ferry became a chief clerk.

After seven years of service Mrs. Ferry left the railroad for newspaper work on the Cincinnati Enquirer. In recent years she has devoted her working time to expert clerical service and public stenography.

VIRGINIA GOSNEY

VIRGINIA GOSNEY, chief telephone operator of the Cincinnati Union Terminal was born in Wyoming, Ohio, and was employed as telephone operator at the City Hall, Cincinnati.

Here Virginia became acquainted with city and county officials, with innumerable business and business executives. In 1909 she went to work as an operator for the Central Union Depot, then located at Third and Smith Sts., in 1917 she was appointed information clerk.

As telephone operator, she had become informed on all railroad personnel officials and employees and had become familiar with the train services of every road entering the city.

Callers at Miss Gosney's office window were from all walks of life. She came to know both the great and near great—one acquaintance she will always remember was Will Rogers. Several times Miss Gosney was instrumental in aiding the railroad and city police to apprehend criminals who were endeavoring to leave the city by train.

She worked in this capacity until 1933, when the new Cincinnati Union Terminal was opened and she was appointed chief telephone operator. She

is said to know the voices of more railroad officials and employees than any telephone operator now in the service.

Miss Gosney has many civic interests, one of which has been her work with the blind. She has assisted the Cincinnati Association for the Welfare of the Blind in many ways and has helped with programs and charitable endeavors.

DONNA J. HARKNESS

DONNA J. HARKNESS, secretary to the publicity manager of the C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. at Cincinnati, was born at Fultonham (Muskingum County), the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Chilcot Harkness.

In her childhood the family moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where her father was an engineer on the Big Four Railway, so Donna is literally a "born railroader." She went to school in Indianapolis and graduated from the Business University there.

Her first railroad position was as stenographer in the master mechanic's office, Indianapolis. Later she was transferred to the office of superintendent of motive power, the first woman stenographer in that department. Again Miss Harkness was the first woman to go into the fuel supervisor's office. During 1919, when the railroads were under Government control the office was moved to Cincinnati. Miss Harkness was the first woman statistician in the fuel department. In 1920 when the publicity department was established she was the first secretary in that office.

Miss Harkness took advertising, English and news writing in night classes at the Cincinnati University. She assisted in the editing of two house organs and writing items for newspapers and magazines. She has contributed articles and poems to the New York Central and other rail magazines. Her poem, "The Terminal" was widely published in Cincinnati, a copy went into the cornerstone of the new Union Terminal and the poem was featured in a publication of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Poetry and painting, reading and travelling are her chief interests.

Miss Harkness has traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. Her first ride in a locomotive cab was with her father and for Donna a ride in an engine cab still holds a greater thrill than an airplane trip. Her longest continuous ride was in 1923 when the New York Central operated a special exhibition and educational train over the system, covering some 12,000 miles. She took dictation, handled messages, letters and speeches for rail officials and many state and city officials in six states. During the trip she rode in the DeWitt Clinton train of 1831, mounted on flat cars. She "fired the 999," famous speed engine of 1893 and opened wide the throttle of a big freight engine.

With Clara Kelly of the B. & O. Railroad, Miss Harkness organized the Cincinnati Railway Business Women's Association. She has held practically

every office of the club, having been on the board for seven years successively. She is a member of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, the Republican Women's Club and past president's club of the R. B. W. A. and other rail organizations.

Like most women of the rails, Miss Harkness takes a "busman's" holiday on her vacations. Abroad she tried English, French and Italian trains and crossed the Alps by Swiss Post. She varies rail trips with boat rides, having visited Jamaica, Cuba, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda. She has been up in airplanes and ridden the little cars down in coal mines. Donna would not trade a seat in a Pullman for a locomotive cab any day.

MAE HAYES

MAE HAYES, president of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association, was born in Ireland, took her higher education at the Queen's University of Belfast and for a period devoted her ability and energy to school teaching.

Miss Hayes came to America in her twenties and was soon appointed to her present responsible position, that of assistant secretary to the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board.

This work has occupied her for the past 15 years but not to the exclusion of other vivid interests.

She was among the early members of the Cleveland R. B. W. A., which she has headed for two years; is devoted to good music and out-of-door sports; collects hooked rugs and assists in various civic and cultural movements of her adopted city.

ANNA KATHERINE TILDEN HICKEY

ANNA KATHERINE TILDEN HICKEY (Mrs. J. B. Hickey), relief agent for the C. C. C. & St. Louis Railway at Ansonia, Ohio, started in railroad work as telegraph operator, then became ticket and freight agent and has served her road well in other responsible capacities.

She was born in Juniata County, Penn.; reared in Ohio and married to John B. Hickey, Big Four engineer, who died in 1923.

One of her most important services was as telegraph operator at Union Station, Columbus, Ohio, during the World War.

Mrs. Hickey is owner of a large farm near Ansonia and also directs management of a general store. Her recreation is travel. She has traversed the country east and west, north and south—but has found no place as beautiful, she maintains, as the mountains and valleys of her Pennsylvania birthplace.

MARIE McALLEENAN KELLEY

MARIE McALLEENAN KELLEY of Cleveland, is a charter member of the Railway Business Women's Club, is one of its organizers and hardest workers and was its second president.

She was formerly chief clerk of the office in Cleveland of the Boston & Maine Railway Company.

Following her marriage to Walter Kelley, of the rate department of the Nickel Plate Road, Marie McAlleenan gave up her position but is active in club work, especially the Catholic Charities. She handles the welfare activities of the Cleveland R.B.W.A. as associate member.

Marie is known as an indefatigable worker; as a musician and as a woman who, despite the duties of her home, knows railroad business as well as any man that ever held down a desk in a railway office.

CLARA B. KELLY

CLARA B. KELLY, passenger representative of the B. & O. Railroad Company at Cincinnati, Ohio, insists that she inherited what business ability she possesses from a great, great grandmother who once ran an inn—for in all her Kelly ancestry there is no other trace of business acumen on the distaff side.

The Kellys were early Cincinnati settlers. They came down the Ohio River by steamboat from Pittsburgh in 1832. Of course, they were Irish. Clara's great grandfather went back to Ireland to settle the family estate and died while there. But her great grandmother, Sue Ann Kelly, stayed here —and is buried in the old St. Joseph Cemetery on Price Hill.

Miss Kelly's first position was with the old C. H. & D. Railroad but after a few years, she drifted into the commercial field, and it was not until November of 1924 that she was selected out of some two hundred applications for the appointment as passenger representative of the B. & O. Railroad. She had always been interested in transportation and took a vacation every summer, covering all of the United States and much of Canada. She had also studied public speaking, and had been office manager of an automobile company at the time of her appointment.

While it was primarily intended that Miss Kelly handle only women's clubs and organizations, she now has a large clientele among the doctors and other men's groups.

In addition she takes out large school groups and organizations of all kinds, handling all details of their trips. She accompanies them on the journey to see that everything clicks.

Clara Kelly was the first president of the Cincinnati Railway Business Women's Association. She is active in the Zonta Club; the Catholic Women's Club and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

HELEN M. KODET

HELEN M. KODET, passenger representative of the B. & O. Railroad at Cleveland, affords an excellent example of the advantages derived from informal as well as scholastic education.

Helen was born in Cleveland but although her parents have been United States citizens for fifty years, both are of Czechoslovakian birth. A keen intellectual curiosity caused their little daughter to speak their native tongue and later to attend Czech classes on Sunday afternoons. She learned to speak and understand German at high school and had three languages at her service when she began her present work.

This was in the nature of informational talks among schools, churches, women's clubs and lodges, creating a desire to travel combined with pleasure and education under proper guidance. Her greatest success has been among the school children, of junior and high school ages.

Due to the fact that she has at her command other languages besides English, Miss Kodet has been able to talk to many foreign groups in the city, encouraging these groups to visit the historical centers of our country, acquainting themselves with the land of their adoption.

Miss Kodet is a member of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Club; the Zonta Club and of various groups working for Americanization of the foreign born. She is a very busy woman but still finds time for a hobby—collection of early American glass.

META JULIA MOLITOR KONCANA

META JULIA MOLITOR KONCANA, secretary to the general attorney of the New York Central System, Cleveland, was born in Cleveland, the grand-daughter of pioneer settlers and a direct descendant of General Jacob Molitor of the Napoleonic Wars.

She was in the first freshman class of the first high school of commerce in Cleveland (now John Hay High) and became the school champion in shorthand and typing. Her first position was with the leading firm of court reporters of Cleveland. Meta served as secretary to the superintendent of schools of East Cleveland and went to work for the New York Central Railroad as secretary to the general counsel in 1916.

She was married in 1917 to J. C. Koncana and in 1923 was called back to railway service in a position never before "held by a woman", as secretary to the general attorney of the New York Central.

Mrs. Koncana was active for years in the Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club; was president two years of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association and was first editor of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association club paper—"Stop—Look—Listen", so named by the editor herself.

She is a past-president of Gamma Beta Chapter of East Cleveland of the Delphian Society; is an officer in Erie Temple, Pythian Sisters; secretary-treasurer of the Gamma Beta, East Cleveland Study Group, a member of Delta Gamma Sorority; Mothers Club and of Windermere Church Women's Bible Class.

Mrs. Koncana has a daughter, now sophomore at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

ORA DRAKE OSBORNE

ORA DRAKE OSBORNE was born at Loveland, Ohio; received her education in Loveland High School; studied music both piano and vocal and at the age of 21 was married to the late Courtland Osborne to which marriage two sons were born.

Widowed at an early age and thrown on her own resources, Mrs. Osborne moved to Cincinnati where she became connected with the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad in the freight accounting department.

During the World War, the railroads were compelled to replace men sent to the front by women. Mrs. Osborn was transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad in the ticket office where at that time she was the only woman selling railroad tickets in Cincinnati.

She remained with the Pennsylvania Railroad at the depot located at Pearl and Butler Sts. until all the railroads entering Cincinnati united in the New Union Terminal at Freeman Ave. and Laurel Parkway.

Here she took over the information desk and became known to innumerable travelers for ready and accurate service given with unfailing courtesy.

Mrs. Osborn's hobby is traveling. She has traversed virtually every state in the Union. To this enjoyment she plans following her retirement in 1939, to devote much of her leisure. Another active interest is the Cincinnati Railway Business Women's Association of which she is a charter member.

CLARA POLLOCK

CLARA POLLOCK, former operator at Storrs Station, Ohio, was one of several Baltimore and Ohio railroad women with a long service record. She came to the B. & O. as operator, at Storrs Station, in 1884. She retired in 1929 and died not long afterwards.

JEANNETTE MOSGROVE STOKES

JEANNETTE MOSGROVE STOKES (Mrs. A. E. Stokes), first woman ever made station agent on the Northern Division of the Big Four Railway, was born at South Charleston, Ohio, the daughter of John and Mary B. Mosgrove.

Her parents settled in Ohio after leaving Ireland nearly 70 years ago. Jeannette attended school at South Charleston and was graduated from the

South Charleston High School and for several years was a teacher of a district school at Copeland near London, Ohio.

In 1896 Jeannette was married to the late Arthur E. Stokes, railroad telegrapher and later auditor. He was also a talented musician and orchestra leader.

His death left the widow with two children to be cared for. Something had to be done.

Mrs. Stokes did not hesitate. She asked the railway officials for appointment to her husband's position as depot master at Hartwell, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The officials protested. It was not, they said, a woman's job. But it was very soon the job of Jeannette Stokes and she filled it so satisfactorily that in a few years she was made demurrage clerk in the Big Four freight office at Cincinnati, a position she now holds.

In the years that have passed she has become one of the best known women employees of the division. Not only one of the best known but one of the best loved as well. She is "Mother Stokes" to innumerable fellow workers; to department officials, even to division heads.

Natural ability, love of accurate work, training, experience and a gift for making friends have combined to fit her for the responsibilities entrusted to her unhesitatingly.

For it is said that Mother Stokes never forgets a face—a name—or a demurrage bill.

LUCY ROGERS WALSH

LUCY ROGERS WALSH, president of the Rock Island Southern Railway Company, Rock Island, Illinois, is the daughter of Eliza Crane Rogers and Job Rogers, both natives of Ohio. She was born at South Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio; attended the public schools there, afterward teaching in the same school.

She went to Clinton, Iowa on a visit and met James W. Walsh, who was a native of Clinton. Some years later, in 1908, they were married in Davenport, Iowa. After a wedding trip to Europe, Egypt and Palestine they returned to Davenport to make their home. But Mrs. Walsh has kept contacts with her native state and takes pride in her Buckeye origin.

During the first two years of their marriage the Rock Island Southern Railroad was built by Mr. Walsh and his three brothers. The line was originally built to serve the rich coal fields in its territory—it was an expensive piece of construction—there being twenty bridges and trestles—the one over Pope Creek 110 feet high and the one over Edwards River 1100 feet long. The road carried more than 1000 passengers daily, but after public highways were built and automobiles came into general use, passenger service was discontinued. After a time, the coal mines were abandoned and Mr. Walsh had the problem of operating a railroad without sufficient revenue.

A man of quick vision, he saw that gasoline and fuel oil were to be a big bulk of freight traffic and through an affiliated company he began the construction of bulk storage tanks along the right of way from Rock Island to Galesburg. Now this freight comprises half of the road's revenue.

Mrs. Walsh often accompanied her husband during the building and financing of the road and he discussed its business with her. When Mr. Walsh died suddenly in July, 1932, the question of a successor arose. It was suggested that Mrs. Walsh, who was more familiar with the affairs of the Rock Island Southern than anyone else in the family, be made president and this was done.

So the woman railroad president plunged into her new job, determined to learn its every angle. She acquainted herself thoroughly with all office details. But she did not stop there. From the rear platform of the "caboose" Lucy Walsh made regular inspections of the road, which she still continues. She knows every foot of bridge, every plank of trestle, every "tanker" as she knows the furnishings of her home.

As the Rock Island Southern was always her husband's special interest, it was easy to understand Mrs. Walsh's very personal desire to keep the name and credit of the road as Mr. Walsh had left it, and so far she has been able to do so.

Mrs. Walsh has two daughters, Jeanne Rogers, now Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., who received both her B. A. and M. A. degrees at the State University of Iowa and Mary Jeannette, now Mrs. Wiley H. Johnston, who graduated from Martha Washington Seminary, Washington, D. C. But this is not all of her family. It includes almost every employee of her railroad, to each of whom she has for years been counselor and friend.

FRANCES WHITE WELLS

FRANCES WHITE WELLS, the founder president of the Cleveland Railway Business Women's Association, was at that time a secretary in the Cleveland office of the New York Central. She was also a leader in the Cleveland Business and Professional Women's Club and in the Zonta Club. She was married several years ago and at present resides in Vancouver, Wash.

LUCY ROGERS WALSH

President, Rock Island Southern Railway Company, born at South Lebanon, Ohio

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Women in Literature

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

WOMEN IN LITERATURE

By MARY BERGER
Steubenville Herald Star

Literature has been well defined as "the lasting expression in words of the meaning of life." Women, born creative and imaginative, have shared largely in this activity. Ohio women, in particular, may take honest pride in their place in American literature.

Perhaps this statement may be questioned and in all sincerity it may be asked: Who have been these gifted daughters of Ohio? Where did they live? What did they write? From what background did they draw their "expression in words of the meaning of life."

The biographies that follow are answers to these questions. One of these women, through her pen alone, did more than any other human being to change the course of American history. A few of them wrote prose or poetry still classed as gems by literary authorities.

The writings of others are important parts of our contemporary literature. Their viewpoint is representative of the times in which they live. Their work is current record, even though it may not win undying fame.

Much of the poetry written by Ohio women shows depth as well as felicity of expression. Novels and short stories are marked by strong emotional appeal which makes no pretense at philosophic detachment.

Some of the women here listed were not Ohio born but they spent their formative and creative years among Ohio plains and hills and valleys.

They lived among Ohio people, absorbed their habits and customs until they became one of them. Their writings often have as background the Ohio they knew and loved—what other state could better claim them?

This chapter on Ohio Women in Literature concerns itself therefore, not only with the contributions women writers from the Buckeye State have made to American literature, but with their backgrounds and their ideals and with the communities in which they lived as wives, mothers, daughters and sisters before they were anywhere recognized or even recognized themselves as writers.

That this recognition, when and if it came, seemed to strengthen, not weaken, personal ties and to increase, not decrease, personal responsibilities, is the final impression gained by this research in this special field of literary achievement.

Ohio women writers enjoyed in some instances, notable careers. Few, if any, became careerists.

Of none is this more true than it is of the woman who held and perhaps will always hold the all time record for success of a single book—the woman novelist whose name still leads all the rest, Harriet Beecher Stowe. In recognition of this great achievement, we waive alphabetic order to the extent of placing her story first.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was born in 1811, in Litchfield, Conn., but nobody is likely to dispute Ohio's claim to nearly twenty years of her life, the years which provided material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin". In its influence on human history this novel is said to have been exceeded by only one other book, the Bible.

Literary, political, historical and sociological authorities have often taken issue from their varied viewpoints, with this unique piece of work. They have criticized the characterization, the technique, the political implications and the historic facts, as set forth in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Doubtless with good reason. It was written by the mother of six children, who started it with a baby on her knee and all the cares of a minister's wife in the immediate foreground. It had no sanction of cold and careful research, no statistical studies, no streamlined stylization. To these and other excellencies many novels by other authors can lay just claim.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" changed—that is, did most to change—an entire economic system. Yet it is doubtful if its author knew—as we know today—what an economic system meant.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" caused—that is, did most to cause—a major war, still classed, because of its intensively internecine nature, as the most terrible

civil war in history. Yet it would have been hard to find a gentler, tenderer, more sympathetic woman than Harriet Beecher Stowe.

More—this novel, written out of the fullness of a woman's heart and the force of her indignation with the phases of human slavery which came under her personal observation during the years she lived in Cincinnati—from 1832 to 1850—outsold in its day, every other book ever written by an American.

It was translated into more than 30 foreign languages. This was true at the time of no other book in the world except the Bible—a record which probably still stands.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" accomplished its purpose—of arousing public indignation to the evils of negro slavery—far beyond the wildest hopes of the woman who wrote it in the "leisure" permitted her by six children, a professor husband and a professor's household.

It lit the moral fires that burnt out an immoral human institution, one fortified, moreover, by the power of great wealth and great social prestige.

Let us look closer at the woman who did this thing. Let us satisfy ourselves as to the fact that her 20 years residence in Ohio caused her to write what many—this editor among them—still regard as the most important novel ever written by any woman, of yesterday or today.

When Harriet Beecher was 21 years old she came to Cincinnati with her father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, a Congregational minister born in New Haven, Conn. His eloquence and power, enlisted in the cause of all that was good and against all that was evil, as he saw good and evil, had attracted wide attention. Lane Theological Seminary had been established on Walnut Hills, then the outskirts of Cincinnati. Strong financial support was pledged to this new religious training center provided Dr. Beecher was made president. So he was appointed and came west, bringing his family with him. Dr. Beecher married three times and had, in all 13 children. Of these seven sons became clergymen, very notably Henry Ward Beecher, said to have been the greatest pulpit orator of his day.

Each of Dr. Beecher's four daughters inherited the strong literary and sociological strain that distinguished this great American family. But no one seems to have considered Harriet as clever, in her youth at home, as, for instance, her sister CATHERINE BEECHER who for a time headed a female seminary.

In 1833, a year after her family settled in Cincinnati, Harriet Beecher made a visit to Kentucky, in the course of which she had opportunity of observing more than one slave plantation. She pushed her inquiries as best she could—undoubtedly her father, strongly anti-slavery, was able to help her with many tragic details. Meanwhile there had been danger of a mob attack on Lane Seminary by pro-slavery sympathizers. Only the muddy roads, deep with clay, saved it. But the board of trustees got worried—they ruled

that there must be no discussions on slavery. Dr. Beecher was away at the time or this could hardly have happened. Many of the student body left Lane Seminary because of this ruling. But it's an ill wind that blows no good. Oberlin College, it is said, owes its early impetus to this withdrawal from Lane Seminary.

All these things deeply impressed Harriet Beecher, despite other important matters on her mind. For in 1836 she married Calvin E. Stowe, a professor at Lane Seminary and during the ensuing dozen years, six children centered responsibility.

But in 1850 something very terrible happened. The Fugitive Slave Act, which required citizens of FREE states to AID in catching and in returning escaped slaves, became the law of the land. This was too much for Harriet Beecher Stowe.

That same year her husband joined the faculty of Bowdoin College and the whole Stowe family moved to Brunswick, Me. But this did not stop Harriet. Nothing could have stopped her then. She began writing all the material she had gathered while living on the slave states border, into one book. It's name was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and it was published in 1852.

The great highlight of the story—Eliza's escape over the ice—Mrs. Stowe had obtained right in Cincinnati. Levi Coffin, known wherever slavery was talked of as "president" of the "Underground Railway" was the original of "Simeon Holliday" benevolent Quaker who helped "Eliza" and little "Harry" make their getaway.

Of Levi Coffin and his wife Catherine other characteristic stories are told in another chapter of this history. Except for a few details, most of the story of Eliza Harris' escape and the circumstances back of it have been validated. Henry Howe, in his Historical Collections, gives that portion of the Ohio River between Ripley, Ohio and the Kentucky shore as the scene of the exploit, dramatized, probably, more than any portion of any novel ever written.

Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote other stories, some of them rated, from the technical and literary point of view, much higher than "Uncle Tom's Cabin". She was, without question a facile and able fictionist, her "Dred, A tale of the Dismal Swamp" would alone have established this.

But quibblings over the quantity and quality of literary skill possessed by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin' seem a trivial and tiresome waste of time.

She had what it took.

She had what it took to tell the world that, exaggerated or not exaggerated, general or local, the evil of a system which placed the entire life of one human being altogether within the power of another human being, was an intolerable evil. That humans, all fallible, however fine, were not adequate to such responsibility and certainly not entitled to it by purchase of the bodies of other humans.

Several other gifted women have written cleverly and convincingly on ante bellum and post bellum themes. They have stressed strongly evils attendant on emancipation. They have told their stories well and, in their immediate application, truly.

But the story that this mother of six children told the world had in it, although fiction, a deep and basic truth, inseparable and undisputable. It can never be untold.

MAY ALLREAD BAKER

MAY ALLREAD BAKER, writer and poet of Lewisburg, has had verse articles and short stories published in national magazines and journals.

Miss Baker was awarded a prize in 1938, which appeared in a leading farm magazine and was widely reprinted.

She has completed her first non-fiction book and has another in the making.

EMMA S. BACKUS

EMMA S. BACKUS could and probably should be listed as literary first aid to her city and fellow citizens. Even before her first full length novel "The Career of Dr. Weaver" was published, Cincinnatians had gotten into the habit of calling on her for expert assistance in presenting to the public civic and social enterprises to which her literary and dramatic skill gave color and vitality.

"Dr. Weaver", based on the author's own experiences as private secretary of a famous physician, soon ran into 10,000, was listed as a best seller in Cincinnati and soon brought the author advance contracts for two more books. "Rose of Roses" and "A Place in the Sun".

This was fine for Emma Backus, the writer. But for Mrs. Henry Backus, wife of a Cincinnatian deeply interested in the progress of the city and active in numerous movements for public health, social welfare and civic betterment, it was not so good, for Mrs. Backus shared her husband's interests so deeply and lent her talent to public movements so enthusiastically that there seemed never a moment when she was not involved in one such project or another.

Then again there were the Backus children. And the Backus home, "Belfry Lodge", rebuilt from an old school house in the restoration of which a real community interest was aroused. This led to other civic undertakings. There must be a community center in which this re-awakened interest could be kept alive, broadened and intensified.

Even so, Emma Backus managed to make time for creative writing that revealed an unusual gift for revivifying history as well as a strong bent for painstaking and accurate historical research.

Long before the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Northwest Territory was projected, Mrs. Backus had centered interest of innumerable readers on

various characters of this period, notably George Rogers Clark, whose services to his country she pictured in numerous stories, articles and plays.

"The Border Line" a full length play with this historic theme, was featured in a radio program during the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial. When the one hundredth anniversary of Cincinnati's city charter was celebrated, Mrs. Backus wrote the pageant. When a committee of Kentucky tobacco growers, with the late Robert Bingham, former ambassador to England, as chairman, wanted a pageant, Emma Backus wrote "The Princess of the Pool". Then there were operettas, "Twilight Alley" with music by Paul Bliss, "The Singing Soul", a Chinese play adapted from Lafcarie Hearne's "The Bell" and a brochure "Cornelius Sedam and His Friends" written for the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society.

Sandwiched in between such writing were—and are—civic duties, club duties, family duties. Time—there is never enough of time. But there never was. That the hurried and harassed life of today was not shared by men and women of yesterday is one of the mistaken notions about our forebears which Mrs. Backus has helped, through her research, to disclose. Men and women who do things have always been the men and women with too many things to do. So all that is really important—and this is perhaps the heart of the philosophy of Emma Backus—is just to keep on doing.

REBEKAH COLLIDGE BERGER

REBEKAH COLLIDGE BERGER, wife of F. L. Berger, a professor of mathematics and science in Ohio Northern University, is a writer of excellent poems, many of them thought compelling, for instance:

LET ME GROW TIRED

"Toil is sweet: let me grow tired—
Let me look on a task well done,
At close of day:—no eve more blest.
When God gave Eve and Adam toil,
'Twas a blessing they knew not of—
A home, a love, to compensate—
Sweet hours of rest when tired."

Ada, Ohio—Dec. 7, 1938 —Rebekah Berger.

FLORENCE SCOTT BERNARD

FLORENCE SCOTT BERNARD (Mrs. Ebbert L. Bernard), Toledo writer, was born at Clyde, Ohio the daughter of Frank and Dora Scott. She attended Toledo University, was married to Ebbert Louis Bernard in 1906 and was for a period treasurer of the Toledo Writers Club. Mrs. Bernard is author of "Through the Cloud Mountain", "Diana of Briarcliffe" and of short stories published in national magazines. Her home is at 4014 Wetzler Rd., Toledo, O.

SUSIE M. BEST

When one thing is remembered out of thousands forgotten, be sure that there is good reason for this indelible impression. Nearly 25 years ago attention of the writer of this biography was challenged by a Christmas poem given a two page display in the then leading literary monthly of the country.

The poem "Miracle Dreams" was signed with a name then virtually unknown except to the fellow teachers of SUSIE M. BEST in the Cincinnati public schools. It ran—

That night when in Judean skies
The mystic Star dispensed its light,
A blind man stirred him in his sleep,
And dreamed him he had sight.

That night when shepherds heard the song
Of hosts angelic hovering near,
A deaf man stirred in slumber's spell
And dreamed him he could hear.

That night when in the cattle stall
Slept Child and Mother cheek by jowl,
A cripple turned his twisted limbs,
And dreamed him he was whole.

That night when o'er the new-born Babe
The tender Mary rose to lean,
A loathsome leper smiled in sleep
And dreamed him he was clean.

That night when to his Mother's breast
The little King was held secure,
A harlot slept a happy sleep
And dreamed her she was pure.

That night when in the manger lay
The Sanctified who came to save,
A man moved in the sleep of death
And dreamed there was no grave.

And did recognition of the gifts which enabled Miss Best to write with such beauty and simplicity cause her to abandon her work as teacher? Not at all. For to Susie Montgomery Best what seemed most important, then and now, was not appreciation by grown ups of her own poetry but appreciation

by children of the classic stories of the ages, told and retold, but not, she felt, in such fashion as to grip the interest and fire the imagination of the average child.

This had become, to a large extent, her special work as teacher in the upper primary grades in various schools, notably at Dyer School, where her "story telling" technique was given opportunity for development. Stories of early English history—Miss Best is herself a direct descendant of that Earl Robert Montgomery who fought with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings—stories of early Egypt and early Greece and early Rome —these came to fit so definitely and practically into the teaching of good English to children that presently there came a real demand for their publication.

Four volumes were gotten out by a leading firm of publishers and presently these were followed by another, "Steer for New Shores." All these are now widely used as supplementary readers in schools throughout the country. They brought with them numerous requests for lectures and for articles in national and educational magazines and juvenile publications.

The demand for her literary work grew and finding it impossible to continue both writing and teaching she gave up her regular school work, with which, however, she has remained in close touch. Miss Best finally found time to get out a volume of verse, "Altar Candles." It is quite a slender volume but all the more impressive for this reason.

It would be hard to find a more searching question than is deftly asked in the two short stanzas of the final poem, "The Riddle":

"We met upon the windy ways
A new born soul was she
And I was one whose light was blown—
Seeking eternity.

I gave her hail. She cried God speed;
She said, 'How sad to die';
I smiled, 'It's sadder to be born'
AND NEITHER ONE KNEW WHY."

Miss Best has been awarded many prizes in poetry contests and is an active member of the National League of American Penwomen, of the Cincinnati Women's Press Club, of the Greater Cincinnati Writers League and of various civic and educational organizations.

SUSIE M. BEST

poet and former teacher, Cincinnati

KATHERINE K. BURTON

KATHERINE K. BURTON (Mrs. Harry Payne Burton), author of "Sorrow Built a Bridge," one of the 1938 best fiction sellers, was born in Cleveland and graduated in 1909 from the College for Women, now Flora Stone Mather College. She was married in 1910 to Harry Payne Burton.

Katherine Burton has been assistant, later associate, editor of McCalls Magazine, assistant editor of the Red Book and is now one of the staff of editors of "The Sign."

She has written many articles, poems and stories for leading magazines.

LILLIAN CAHEN

LILLIAN CAHEN (Mrs. E. B. Zevin), editor and assistant secretary-treasurer of the World Syndicate Publishing Company, of Cleveland, was born in that city, the daughter of Alfred and Charlotte Cahen.

She is a writer of children's stories, the author of "Best Baby Book" and "My Pets"; also of articles on related topics. Her home is at 2818 Washington Boulevard, Cleveland Heights.

LILY B. CAMPBELL

LILY B. CAMPBELL, nationally known authority on Shakespeare, was born in Ada, Ohio. She was the daughter of the Presbyterian minister, Z. B. Campbell.

Her mother, Anna Barrington Campbell, who came to Ada as a bride in 1882, is still remembered for her social grace and civic helpfulness. She organized the Presbyterian Missionary society in the local church, and was a charter member of the Current Events Club.

Dr. Campbell is a full time Professor of English in the University of California at Los Angeles, since 1922. She had previously been Dean of Women and English teacher in the University of Wisconsin.

She lectures in the English Departments of many colleges.

Among her published works are "Scenes and Machines of English Stage," 1923. "These Are My Jewels," 1929. "Shakespeares Tragic Heroes," 1930, and numerous monographs on "History of the Theatre."

ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY

If two famous sisters, ALICE and PHOEBE CARY, could have known before they died that their father's big brick farm house at Mt. Healthy—about eight miles from the heart of Cincinnati—was one day to become the now widely known Clovernook Home for the Blind, it would probably have reconciled them to what was their greatest early hardship.

Their problem, when they began writing, Alice in her early twenties, Phoebe a few years younger, was how to obtain light for their literary labors.

These had to wait, of course, until nightfall. Their days must be devoted to household work, there was lots to do in the big house—which still stands as center of the Clovernook structures—and besides, for girls to waste their time in writing and such like fol-de-rol would have been wicked nonsense in the opinion of their stepmother. She meant no harm, many good housewives of that era felt that way.

Robert Cary, father of the Cary sisters, who came to Ohio from New Hampshire in 1803, may have felt differently but could probably do little about it. His first wife, Elizabeth Jessup, had herself definite literary tastes and doubtless encouraged her young daughters. But she died in 1835, when Alice was 17 and Phoebe only 13 years. And two years later the father married again.

But the "Cary Sisters" were not easily daunted. When their stepmother held out on candles, they improvised ways and means—a saucer full of lard, with a bit of rag for a wick, was better than nothing.

Alice began writing verse at 18 years of age. What's more, her poems found publication promptly. They were printed in newspapers of Cincinnati, in the "Ladies Repository" of Boston and the "National Era" of Washington.

What's still more, the poems were read—and by no lesser literary lights than John Greenleaf Whittier and Edgar Allan Poe. Whittier wrote to the Cary girls, told them how excellent was the note of simplicity and how metrical the rhythmic beauty of their work. And Poe, then at the heighth of his fame, pronounced Alice Cary's "Pictures of Memory" to be "One of the most musically perfect lyrics of our language."

So literature flourished despite lack of candle-power and in 1852 Alice realized that the time had come to really do things about it. She went to New York and presently Phoebe joined her. They established themselves in a modest home, where, however, they could presently hold "Sunday Evenings." All went well—too well—perhaps. For Alice had never been very strong and presently she fell sick, an illness prolonged for years.

Phoebe nursed her—how tenderly there are no words to tell. And although she herself was by nature of robust health, she sickened after her sister's death—in 1871—and Phoebe followed Alice Cary within five months.

Phoebe was fortunately very sure of what she would find on the other side of the dark river. Her assurance rings triumphant in one of her most famous poems—for she too, had a real gift. This poem was set to music—you can hardly ruffle the pages of a good hymn book today without finding it. The poem says:

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er
I'm nearer home today, today
Than I have been before."

"Nearer my Father's house
Where the great mansions be
Nearer the great white throne
Nearer the crystal sea."

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD

Luray, Ohio, was the birthplace and home during her youth of MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, whose fame as writer of historical tales of Canada and the great Northwest became widespread in the Nineties. She was born in 1847 and died in 1902, when her stories were at the height of their well deserved vogue. Among them were "A Woman in Armour"; "The Romance of Dollard"; "The White Islander"; "A Story of Mackinac" and "Lazarre."

CHARLOTTE REEVE CONOVER

Writer, lecturer and historian of many phases of Dayton's life, CHARLOTTE REEVE CONOVER has been a familiar figure in this city for many years. She was born at Dayton in 1855, a daughter of Dr. J. C. and Emma (Barlow) Reeve, and acquired her preliminary education in the Dayton schools. Following her graduation from Central High School in 1874, she continued her studies at Geneva, Switzerland, and after her return to America she married Frank Conover.

Mrs. Conover is well known as a contributor to various magazines and as a lecturer on many platforms. From 1909 to 1912 she conducted two departments of the Ladies Home Journal. She has been on the staff of Dayton newspapers on several occasions, serving for three years as editor of the woman's page of the Dayton News and for four years at different times she has been a special writer of the Dayton Journal. Her contributions to the Sunday edition of the Daily News are entitled Mrs. Conover's Corner. She is the author of many published volumes, including among others: "The Story of Dayton," "Concerning the Forefathers," "Some Dayton Saints and Prophets," and a number of monographs and pamphlets of historical interest. Her largest work is "Dayton, Ohio and Intimate History." Another which she has in preparation is a story of Dayton for use in schools, entitled "Builders in New Fields," being a contribution to the great Northwest, with especial recognition of several members of the Patterson family in Kentucky and Ohio. She has letters of appreciative recognition of her work from Booth Tarkington and others distinguished in the field of letters.

As a lecturer, Mrs. Conover is best known for her weekly talks on current events given in Ohio cities and on the Pacific coast. She is regarded as an authority on the history of the Dayton section of Ohio. Her interests, however, have not been purely historical. After four years of research in libraries of the United States and France, she prepared a series of five in-

terpretive lectures on the great French dramatist Moliere. These she has given at Brooklyn Institute, Western College for Women, at Oxford, at the Western Reserve University and at Mills College in California, the Chautauqua Assembly in New York and in many other higher educational institutions, in private schools, at clubs and in homes in various American cities.

Mrs. Conover has traveled widely and in 1904 spent a summer at the Cours de Vacances of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, studying French language and literature, but most of all she has made a definite donation to cultural progress in her native city of Dayton and the state in which she has always resided.

MARY BEATRICE CORWIN

MARY BEATRICE CORWIN (Mrs. Edward M. Corwin), Cincinnati, writer and editor, was born at Eddyville, Kentucky, the daughter of David Strauss and Anna Maria Holman; graduated from the Xenia High School; took special studies at Antioch College; at Cooper Institute, Dayton and at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio.

For a time she taught in the public schools. Mrs. Corwin was editor and publisher of the Club Woman's Magazine of Cincinnati—1908-1932. She is a leading member of the W.C.T.U.; a pioneer of the Woman's Suffrage Association; a charter member of the Kentucky MacDowell Society and was president of this society 1924-1926. Mrs. Corwin was a founder of the Woman's Rotary Club of Cincinnati, in 1914.

In 1933 she assembled the seven still living Temperance Crusaders of 1873-1874, to dedicate a bronze tablet memorial to their comrades of the Crusade in Hamilton County.

The following names of the members now deceased appear on the tablet:

Mrs. Minerva Smith Stephens
Mrs. D. R. White
Mrs. Florence L. Smith
Mrs. E. S. Swormstedt
Mrs. Mary Reeves
Mrs. E. P. Whallon
Mrs. Emma Black Weaver

Mary Corwin has traveled in the United States and has visited every important city. She associated with the late Mary Swindler Procter in the office of the Lebanon, Ohio, "Patriot" three years.

She is the author of "How the Promise was Kept," and contributes poetry and miscellaneous articles to the daily press; reviews fiction and writes poems that have appeared in excellent anthologies.

ANNETTE COVINGTON

ANNETTE COVINGTON, born in Cincinnati and identified definitely as artist and writer with the development of her home city, has challenged more

than local interest on still another count, that of literary research. Some years ago Miss Covington discovered the signature of Francis Bacon on the first text page of a folio of Shakespeare's plays and ever since has been prominent among students of literature who believe that plays of the Bard of Avon can be traced to a Baconian source.

This widely known Cincinnati woman attended private school then Western College, where she received her A.B. degree. She studied at Pratt Institute and at the Cincinnati Art Academy and specialized in portraiture, for which she has been awarded excellent prizes.

ANNE VIRGINIA CULBERTSON

The most famous poet among women of Muskingum County was ANNE VIRGINIA CULBERTSON, 1857-1918. She was born and spent most of her life in Zanesville and was a notable descendant of one of the county's oldest pioneer families.

Her best known collections include "Lays of a Wandering Minstral"; a book of Negro folk-lore called, "At the Big House"; and "When the Banjo Talks."

She was a member of the Vigilantes, the national society of poets and writers called into being during the World War, whose duty it was to write poems and stories to excite interest in the sale of Liberty Bonds. She was the founder of the All Around Club of Zanesville, which with the Author's Club of Zanesville have been in existence since the early 1890's. Both are literary study clubs and from them have come down through the years many talented and cultured women.

CLARA LONGWORTH de CHAMBRUN

Six years ago ,when the CLARA LONGWORTH de CHAMBRUN (the Countess Adelbert de Chambrun) published "The Making of Nicholas Longworth", Washington, D. C., was quite as eager to read her book as was Cincinnati, her home town and Paris, France, where the de Chambruns have their official residence.

It is true that the Countess de Chambrun, a sister of the late Nicholas Longworth, former speaker of the house and husband of Alice Roosevelt Longworth, had long since established a literary reputation of the first order. She was and is accepted as the principal authority on the life and works of Shakespeare on which theme she has recently (1938) completed and a new and very important book.

This is "Shakespeare Rediscovered" which has been highly praised by leading critics and other literary experts abroad and in the United States.

But what is still more recent and interests—whether it should or not—Cincinnatians even more is the publication of an exhaustive history of her

native city, from its beginning to the present day (1939) which Clara de Chambrun has just completed.

Nobody knows this subject better than the former Clara Longworth, sister of the former Ohio Congressman and daughter of the Nicholas Longworth preceding him. In her biography of her brother she begins with his and her great grandfather, the Nicholas Longworth who floated down to Cincinnati from Pittsburgh on a flat boat with "six dozen plain and ruffled shirts" in his leather chest.

Obviously this third son of the New Jersey Longworths, smarting under treatment accorded those who believed themselves loyalists but none the less branded by the spirit of '76 as "traitors", had no intention, in his new start, of being at sartorial disadvantage.

On the political side, a letter written to Clara de Chambrun by Nick during the campaign which ended in nomination of Herbert Hoover for the presidency is one of many highlights. It discloses that Longworth was himself in no unreceptive mood.

". . . since the President made his statement which is properly, I think, to be interpreted as positive declination to be a candidate in 1928, the field is open and I cannot help realizing that I may be called on to undertake the great adventure. So far, those generally mentioned are Hoover, Lowden, Hughes and myself."

How Clara Longworth de Chambrun and her family had advantage of newspapers which headlined the engagement of Nick and Alice throughout the world is another good story told for the first time.

"Shortly after return of the secretary of war and his party from the Philippines, I received a cable which read: 'Nasum Nanda.' The first word, in my code, signified 'an engagement has been contracted and will shortly be announced between.' But there was no such word as 'nanda' in the book.

"But it took our concerted effort to reach such conclusion that 'Nanda' meant 'N and A.' After that, we knew. For once we had information before the newspapers."

But it is in the results of her research in history of early Cincinnati, as background for her brother's, father's, grandfather's, and great-grandfather's experiences that Mme. de Chambrun's book is richest in human interest.

Her story of Abraham Lincoln's chance encounter with the first Cincinnati Nicholas Longworth is also striking.

"One summer day, 1857, a tall man who appeared to have outworn his clothes hesitatingly passed through the Pike St. gate." She recounts how the business on which the tall man had made his trip to Cincinnati had failed him, he was trying to put in his day. He asked a bent little old man, weeding the pathway, who owned "this fine house?"

The bent little man was the first Nicholas Longworth, father of the family fortunes, and the tall man was Lincoln.

Innumerable other stories told by the authoress in "The Making of Nicholas Longworth" have whetted real and widespread curiosity on her new book.

Mme. de Chambrun has devoted most of her life to writing and research. Her home was at "Rookwood" the famous Cincinnati home of the Longworth's, until 1901, when she was married to the Count de Chambrun, head of one of the finest families of France, a direct descendent of Lafayette.

General de Chambrun was one of the outstanding officers of the French army during the World War and later was in command of the French forces during the disorders in Algeria. The Countess de Chambrun spends part of every year in Cincinnati.

Mme. de Chambrun was decorated and holds the degree of Doctor of the University of Paris in recognition of her major contribution to the world's knowledge of the life of the Bard of Avon. Her published works are:

In English—"Shakespeare Rediscovered," "Shadows Like Myself," "Shakespeare, Actor-Poet." Shakespeare's Sonnets: "New Light and Old Evidence," "Playing With Souls," "His Wife's Romance," "Breaking the King Row," "The Making of Nicholas Longworth," "Hamlet."

And in French: "Giovanni Florio: un apotre de la Renaissance a l'epoque de Shakespeare," "Shakespeare, acteur-poete," "Hamlet de Shakespeare," "Le Roman d'un homme d'affaires," "La nouvelle Desdemone," "Deux bagues au doigt," "Antoine et Cleopatre," "L'Echiquier."

THERESSA M. DeFOSSETT

THERESSA M. DeFOSSETT (Mrs. Albert J. DeFossett), of Columbus, is associate editor of the American Poetry Magazine and the author of more than 500 published poems, which have received national prize awards and appeared in well known anthologies.

She is president of the Ohio Branch, American Poetry Circle and is deeply interested in collecting data on women writers. She is the wife of Dr. A. J. DeFossett. Their home is at 157 Twelfth Ave., Columbus.

MARY CAROLINE AND JANE CAMPBELL DENVER

The famous Cary sisters had literary precedent right in their own state. Moreover, their prototypes were not only sisters but twins.

MARY CAROLINE and JANE CAMPBELL DENVER were born in Winchester, Vt., Feb. 8, 1821 but moved to Wilmington, Ohio, when they were ten years old. They were the daughters of Patrick Denver, an officer in the War of 1812. Mary was first to show her gift for verse. She began writing poetry at 11 and continued to do so with growing expressiveness and skill, for more than 30 years. Jane began to express herself in verse several years later than Mary. Jane wrote, it is said, with more force and spirit but Mary's thoughts flowed more freely, apparently quite without effort.

General Albert Pike, the same hero for whom was named the first steamboat plying the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, wrote the preface to a "Poems by M. C. and J. C. Denver" published in 1875. Many of them are nature lyrics, but some deal with world affairs, for instance "Paul in the Prison of Kosciusco."

Jane died in 1847 and very soon her twin sister, whose mental and spiritual life had been almost as close as her physical twinship, fell ill. Mary's death did not take place until 1860 but she never recovered health or strength. The bond that was really vital had long since been broken.

MARY QUIGLEY ELLIOTT

MARY QUIGLEY ELLIOTT (Mrs. A. W. Elliott) of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, author of a history of the outstanding writers of Knox County was born in Tuscarawas County, attended school there and entered Ohio State University, later transferring to Wooster College.

For a time she was principal of Beall Ave. School at Wooster, then joined the college faculty.

Following her marriage to A. W. Elliott, now superintendent of schools of Mt. Vernon, their home was established in that city where Mrs. Elliott continued to teach for a time.

She has been active in numerous educational, civic and cultural organizations and has served as president of a number of important clubs.

The fact that an unusual number of writers of distinction had at one time or another lived in Knox County, has long interested Mrs. Elliott and several years ago she began a definite research, the results of which took form of a valuable addition to Ohio publications.

Mrs. Elliott's book contains biographies of 80 writers, all born or resident at some time in Knox County, who have made worthwhile contributions to American literature. This book is now in many libraries and is a reference volume of real distinction and value.

In his review in the Columbus Dispatch, Oscar Hopper said of this book—

"Mary Quigley Elliott has done a gracious and unusual thing by writing and putting between covers brief biographies of 80 persons who have in one way or another contributed to the literature of America, and lived for a time, at least, in Knox County, Ohio.

"Among these are a few of the following whose names and work will be recognized at once: Bishop Philander Chase, Founder of Kenyon College; Daniel Decatur Emmett, Author of 'Dixie'; Paul Kester, Author of 'When Knighthood was in Flower'; Lorain A. Lathrop, American Consul and writer of fiction; and Anna Louise Strong, Author and Lecturer. The book well printed and bound in cloth, well evidences the fact that Knox County has contributed its fair quota to culture and education. The book is unique in that it is the only collection of its kind ever published in Ohio."

MARY E. FEE

MARY E. FEE, born in Clermont County, who wrote in the eighteen fifties under the pen name "Eulalie" found gratifying reception for a volume of verse published in Cincinnati in 1854. About that time she married John Shannon and went west to California. There she gave recitals of her poems and lectures which drew crowded houses, said to have made a record for literary entertainments of the day in the Golden West.

Mary was, in accordance with the popular poetic motif of her time, a romanticist. But sentiment did not prove strong enough to sustain her in the tragic romance written by fate into her own life. Her husband fell in a duel. They had been devoted to each other and "Eulalie" died soon after.

MARTHA FARQUHARSON FINLEY

MARTHA FARQUHARSON FINLEY, author of the Elsie Dinsmore books, one of the most popular juvenile series of their or of any other day, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio in 1828, the daughter of Dr. James Brown Finley and Martha Theresa Brown Finley. Her parents were cousins, of Scotch descent. One of Martha's ancestors was killed by Graham of Claverhouse in a personal encounter.

The Finleys moved to Ireland in 1682, Michael, the American forebear of the Finley family, came to Bucks County, Penn., in 1742. It is said that Martha's great grandfather was killed by Indians near Carlisle. Her grandfather, the Rev. Robert Finley, became president of Princeton College, the friend of George Washington, a major of cavalry in the Revolutionary War and a general in the War of 1812.

It was on the advice of Nathaniel Massie, founder of Chillicothe, that the Rev. Robert came to that community and lent staunch aid in the building up of the Presbyterian Church. His son James, father of Martha, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, a physician, surveyor, circuit riding minister and an Indian scout.

This versatility finds its echo in the books of his daughter, although Martha Finley was 40 years old before the first of her "Elsie Books" was published. She began her literary career as a writer for newspapers and Sunday School publications. It is said that her entire output totalled approximately 100 volumes and that the total sales of her various books totalled two million.

Martha used Farquharson instead of Finley as her writing name but it meant the same thing—in Gaelic. She died at the age of 80, at Elkton, Md. The old Finley home was at Paint and Second Streets, now the heart of the business district of Chillicothe.

ABBIE FLANNER

True love, true love
How does it strike you, love?
In this Abbie—Fitz Romance
Wouldn't Abbie take a chance?
Or did Halleck let things ride
Rather on the frigid side?
1939 Crooners Chapbook.

Once upon a time, when practically everybody regarded poetry as the language of romance and nobody suspected that it could ever become the hard boiled tongue of reality, there lived in New York City a very popular poet—a bachelor—whose name was Fitz Greene Halleck.

At about this same time—in the eighteen thirties—there lived at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio a very attractive young poetess, whose name was ABBIE FLANNER.

Abbie was born in North Carolina, the daughter of William and Penina Flanner, who came to Ohio during her childhood. To be honest, Abbie's name is not included in most text books on American literature nor are her verses to be found in high school anthologies. So she was probably not a great poet, even judged by the standards of her time. But she certainly did conform to these standards by being a most romantic one. She was a fine conversationalist and altogether quite a popular young woman.

One night, when there was a party at the Flanner home—although her father was a Quaker leader, Abbie seems to have had rather a nice time—the conversation turned, as it often did, on the famous bachelor poet who, like Lord Byron, was all the more popular and romantic because of his sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle for independence. It was not long since he had written, "Marco Bozzaris" a poem which is included in most high school anthologies and which was declaimed in their youth by many more present day grandmothers and grandfathers than will ever read these pensive lines.

"Strike—for the Green Graves of your Sires
God—and your Native Land."

Finally—at Abbie's party—it was boldly suggested that some one write to the wonderful Mr. Halleck—open up a correspondence—in fact, write HIM a poem. Wouldn't that be wonderful?

The intriguing idea was dallied with—then dropped, as so many good ideas are.

But it was not dropped by Abbie Flanner. The idea stayed right with her and presently she evolved a poem to keep it company in a letter sent—before her courage failed—to Mr. Halleck. It did not really take so much courage because Abbie signed a fictitious name—Ellen A. F. Campbell.

But see what the clever and charming bachelor poet was able to evolve, just from a name. Halleck's "Answer to Ellen" or to give its accepted title "The Mocking Bird" totaled ten stanzas, among them these

"I saw the Highland heath flower smile
In beauty upon ELLEN'S isle
And—couched in ELLEN'S bower—
I watched beneath the lattice leaves
Her coming, through a summer's eve
Youngest and loveliest hour.

"Long shall I deem that winning smile
A mere mockery, to beguile
Some lonely hour of care
And will this Ellen prove to be
But like her namesake o'er the sea
A being of the air.

"Or shall I take the morning's wing
Armed with a parson and a ring
Speed hill and dale along
And at her cottage hearth, ere night
Change into flutterings of delight
Or what's more likely, of affright
The merry mock-bird's song."

It should be noted that the first portion of Fitz Greene Halleck's poem in answer to "Ellen" is altogether figurative and imaginary, as the remaining seven stanzas make clear. This is important because the point—the highly romantic and certainly quite unmodern point of the whole story is that "Ellen" and Fitz Greene Halleck never did meet. Nor was this altogether Halleck's fault. Mystery lent, apparently, lots of enchantment to his view and he asked "Ellen" (Abbie) for a personal interview. But "Ellen" (Abbie) said no, that would spoil everything—the illusion would vanish. She did send him, however, another poem—and a very nice one. It said in part—

"But when the busy crowd is gone
And bright upon the western sky
The changeful sunset hues are thrown
O, wilt thou thither turn the eye
And send one gentle thought to her
Whose spirit turns to thine
Like Persia's idol worshipper
Or Moslem to his prophet's shrine?"
—"Ellen."

Fitz Greene Halleck sent a copy of his poems and is said to have really tried to find her. But "Ellen" (the obdurate Abbie) said no, no—she preferred to keep her idol at a distance.

However, Abbie (the former "Ellen") did not, apparently feel this way about everybody. She married a Mr. Talbot and seemed to have lived on happily enough right there in Mt. Pleasant. Her death occurred in 1852 and she was buried in Jefferson County—in the Short Creek Meeting House graveyard.

It is probable that Abbie Flanner would have liked to have had a line or two of one of her really very excellent poems carved on her tombstone. But there was no tombstone—or at least there is none now—to mark the last resting place of Fitz Greene Halleck's "Mocking Bird".

KATHERINE GERWICK

KATHERINE GERWICK, formerly of Zanesville, O., who passed away in 1927, was a member of the Author's Club. Her poetry was widely published in many of the better magazines. Before her death she was connected with the National Young Woman's Christian Association, with offices in New York, and was assistant to Carrie Chapman Catt in her work for World Peace.

ALICE E. HANSCOM

ALICE E. HANSCOM, teacher and poet, was born in Gates Mills, Ohio, June 3, 1848, the daughter of Alva and Hannah Hanscom. She lived in several homes there, the last one later known as the Hunt Club Inn. She died October 24, 1932 in Willoughby, Ohio, where she had been a resident for about seventy years, and had lived to become one of the most dearly loved and distinguished citizens of the community.

The many interests of her active mind had led her to seek many wider horizons. After her graduation from Willoughby College in 1866, she received her early training as teacher in at least six localities, with one year's teaching in each of the following places: Willoughby, Orrville, Alliance, Richmond in Kentucky, Cleveland and three years in Dayton. All these early experiences led up to wider opportunities in metropolitan schools; first from 1880 to 1884 in New York City, in Mrs. Salisbury's School; from 1884 to 1895 in the Hathaway Brown School in Cleveland and in 1902 at the Laurel School in Cleveland, where she was employed as special teacher and lecturer for some years.

Failing eyesight gradually led her to sever her close connection with school work, but she continued to be a leader in intellectual circles. Prominent in such activities she for almost twenty years directed the program of a Jewish Club of highly cultivated women in Cleveland. During these years

after her retirement from formal teaching, she was busy with her pen, writing articles on matters of current literary interest for various publications.

She was invited by a New York paper to interview Charles W. Chesnutt, then rising to prominence as a young novelist in Cleveland; for another periodical, she served as book reviewer, and after much urging consented to send one of her timely poems to her town newspaper. At the earnest entreaty of friends, she privately published in 1898, her one book of verse, "Perennia."

Such are the bare facts in the life of the rare spirit of Alice Hanscom, whose sojourn on earth for eighty-four years influenced her environment, wherever she might be; whose personality was like the fragrance of "precious ointment."

It was this highly spiritual quality coupled with intellectual acumen that made her influence far-felt. Her keen appreciation of literary values gave her a delicacy of diction which made her opinion of books discriminating and added to this was a lively sense of humor.

Her long span of years gave her a breadth of vision in estimating the trend of contemporary affairs in which she took a lively interest. She remembered many events of the Civil War, and the terrific shock when the report of Lincoln's assassination came to the village. "I saw," she recounted, sorrowfully, "I saw his funeral train draped in black as it passed through Willoughby."

Her secretary, Miss Lillian Barnes (now MRS. C. J. ROLFE of Willoughby), often encouraged Miss Hanscom during later years to recall some of the experiences of her youth and we have Mrs. Rolfe to thank for some of these reminiscences.

Among her chief interests in Willoughby, the Library and the Andrews School held her constant attention. One of the school dormitories carries her name. First interest of all was the Willoughby Church of Christ, organized in 1873, of which she was the last charter member. Her generous gift of $10,000.00 made possible the construction of the present building. She also donated an organ, a gift made in memory of her mother.

Alice Hanscom was an idealist. Her poetry abounds in spiritual realities which for her permeated even the commonplaces of life. When in 1918 she came to live in her new and delightful home with Dr. Chesbrough, she wrote a series of verses entitled, "My Window World." The first of these, "At the East Window," tells how—

"When certain people speak their word
About the white birch tree,
My window-neighbor gowned in green,
She lets me know what she has heard
(Our interchange of glance unseen)
And pities such as these, does she,

Who having eyes yet cannot see
To tell a dryad from a tree!
She looks demure until they go,
But then she flutters to and fro
And lisps and laughs and beckons me . . .''

The last of the series, ''Dawn on the Terrace,'' illustrates her devout and holy interpretation of nature when she writes:

''High, high, . . .
My spirit mounts into the sky

The mystery and the miracle made luminous to me . . .''

To be deprived of such luminous revelations to the eye, made blindness particularly hard for her to bear.

Wide knowledge of history and literature recaptured in many a conversation with friends of kindred spirits, delightful impressions once received.

She was blind when she took a long anticipated trip to Europe and the Holy Land. Commenting on her first visit to the Acropolis, she said: ''I can never describe the joy that filled my soul, when I placed my hand on a stone warmed by the sun, near the spot where Paul was reported to stand when he spoke on Mars Hill.''

The poem which perhaps best represents her unchanging faith is one she wrote at the turn of the century and which she names ''Carmen Cordis.'' It reads:

''Thanks that the stars endure
Though years like clouds go by;
A patient Purpose holds secure
The children of the sky.

''Thanks, though the years in sheaves
The past's dim store complete;
By grace of autumn leaves
Are far-off summers sweet.

''Thanks that the human soul
May trust the plan sublime
Which rises towards its glorious goal
On century steps of time.

''Thanks that the hearts of men
May fold in their frail tents
A treasure safe from tyrant's ken—
The Dream's magnificence

"Thanks that when stars and years
Their outmost bound have won,
Beyond them still the Dream appears
And smiling beckons on."

A. E. H.

Ad Finem 1900

FLORENCE LA GANKE HARRIS

FLORENCE LA GANKE HARRIS, (Mrs. Frederick Aston Harris), of Cleveland, is a recognized authority on home economics, not only in Ohio but also largely throughout the country by reason of her wide activities in this field and her extensive writings on the subject.

Born in Cleveland, Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Robert Frederick and Lillie (Green) La Ganke. Her ancestors in the paternal line were French Hugenots, who settled in Alsace Lorraine. Her mother's people in the paternal line were English and in the maternal line of American and German descent. Mrs. Harris attended the grade and high schools of Cleveland and some years afterward, or in 1923, was graduated from the Teachers College of Columbia University. In the nineteen years which had elapsed after her graduation from high school in 1904 she had been very active in Cleveland, New York, Oakland, California, and then again in Cleveland, largely in the field of home economics.

Her first position was that of hospital dietitian in Cleveland and later she was manager of the lunchroom of the Horace Mann school of Columbia University. She then became instructor of home economics at the Flora Stone Mather school and later at Western Reserve University of Cleveland. This was followed by a period spent as supervisor of the economics department of the Teachers College of Columbia University, and from the Atlantic coast, she proceeded to the Pacific, becoming supervisor of home economics in the public schools of Oakland, California. With her return to her native state she became home economics editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and later of the Cleveland Press and was appointed director of women's activities under the title of "Home in the Sky."

In 1935 Mrs. Harris was made home economics consultant, in which connection she does considerable broadcasting over the radio and writes booklets and other articles. She is widely known as the author of various books, including "Patty Pans," a cook book for beginners, published by Little Brown; is a co-author (Harris & Huston) of "Home Economics Omnibus," which is a high school text book; the author of "Every Woman's Complete Guide to Home Making," a handbook for housekeepers; co-author (Harris & Henderson) of "Foods," also a high school textbook, the above all being published by Little Brown, and "Flavor's the Thing," issued February 1, 1939 by Barrows, this being a cookbook of foods that have good flavor.

Mrs. Harris remained home economics editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer for seven years, during which time she started a food column for children, writing a daily and Sunday column. For five years she traveled all over northern Ohio as a goodwill representative of the Plain Dealer, talking on home-making subjects before club groups, Grange meetings, Parent-Teachers Associations, girls classes and other gatherings.

It was in 1923 that Florence La Ganke was married to Frederick Aston Harris. She gives her political support to the Republican party and she belongs to the Epworth Euclid Methodist Episcopal church. She has membership in the Woman's City Club of Cleveland, of which she is a director, is a life member of the Associated Charities, is serving on the board of directors of the Child Health Association of Cleveland and belongs to the Home Economics Association, including the national, state, local and business groups. She also has membership in both the state and national organizations of American Dietetics and is serving on the board of directors of the Needlecraft Guild of Cleveland. She works with an artist to design quilts, selling some of these designs to magazines, and she has a most interesting collection of fifty quilts. Mrs. Harris is also extremely interested in home decorations, this being developed during her "Home in the Sky" regime, and she is an omnivorous reader.

MARIAN SINCLAIR HEADLAND

MARIAN SINCLAIR HEADLAND (Mrs. Isaac T. Headland), of Alliance, is now retired, after a professional career such as few men or women trained in the art and science of healing have to their credit. With her husband, who taught philosophy at Mt. Union College, she travelled to the Orient and there served as physician to the mother of the former Empress Dowager of China, to the Chinese princesses and to wives of Manchu officials.

Her unique experiences are told in several books, of which Prof. Headland is joint author, notably "Court Life in China" and "Home Life in China."

MARY BREWSTER HOLLISTER

MARY BREWSTER HOLLISTER, writer and lecturer of Delaware, O., who has contributed many authentic stories of Chinese life to juvenile and religious literature, was herself born in China, at Foochow, the daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Brewster. She took her A.B. degree cum laude at Ohio Wesleyan University and did graduate work at the University of California, the University of Chicago and at Columbia University. In 1915 she married George Wallace Hollister and until 1928 was most of the time in missionary or educational service in China. Mrs. Hollister taught at the Sienyu Boys School and at Hinghwa Theological School and was active in

social work in this and other cities. She is author of "Lady Fourth Daughter" an interdenominational study book, "Back to the Mountain" and other books that tell the story of her own colorful experiences. The Hollisters live at 150 N. Sandusky St., Delaware.

HELEN JOAN HULTMAN

HELEN JOAN HULTMAN, of Dayton, combines successfully two occupations not ordinarily brought together, that of school teacher and detective story writer.

Helen was born at Dayton, the daughter of Klaus and Amanda Hultman, took her Ph.D. at Denison University and is now teacher of English at Stivers High School. She has been deeply interested in all types of modern literature, especially poetry, since her school days. Several years ago Miss Hultman began to try her hand at detective fiction, with excellent results. She is author of "Find the Woman," "Death at Windward Hill," and "Murder in the French Room." Her residence is at 339 Grand Ave.

ELLOUISE BAKER LARSON

Among Ohio women, few, if any, have more expert knowledge of china than has ELLOUISE BAKER LARSON, who has made a comprehensive study of the subject and has written largely for magazines and is also the author of several published works on china. Mrs. Baker is the wife of Louis A. Larson, vice president and treasurer of the Lima Locomotive Company, of Lima, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel S. and Kulia A. (Baxter) Baker. Her parents were natives of Cape Cod, Massachusetts and representatives of old families that came to this country about 1638. The Bakers came from England and the marriage of Francis Baker and Elizabeth Twining was the first ever celebrated at Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Larson, like so many of her ancestors, is a native of Cape Cod and after attending the grade schools there and graduating from high school, she entered the Quincy (Mass.) Training School. After completing her studies there she and her mother joined her father and brother who had gone to St. Paul, Minnesota, where she began teaching in the Oak Hall School for Girls, a fashionable school of that day in which she taught for seven years.

In 1906 Ellouise Baker became the wife of Louis A. Larson and for a time they continued to reside in St. Paul, but later removed to New York City, where they made their home for eight years. They afterward spent two years in Montclair, New Jersey. While in New York Mrs. Larson studied with Clayton Hamilton, won her diploma and began writing short stories, which has engaged her attention at times ever since. Twenty years ago, in 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Larson came to Lima. They have two sons, Laurence H., after finishing high school in Lima attended preparatory school in Lawrence-

ville, then went to Maine and in 1936 was graduated from Princeton University, where he had specialized in law. He next entered Harvard as a law student, also pursued a course in business administration there and was graduated in June, 1939. William G., the younger son, had his early schooling in Lima, was graduated at Lawrenceville in 1937 and is now at Princeton, where he is majoring in surgery. Both sons have won the rank of second lieutenant in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. They have also studied music and play the flute, violin and piano. The younger son was president of his class at Lawrenceville and was awarded the prize by the Aurelian Honor Society at Yale on "Character, Leadership, Scholarship" in the class of 1937.

Mrs. Larson has long been prominent in club circles, has served on various important club committees and has been active in other ways. Soon after coming to Lima she joined the Lotus Club and the Art Study Club and has been president of each. She is even more widely known as an expert on antique china and has lectured largely on "Old Blue," many times having the co-operation of Homer Eaton Keyes, the editor of the magazine "Antique." She has a collection of more than five hundred pieces and in her book on Antiques in China, she has pictures of six hundred and ninety-five pieces, all of which are described and indexed. Many pieces of her private collection date from 1820 to 1860. Pieces manufactured since then are considered modern, while anything made prior to 1860 is "antique." She is the author of many interesting articles on china, her first one appearing in the Antiquarian Magazine of February, 1929, on Identifying Makers of Historic Blue. She also wrote Some Idiosyncrasies of the Staffordshire Potters, published in the magazine Antiques, in July, 1931, and in the same magazine, in March, 1933, Thomas Godwin, Staffordshire Potter, while in April, 1936, appeared her article on Staffordshire Records of Early Modes of Travel. In the Magazines of Antiques, June, 1936, Part II, is found her article, The Truth about Andrew Stevenson. The editor asserts in his introduction that this article is true in every detail. Doubleday, Doran & Company have recently brought out her book on Antiques in China, containing more than three hundred pages, with about one hundred and thirty photographs and about twenty other illustrations, and these publications of Mrs. Larson have been widely read by lovers of fine china, who are acquainted with and interested in its history in any measure.

Mrs. Larson owns an old residence at Hyannisport, on Cape Cod, which they use as a summer home and which was built in 1818, as evidenced by a penny which was found in the fireplace, it having been a custom of dating the year of erection by placing the penny bearing current date in the fireplace, which in their home is adorned with a hand carved mantel, adding much to the beauty of the room. She belongs to Christ Episcopal Church of Lima, and for fourteen years taught a Sunday school class of senior high school boys.

ELMA EHRLICH LEVINGER

ELMA EHRLICH LEVINGER (Mrs. Lee J. Levinger), of Columbus, widely known writer, was formerly editor of the Jewish Child Magazine and also director of entertainment, Bureau of Jewish Education, New York City.

Mrs. Levinger was born in Chicago, attended the University of Chicago and later Radcliffe College. She is author of "Grapes of Canaan," a $2,000 prize novel of Jewish life and of numerous other novels, plays and short stories. Her home is at 2257 Indianola Ave., Columbus.

ADNA LIGHTNER

When, in 1875, novels by an Ohio author, ADNA LIGHTNER (Mrs. S. B. Lightner), began to appear, continuing fairly steadily for 40 years, they found popularity for a number of reasons.

The main reason is indicated better now, perhaps, than formerly. Although more or less in the style of their literary epoch, they did, it seems, point toward a newer trend, toward more graphic picturization and more clear cut characterization. Among them were "Shadow and Sunshine," "The Wayside Violet" and "Creta."

Mrs. Lightner has written also for periodicals and newspapers. She has been a correspondent for the Cincinnati Post, the Ohio Farmer, the Masonic Review, and writes short stories for Sunday School magazines.

The veteran woman writer is now 89 years old but she is still deeply interested in her profession. She was completing—at the time of this biography, 1938—a new piece of work. She hoped to live to see it published but if not—well, her daughter would.

MARY LOUISE MacMILLAN

MARY LOUISE MacMILLAN, poet and dramatist, daughter of the Reverend William MacMillan, a Presbyterian Minister, granddaughter on the maternal side of the Wades, who settled in Cincinnati in 1792, was born in Venice, Ohio, in 1874.

After attending the high schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and Wells College, she came, at an early age, to live in Cincinnati, where she made her home until her death in 1937.

Her achievements were varied—researches into Cincinnati history, plays, short-stories, critical reviews, and poems. But it was as a dramatist that Miss MacMillan first acquired a national reputation. Realizing the need of dramatic groups for materials less hackneyed in theme and technique than the "Box and Cox" genre, she published three volumes of short plays; and to their influence may be attributed, in no small measure, an improved taste in amateur theatricals in America and the popularity of the one-act play. For more than twenty years Miss MacMillan's short pieces, ranging in tone and subject from the broad farce of "The Dress Rehearsal of Hamlet" to the stylized beauty of "A Fan and Two Candlesticks," have been frequently

presented, and it is likely that they will continue to please the judicious for some time to come.

Accomplished though Miss MacMillan's plays undoubtedly are, they do not sound the deep notes of her poetry. Her most significant work as a writer is to be found in the volume entitled "The Little Golden Fountain" and in other poems that have appeared in various magazines and anthologies. Whether it celebrates the loveliness of the Ohio countryside, "a second Shakespeare country," as she called it, or intones the finality of death, her verses were soon recognized by composers, and Dr. Sidney Durst and others have turned many of her lyrics into exquisite songs. Only a few months ago Miss MacMillan finished a Christmas cantata, for which Dr. Dale Osborn has written the music.

She was not only a poet, but also an inspiration to poets. As leader of the Ohio Valley Poetry Society, she encouraged many writers and, by the constant challenge of her wit and imagination and incorruptible standards of judgment, roused them to fruitful activity. Moreover, she supervised the publication of three anthologies containing work by members of the society, and brought to Cincinnati audiences such compelling personalities as the late Amy Lowell, Percy Mackaye, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Robert Frost.

In recent years she had turned to the novel as a medium of expression and had been gradually feeling her way to a mastery of this form. At her death she left unfinished the manuscript of a novel which she had designed to be a chronicle of pioneer heroism in the conquest of the Ohio Valley—a subject with which by family tradition and by her own research, she was conversant. Because Mary MacMillan did not live to contribute her part to the great saga of our historic Middle West, that saga must always be immeasurably poorer.

MARJORIE McCLURE

MARJORIE McCLURE (Mrs. Franklin E. McClure), Cleveland novelist and short story writer, was born in Newark, N. J., the daughter of the Rev. James M. and Mary Barkley. She completed her education at Detroit Seminary, Mich., and established her home in Cleveland on her marriage to Franklin E. McClure, financial specialist.

Mrs. McClure's first full length novel, "High Fires" was published in 1924 and other fiction equally successful followed in quick succession. She has written several plays, notably, "The Marriage of King Paulinus," and "John Dean's Journey."

ABBIE McKEEVER

ABBIE McKEEVER of Withamsville, Ohio, born in 1852 was gifted in the art of versification, so much so, that she was often called the successor of

Alice Cary. Many of her poems—notably "Draft Away" and "Only" were published in national magazines.

RUTH McKENNEY

RUTH McKENNEY, whose "My Sister Eileen" has had New York by the ears for the past year, is a comparative newcomer to the ranks of literature. Still a youngster as years go, she is deftly humorous without sacrificing the realism that makes her a crack newspaper woman. She is now in New York but Akron, Ohio, where she was born, still claims her.

No one, the compiler of this chapter realized, was competent to report the snappy not to say snorting part Ruth McKenny has played so far in the game called life but Ruth herself.

So here it is "by RUTH McKENNEY":

BIOGRAPHY IN BRIEF

November 18, 1911—Born.

December 25, 1913—Fell off rocking horse.

March 17, 1914—Fell into creek.

March 18, 1914—Fell into same creek.

May 15, 1918—Cashiered out of Grade 2-B for pawning World War Savings Stamps to buy Eskimo Pies.

September 16, 1918—Fell off second story porch, while playing submarine. Not hurt much. Slight fracture of skull.

September 20, 1918—Vaccinated.

March 14, 1919—Fell off school swing. Only broke ankle.

May 20, 1919—Cashiered out of Grade 3-A. Teacher felt my essay entitled, "What I did on my last summer vacation," was a mess of lies. Essay described my encounter with boa-constrictor. Teacher was right.

July, 1919—Whooping cough.

August, 1919—Fell off porch stairs. Cut over right eye. Not very bad. Scar permanent.

June, 1928—Graduated from Shaw High School. Fell up stairs just before going on stage, causing large hole in knee of new silk stockings.

September, 1928—Went to college dance. Fell up stairs, naturally.

July, 1929—Run over. Two day coma, black eyes, nothing serious.

September, 1929—Went to work for Columbus Dispatch.

May, 1930—Automobile crash. Photographer for Dispatch broke six ribs. Heaven was with us, I only got bruised. Coal truck smacked us.

September, 1930—Dean of Women at Ohio State University predicted I would never be a credit to the institution. Absolutely right.

November, 1930—First issue of Free Voice, a magazine devoted to comment and opinion. I was an editor.

November 20, 1930—Cleveland Plain Dealer reports President of Ohio State University deciding whether or not to expel editors of Free Voice.
November 21, 1930—Heaven again with us. President decides he has better things to do than to expel a lot of nasty students. Hurray.
June, 1931—Sail for Europe. Had fun. This was before Hitler.
January, 1932—Quit college. No money. Couldn't graduate anyway, no credits in Hygiene and Physical Education.
September, 1932—Went to work for Akron Beacon Journal.
October, 1934—Went to work for New York Post.
October, 1936—Decided on Serious Literature. Quit Post.
October 20, 1936—No money.
October 21, 1936—Hungry.
October 22, 1936—Decided on Funny Literature. Wrote funny piece for New Yorker.
November 1, 1936—New Yorker buys same. Whoopla.
August 12, 1937—Married. Husband's name is Bruce Minton.
August 20, 1938—New Yorker pieces published in book called "My Sister Eileen." Eileen wouldn't mind.
December 20, 1938—Book called Industrial Valley—serious study about Akron, Ohio. Goes to press. Ambition of a life-time fulfilled—maybe.

———END———

DAPHNE ALLOWAY McVICKER

DAPHNE ALLOWAY McVICKER (Mrs. Vinton McVicker), Columbus writer, widely known for juvenile and short stories, was born at Cambridge, O., the daughter of James William and Ninette Alloway.

She took her A.B. at Ohio State University and soon developed unusual ability in short story fiction and free lance writing. Mrs. McVicker has had more than 300 juvenile stories published in various national magazines and her verse and adult fiction have been featured in important publications. Her home is at 371 W. Tenth St., Columbus.

MAUD MOORE

An active worker in social, civic and religious circles of Ada, Ohio, is MAUD MOORE. Her father, Justin Brewer, was president of the First National Bank, and her husband, Charles Moore, is now cashier in the same bank. She is a niece of Mrs. L. B. Campbell.

Mrs. Moore organized the local P. T. A. and was its president for ten years. She has verse featured in national magazines.

Her "Lethargy" was published in 1936 Davis Anthology. Mrs. Moore is now a member of the Ohioana Library Committee from Hardin County.

Among her many fine poems is the following—

RUTH McKENNY

author of "My Sister Eileen" and "Industrial Valley," former Ohio State University correspondent for Columbus Dispatch

"MY MOTHER"

In vision only, may I find her,
My Mother! Her love was such,
Wakening from her sleep immortal,
In my dreams she paused to touch
My lips, my eyes, oft, through the years;
Yet sleeping eyes, they shed no tears.
Loves like her are always giving;
Sleep, Mother dear—safe from the living.
—M. M. Moore."

MARGARET MORSE NICE

MARGARET MORSE NICE (Mrs. Leonard R. Nice), ornithologist, of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Amherst, Mass., took her A. B. at Mt. Holyoke College and her M. A. at Clark University. She is vice president of the Columbus Audubon Society and an advisory councilor of the National Association of Audubon societies. Mrs. Nice has written numerous authoritative articles on birds and has translated many foreign books and monographs on this subject. She was a delegate to the eighth international Ornithological Congress held at Oxford, England, and is vice chairman of Section 111 of this important organization of scientists.

MABEL POSEGATE

MABEL POSEGATE, Poet Laureate of Ohio, reader and lecturer, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Oliver Franklin and Gertrude Knighton Bear. Her education was received in the Walnut Hills High School, the Nelson Business College and the University of Cincinnati. Mrs. Posegate married Charles Sargent Posegate, and is the mother of four children.

"Silver Scutcheon," Mrs. Posegate's first volume of poems, was published in France, in 1928. "Once When Arcturus Shone," her second volume of verse, came seven years later, in 1935, and was published at Brattleboro, Vermont. This book received an award in the National Book Contest sponsored by the National League of American Pen Women in Washington, D. C., and was in part responsible for Mrs. Posegate's lifetime appointment on November 11, 1936, as the first Poet Laureate of Ohio.

Shortly after her appointment, a pink dogwood tree, which was the gift of Mrs. Oliver B. Kaiser, was planted in her honor in the Author's Grove in Eden Park, where it overlooks the Ohio River. "White Moment," Mrs. Posegate's third book of verse, was published in Philadelphia, in 1938. It was widely reviewed, and brought its author honorary membership in the Eugene Field Society of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Posegate was selected by Henry Harrison, well-known New York publisher, to edit and write the Foreword for the Ohio section of the North American Book of Verse, which is scheduled for spring publication. "Gallery

for Poets'' is a monthly column which she edits for the benefit of poets, using in it their poems and reviews of their books.

Mrs. Posegate's verse has had wide recognition in England as well as in America. Poems of hers have appeared in The Christian Century; The Saturday Review of Literature; Chicago Tribune; Literary Digest; London Poetry Review; Voices and many poetry journals. Some of her poems have received awards, while a number of them have been set to music and have been given on the radio. She has been widely represented in anthologies, including those of William Stanley Braithwaite.

Mrs. Posegate is an active member of the Poetry Society of America; the Poetry Society of England; the Poetry Society of Ohio. She is vice-president of the Cincinnati branch of the National League of American Pen Women; a board member of the Cincinnati Woman's Press Club; past president, Eastern Hills Literary Club; member Greater Cincinnati Writers' League; member Music and Poetry Society; Republican Woman's Club; Patroness, Omega Chapter Phi Beta, Music and Speech Fraternity.

SARA V. PRUESER

SARA V. PRUESER, writer and former educator of Defiance, Ohio, has made two gratifying careers grow where only one is the customary experience. She took her A. B. at Defiance College and became a teacher more than 40 years ago. She was promoted to a principalship and at the time of her retirement was head of Northside Grade School. Miss Pruesser had been active in the Toledo Writers' Club and a contributor to national magazines while still in the schools. In recent years she has had poems and articles published in widely known periodicals and her work has found good place in various anthologies. Her home is at 800 N. Clinton St., Defiance.

ANNA W. ROUSSEL

ANNA W. ROUSSEL, writer of Camden, Ohio, was born there, the daughter of John and Anna Whitaker, and was married to George Albert Roussel, born in Carcassome, France.

Her verse has been widely published and has been included in numerous anthologies. She also writes travel sketches.

Mrs. Roussel is a member of the Methodist Church; of the Ohio League of Women Voters; Council of International League and League of Nations Association.

Anna Roussel was educated in the Camden Public School and has served on the Board of Education of Camden, Ohio and of Dayton, Ohio, and was the first woman to be elected to these offices.

She has served as president in the following clubs: Philomathian, Camden, Ohio; Woman's Literary Club, Dayton, Ohio; The Woman's Club, Laurel, Maryland and Woman's Club, Huntington, W. Va.

In 1939 Mrs. Roussel was appointed a member of the League of Nation's World Fair Committee, New York.

PAULINE SAGER

PAULINE SAGER (Mrs. P. H. Sager), of Newark, whose verse has been widely published, broadcasted and set to music, was born at Kenton, Ohio, where her ancestors, of German and of English descent, first settled about 1742. Her gift for building words into rhythmic patterns is an inheritance, Mrs. Sager believes, from her father and her grandfather, both lovers of good poetry who read much and were fond of quoting the gems of literature which most impressed them.

Pauline attended public school at Kenton and at Lima, then the Ohio Northern University and later Ohio State University. She was for a time teacher of art in the public schools of Lima. Following her marriage to P. H. Sager, faculty member of Newark High School, Mrs. Sager concentrated on writing, devoting to this avocation all of the time and energy not required by the conducting of her home at Newark.

Her ability and effort have been rewarded with definite success in the field of poetry. Among publications which have featured her poems are The American Poetry Magazine, Poetry Caravan, the Journal of the National Education Association, Ohio State Journal, Columbus Citizen, Columbus Dispatch and Ohio Schools. Mrs. Sager is an active member of the American Literary Association and of the Verse Writers Guild of Ohio. Here is a characteristic poem which won first prize for Mrs. Sager in a recent statewide competition:

CHINESE ROSE

Will anything be left
  For remembering
When China's heart, war-cleft
  Finds a tranquil spring?

Will the land forget
  When cherry-blossoms fall,
War's gleaming bayonet,
  His tents beyond the wall?

Pushing through the dust
  Where the Yangtze flows,
Memory's thorn will thrust
  From the wild white rose.

ADA MARIA SKINNER

ADA MARIA SKINNER, Columbus author and text book writer, was born in Worcester, England, the daughter of Thomas and Emmeline Skinner.

She took her B. S. at Columbia University and published her first book, "Storyland for Children" in 1914. In quick succession followed "Dramatic Stories for Reading and Acting," "Little Folks Christmas Plays," "Nursery Tales from Many Lands," "The Topaz Story Book" and many others. She is co-author of "Fact and Story Readers" and of "Practice Units in English." Her home is at 861 Neil Ave., Columbus.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES, born in Muskingum County, now living in Richmond, Indiana, whose collection "Sails that Sing" was published in 1928 and had many re-printings, is noted for historical plays, children's plays, radio scripts and poetry arrangements and is also a noteworthy musician. She is a member of the American Pen Women's Association.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

ANNA LOUISE STRONG was born at Mt. Vernon, November 8, 1885.

She was graduated from Oak Park High School in 1901, and during the following year studied in Germany. On her return from abroad, she spent a year in Bryn Mawr. In 1905 she was graduated from Oberlin College with the degree of A. B. and in 1908 from the University of Chicago with the degree of Ph. D.

Anna Strong has won a distinguished place in the field of letters, also in social work.

Among her best known books are: Songs of the City, King's Palace, Psychology of Prayer, On the Eve of Home Rule, Ragged Verse by Anise, History of The Seattle Strike, The First Time in History, and Children of The Revolution.

Miss Strong is now living in Seattle, Washington, from which place she travels extensively and gathers material for her prolific pen.

IDA TARBELL

IDA TARBELL, who at 81 years of age has just completed a new book high lighted by reviewers all over the country, was born in Erie County, Penn., and makes her present home at Meadville, Penn. How can she be claimed as a woman of Ohio?

The answer is that what this world famous biographer, writer and reformer regards as one of the highly formative periods of her career—because it was the beginning—was spent in the little village of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, as "preceptress" of the old Poland Academy.

Ida Tarbell likes to tell how she got the job. There were, she says, two other candidates, one of them undoubtedly more experienced and better qualified.

But the youthful Miss Tarbell had, it seems, plenty of personality. She was "possibly better looking." Anyhow she taught the young idea in Mahoning County so well that to this day, residents of the entire locality, including the big and bustling city of Youngstown, Ohio, point with pride to their former teacher.

Ida Tarbell's story could hardly be better told than it is in an article by Esther Hamilton, featured April 30, 1939, in the Youngstown Vindicator. It says, in part—"Miss Tarbell was born in Titusville, Pa. in November, 1857, daughter of a self-sufficient farmer. When the oil boom swept Pennsylvania, naturally she knew much of it. In 1880, when she went to Meadville College, she was one of five girls enrolled. It was a venturesome thing for her to do in those times.

"Out of college, she went to Poland Academy to teach for two years. As preceptress of the Poland Academy, Miss Tarbell had spent part of her summers at Chautauqua, looked upon as the fountain of culture in its time. She became assistant editor of 'The Chautauqua' and was embarked on her literary career. She spent eight years there, in one capacity and another, and with her natural inclination to be a scientist, coupled with her writing experience she was ready for anything.

"At the time Frenchmen were doing the best work in history and biography, so with her savings of $150.00, Ida Tarbell went to Paris to find out how it was done. She supported herself there in frugal fashion in a Paris garret by sending back articles to American magazines.

"It was in the early 90's that S. S. McClure, noted journalist of his day, read her articles and got her on his editorial staff. This brought her into contact with Lincoln Steffens, then hounding out corruption in politics and industry. Some persons of the period called the crusaders muckrakers, but Miss Tarbell herself, with a fiery flash in her eyes, and swift movements of those ever expressive hands, is quick to deny that charge. They were students of the times, printing the facts as they saw them.

"Along with her magazine work, she found time to write and publish a life of Napoleon, another of Madame Roland. In 1896, she published her first volume of Lincoln and four years later her two-volume biography of Lincoln, now a classic in the libraries of the country and the Bible of all Lincoln students. Other articles and volumes on Lincoln followed.

"She was called all over the country to lecture. She could not begin to fill her writing assignments. The country school teacher was made.

"But it was in 1904, with 'The History of the Standard Oil Company' that Ida Tarbell stood the country on its ears. The book scorched the company. Suits followed. Her name became a household word and trust leaders feared her as they would the plague. She knew the oil industry from her early days in Titusville, from her father's experience in trying to be an independent and she dug up records, interviewed people who had the answers, got

sworn statements, literally tossed a bomb-shell of facts into the lap of America.

"With others, she was interested in starting the American Magazine in 1906. In her spare time (usually between midnight and dawn) she published 'The Business of Being a Woman,' 'The Ways of Women,' 'The Tariff in Our Times' and dozens of articles.

"In 1916 Miss Tarbell wrote a book about changing methods in business. That was followed by books on Judge Gary and Owen D. Young, which were anything but muckraking, but did demonstrate the new deal in business where the employee gets consideration.

"Her latest book, considered sufficiently important to get first place in the book review sections of the metropolitan papers, reviews the high lights of her life. It is not complete, for one would have to read all her works to get some glimpse of what she has done these last few years but from page 48 to page 63, it is full of things of interest to Youngstown, Ohio people."

ADALINE H. TATMAN

ADALINE H. TATMAN (Mrs. William C. Tatman), one of Cincinnati's group of successful writers, taught school in Southern Ohio for five years before her marriage, and previous to embarking on her literary career.

Her poems, many in number, and particularly noted for their delicacy of feeling and expression, have appeared from time to time, in Good Housekeeping, the Public School Journal, the Ladies Home Journal and other magazines and newspapers. Among the best examples of her work are the verses entitled "The Night Meeting," "The Carpenter," and "I went To you for Sympathy."

With her husband, Mrs. Tatman was co-founder of the Greater Cincinnati Writers League, which now has a membership of 65 poets, novelists, short story writers, editors and newspaper men and women.

She is also past president and member of the Women's Press Club of Cincinnati and a charter member of the Cincinnati Branch of the League of American Pen Women.

ISABEL WHITEHOUSE TOPPIN

ISABEL WHITEHOUSE TOPPIN, of Toledo, is a widely known writer and is associate editor of "The Sun," weekly newspaper of which her husband, James Toppin, is editor and publisher. The paper was founded by them in 1920.

Mrs. Toppin, author of two volumes of poetry, is a member of the National League of American Pen Women, Cincinnati Branch; The Ohioana Library Association; the Ohio Newspaper Woman's Association; the Woman's Press Club and her poems and articles in many papers and magazines are read by many.

She is also a member of the Toledo League of Women Voters; the City Manager League; Toledo Better Motion Picture Council; Toledo Museum of Art; Toledo Naturalists Association; Wilson Ornithological Association; Toledo Zoological Society; Toledo Astronomical Society; National Anti-Vivisection Society; National Geographic Society; Ogle Union, W.C.T.U., and was organizer in 1931 of the East Side Loyal Temperance Legion for school children of which she was district leader six years. She was also a member of the Toledo Business and Professional Women's Club. She was organizer of the East Side Young People's Branch Temperance Society for high school boys and girls and of their White Ribbon Male Quartette; served as treasurer of the Toledo Council on the Cause and Cure of War for three terms and is a member of the Cincinnati Peace League. She is a charter member of Lotus Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; also a member of the Board of Directors of Lotus Assembly, Order of Rainbow for Girls. She is the author of their official Ohio State Song "Rainbow of Promise."

In addition to Mrs. Toppin's literary and humanitarian activities, she is a home-keeper and the mother of a son, Paul Victor Toppin.

Her first volume of 100 poems was published in 1927 and her second volume of more than 100 poems was published in September, 1934. Both volumes are in the Ohioana State Library at Columbus, Ohio.

MARGARETTA MUHLENBERG TUTTLE

To MARGARETTA MUHLENBERG TUTTLE (Mrs. Frederic C. Tuttle), has been accorded the satisfaction that accompanies not only authorship of best sellers but also screen production of her novels on a scale that climaxed the widespread interest they aroused in serial and book form.

The realism that is part of her gift for writing is attributed by this widely known Cincinnati author to the fact that she was the daughter of a newspaper man, the late George Perkins. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, but came to Cincinnati in her early girlhood and was graduated from Cincinnati University.

Her writing career did not begin until several years after her marriage to Frederic Tuttle, a highly experienced and successful business man. Her earlier articles made their way promptly into leading national weeklies and as these were followed by clever fiction in modern setting, the popularity of the author grew in the world of editors and publishers as well as that of readers.

Among her best known novels are "His Worldly Goods," "Feet of Clay" which was filmed by Cecil DeMille, "Kingdoms of the World," "The Unguarded Hour" and "Little Girl."

During the World War Armistice, Mrs. Tuttle toured the war zone and on her return dealt with results of the great catastrophe in articles of much interest and appeal.

The Tuttles has two daughters, Margaretta and Catherine and a son Frederic Chandler Tuttle. Their home is at Rose Hill, Cincinnati.

JEAN STARR UNTERMEYER

JEAN STARR UNTERMEYER was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1888. A talented, artistic girl, Jean Starr was married to the poet Louis Untermeyer of New York when she was quite young and almost immediately embarked upon an independent career of writing. Her poems have been published in the Century; The Bookman; Poetry; The Literary Review and many other magazines and she has brought out several collections of verse, notably "Growing Pains" and "Dreams Out of Darkness." She is now living in New York and her drawing room is like an old world salon in the variety and number of interesting personages of the stage and world of art and letters who gather there.

RACHEL M. VARBLE

RACHEL M. VARBLE (Mrs. Pinckney Varble) of Cleveland Heights, is a writer of popular juvenile stories and contributor to newspaper syndicates. She was educated at Science Hill School for Girls, Kentucky, and took special courses at Kenntucky State University. Among her published stories are "The Red Cape," "A girl from London" and "Marie of the Gypsies." Her residence is 2273 Bellfield Rd., Cleveland Heights.

MARY S. WATTS

When MARY S. WATTS, Cincinnati novelist and playwright, published her first book "Nathan Burke" literary critics and reviewers throughout the country turned their eyes toward the Queen City to discover the formula which had won for this comparatively unknown writer such signal success.

The secret was not hard to find. Untiring research and a talent for good, terse English were the main factors in the production of this and other highly skilled historical novels by this successful woman writer. They still are, as is evidenced by many other fine stories. Among them are "Jennie Cushing," "The Rudder," "The Boardman Family," "From Father to Son," "The Noon Mark" and "The House of Rimmon." Mrs. Watts was Mary Stanbery before her marriage to Miles T. Watts of Cincinnati. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio, educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Cincinnati, and was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the Cincinnati University. She is the author of a number of plays and of many short stories and articles.

DUFFY RANSOHOFF WESTHEIMER

DUFFY RANSOHOFF WESTHEIMER (Mrs. Leo Westheimer) Cincinnati writer and book reviewer, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of dis-

tinguished parents who did much for the progress of their native city.

Her father was the late Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, a surgeon whose service helped to make the medical history of the middle west. Her mother belonged to the Workum family, identified closely with numerous social services and philanthropies.

MRS. JOSEPH RANSOHOFF was in reality the originator of the now highly developed educational service given to children in hospitals and special schools of Cincinnati.

Duffy Ransohoff attended the school of Madame Blanche Fredin, later the University of Cincinnati where she became a member of the Sorority V. C. B. and Kappa Alpha Theta. She completed her education in Europe where she took various courses.

Her marriage to Leo Westheimer, Cincinnati financier, united two Cincinnatians, long noted for fine citizenship as well as for personal achievement.

Three children were born to this union and their care occupied the time and energy of Mrs. Westheimer before she began development in good earnest of her talent as a writer. Her short stories soon found publication in a number of leading magazines. Her plays were also published, then presented by various companies. For a year Duffy Westheimer was a staff member of the Cincinnati Times-Star as book reviewer and during this period she became a member of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association.

Her outstanding social service has been given through the Red Cross of which she is canteen chairman and a board member. Other organizations with which she has worked enthusiastically and efficiently are the Cincinnati Woman's Exchange, Fresh Air Farm, Visiting Nurse Association, National Youth Aliyah, English Speaking Union, MacDowell Society, Town Club and Cincinnati Woman's Club.

B. Y. WILLIAMS

B. Y. WILLIAMS (Mrs. Karl H. Williams) of Cincinnati, author of two volumes of poetry accorded high praise by both critics and public, was born at Hamersville, Ohio, the daughter of Elsberry and Eleanor Belle Smith.

She made her home at Georgetown for a time following her marriage to Karl Howland Williams, then at Wigginsville and for the past 20 years in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Williams began writing in earnest while her children, Anne Bernice (Mrs. W. Massey Foley) and Thomas Young Williams (deceased) were still of tender years. Many of her early and still most popular poems tell quite simply and gayly of joys which are the happy heritage of childhood.

Later verse has varied themes but the simplicity of style which, combined with depth of thought and gift for phrasing, is regarded as the chief excellency of this successful writer, has always remained a characteristic of her work.

Her pen name "B. Y. Williams" became widely known when her "House of Happiness" was published and her second volume of poems "Apples of Gold" enhanced this prestige.

Mrs. Williams has a third volume of verse, almost completed and has had numerous poems published in leading magazines. She has won important prizes for literary work and was co-founder and co-editor of "Tularia" a poetry quarterly. She is an active member of the Poetry Society; League of American Pen Women; Writers Club; Cincinnati Woman's Club and other organizations.

L. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS

L. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, poet and educational writer, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Samuel Wesley and Laura Lorraine Williams. She attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, by which she was awarded the degree of A. B., and the Cincinnati Art Academy.

Miss Williams is the author of several books for kindergarten use and a contributor to various anthologies and to a number of magazines and newspapers. For two years she wrote "The World Movement" of the Western Christian Advocate. For a time she taught Latin and English at Toulon Academy, Ill. She is a past president of the Wyoming Woman's Club, a member of Wyoming Garden Circle and of the Southwest District, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

WILNA BALDWIN WINTRINGHAM

WILNA BALDWIN WINTRINGHAM spent her early years with a large family of brothers and sisters on the edge of the little marsh village of McGuffey, Ohio. She is a talented artist and writer. Many of her short stories and poems have been published.

She is the wife of a M. E. minister, C. E. Wintringham, who is now serving the Bryan, Ohio church.

They have three children.

Without question, more than one Ohio woman who made definite contribution to the literature of today or yesterday has been omitted from this list because of lack of available record. But for the assistance of two expert Ohio librarians, LINDA EASTMAN, former head of the Cleveland Public Library and MARY COCHRAN, reference librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, and for the cooperation of others whose help is deeply appreciated, the project would have been impossible.

Expression of earnest gratitude is due to one more Ohio woman in especial. This is MARTHA KINNEY COOPER (Mrs. M. Y. Cooper) founder of the Ohioana Library at Columbus, on the shelves of which the work of 4000 Ohio writers, men and women, is now represented. Details of this fine enterprise will be in the chapter in which service given by women librarians of Ohio is specifically outlined.

B. Y. WILLIAMS

(Mrs. Karl H. Williams)

Cincinnati, poet of distinction

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Women in Peace and War

MRS. ROBERT A. TAFT

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

WOMEN IN PEACE AND WAR

By MARTHA BOWERS TAFT (Mrs. Robert A. Taft)

What could a woman in Ohio—or many women—do to prevent war in the world and to keep this nation from being drawn into war?

When we put the question in these terms, we cannot but have a feeling of helplessness and hopelessness at the contrast between the vastness of the problem and our slight equipment to meet it.

But women have always been ready to dedicate themselves to great causes and have never been daunted because the odds were against them. From Joan of Arc to Susan B. Anthony they have dared and have achieved the impossible.

Never before have we been challenged by a cause so noble or a prize so great. As women we are not handicapped in working for peace. On the contrary, we hold an actual advantage.

It is far more difficult for men, who would be called on to fight, in case of hostilities, to make an impersonal case against war.

It has been accepted that women should try to mitigate the horrors of war by trying to lessen the hardships and to heal the wounds—by nursing, making bandages, conducting canteens, knitting—

But just as in medicine and in social service, the emphasis has shifted from cure to prevention of disease, so in the field of international relations we need not ministering angels but militant propaganda for peace.

After the World War, Edward Beuls said, "to make peace in Europe possible, the last representative of the pre-war generation must die and take his pre-war mentality into the grave with him."

Surely we are not wholly unteachable. Surely some of our pre-war convictions do lie buried in the graves of those brave young soldiers who fought a "war to end war." Surely we have learned in the dreadful aftermath of that struggle that war brings only a

breakdown of our standards of liberty and of human decency—that not force but tolerance and co-operation among nations is the only way to peace.

What can women of Ohio do to help peace prevail? They have done many things already. The preponderance of women in peace organizations shows that they have been awake to the problem. They have been foremost in urging education and legislation to prevent war.

We must go on doing these things and more. Ours is the greatest responsibility of all, that of training in the love of peace and in the ways of peace the younger generation. The human race goes forward on the feet of children.

If their feet are to stumble across bloody battlefields to the slaughter of each other, there can be no going forward for the world. The world can only stumble, wretchedly and blindly, to its own annihiliation.

The things we can do for peace may seem vain and futile, the words we speake against war may seem lost on the winds of hate and intolerance. But even a small part of building for peace is a greater thing than any other to which we could dedicate our lives.

Let us put first things first. For our children, for our country, for the world—the first and greatest thing must be peace.

MARY TAYLOR ADAMS

When the Woman's Relief Corps of Wilmington, O., placed a tablet of honor on the grave, in Sugar Grove Cemetery, Wilmington, of MARY TAYLOR ADAMS, they had good and substantial reasons for their selection.

Mary was the first volunteer nurse from Clinton County to serve in the Civil War. She was married to David Adams, of Cincinnati, who went to the war. So Mary went also. She went to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, started a camp in an old barn which she herself cleared out with pick and shovel. She strewed the ground with straw. On this were spread blankets and here Mary Adams, who had never studied nursing in her life but knew quite a lot from practical experience, attended to the wounded, watched with the dying soldiers. She was only 22 years old at the beginning. She left her baby daughter with her parents at Wilmington. Every time she went home she collected money and supplies from everybody, in the city and in the county, from whom she could obtain them. She also saw to it that the women supplied her with plenty of bandages—all through her fours years of service.

Mary Adams lived until 1927. When she was 88 years old, something happened that gave her great happiness. The U. S. Government increased her monthly pension to $50. Mary Adams was glad of course, to get the money. But it wasn't that so much. It was that the Government seemed to think well of what she had done for Union soldiers, back in the old barn she made into a hospital.

MARY D. BRITE

MARY D. BRITE of Cincinnati was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 13, 1868, the daughter of Perley B. and Leanna Ball Davis and attended the public schools of Columbus, after which she took special courses at the University of Cincinnati.

Her public activities include work for woman suffrage; for civil liberties; for world peace and in the progressive labor movement.

She was a member of the National Woman's Party which played so important a part in the passage of the suffrage federal amendment and was in charge of the Children's Crusade conducted at Washington, D. C. in the movement to free the political prisoners of the World War. The Children's Crusade was composed of some of the wives and children of the men in Leavenworth and other federal prisons. A book dealing with the aftermath of the World War in this particular is now in process of preparation. It covers the period from 1917 to 1924 when the last man was released. The groups represented include the "Conscientious Objectors" members of the Socialist Party, Non-Partisan League and the Industrial Workers of the World. All were definitely "free speech" cases.

Mary Brite was secretary of Ohio Labor Party for a year and in connection with A. J. Feldhaus carried on first open forum in Cincinnati to bring as speakers prominent men and women in the progressive, radical and labor movements.

She was representative of American Civil Liberties Union in Southern Ohio and executive secretary of Cincinnati Branch. This organization defends the right of labor and other groups to picket; to distribute literature; to carry on organizational activities; to hold open-air meetings without molestation by the police; to a fair trial before the courts; to petition Government for redress of grievances.

In 1893 Mary Davis was married to Dr. Jacob Richardson Brite, to which union were born three children, Hector Leigh, Helen Marie and James R. Brite.

This far visioned and highly courageous woman was a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom since its organization in 1915 following a meeting called by Jane Addams of the United States and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland. The women of the belligerent countries had met at The Hague and organized the Woman's Peace Party which sub-

sequently became the Women's International League. Mary Brite became chairman of the Cincinnati Branch formed in 1937.

Among other important groups Mary Brite has aided are the Cincinnati Peace League, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Advisory Board of Cincinnati Branch of North American Committee for Aid to Spanish Democracy and the Advisory Board of Commonwealth College, a labor college located at Mena, Arkansas.

She has also contributed to columns of The Nation, Federated Press, The Crisis and other liberal publications.

Mary's ancestry was Welch on the father's side. They belonged to the famous Williams family whose representative in the country was Roger Williams founder of Rhode Island, one of the great personalities of early American history. Two of her forebearers were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her mother's people were English—the Ball family, into which the father of George Washington married.

The stock from which she sprang was strong and sturdy, with that courage of conviction and freedom of opinion on which all real democracy must rest. No wonder then, that to the perpetuation of this freedom, Mary Brite has, in large measure, dedicated her life.

CLARA EVA KATHERINE GRUENINGER

CLARA EVA KATHERINE GRUENINGER, former chairman of the Committee on International Goodwill of the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, was born in that city, in which she has resided continuously. Her parents, George and Wilhelmina Grueninger, came from Germany to America in 1848 with the exodus caused during that period by the militaristic and autocratic policies of the then German government. They resided in New York City until 1863 when they moved to Cincinnati and established a stove and hardware business which continued for more than 70 years as one of the leading retail stores of the city.

Clara Grueninger attended Hughes High School and followed up her academic education with thorough courses at business college. Her definite purpose was to prepare herself to assist her father and her training was so complete that for years she conducted, with the aid of her sister, Mathilda Grueninger, the establishment their father had founded.

But although success attended Miss Grueninger's activities in the business world, business was to her a subordinate occupation. Miss Grueninger is an idealist—a determined idealist, with what is still an abiding faith in the possibilities of building a better and a happier world. Because of this she has identified herself with civic and social welfare organizations whenever and wherever there has been need for her help. She took special courses in the social sciences at the University of Cincinnati and in special

classes, in order to better understand the cause and the solution of the problems in which she is so deeply interested.

Of these basic and baffling problems, war is, in the opinion of Clara Grueninger, the worst to endure as well as the hardest to cure. With her the cause of peace is a passion. She believes that war is so completely out dated, its fallacy and futility so apparent, that human beings could well afford to mark time in virtually every other field of human endeavor until this scourge to civilization is overthrown and eradicated. Wherever there is a group working intelligently and practically to this end and to which she can be of aid, Clara Grueninger is to be found giving freely of her energy, ability and means.

As chairman of the former International Goodwill Committee of the Cincinnati Woman's City Club, Miss Grueninger did much to forward the desire and will to world peace among her fellow citizens. Her enthusiastic interest has included many other purposes and projects of the club, in which she has been very active.

Her zeal and enthusiasm do not falter, despite discouragement. She quotes with confidence "All great reforms have been brought about by small groups—who had the vision and who stood steadfast."

HAZEL HART

Among Zanesville women sent abroad during the World War were, besides those in regular nursing service, two workers who served with distinction in France. HAZEL HART, on the staff of the National Red Cross at Washington, D. C., did special canteen service and Red Cross departmental service out of Paris, and MARGUERITE PERRY BAILEY, later Mrs. Lloyd McCoy, served as entertainer in many sectors.

GENEVIEVE GROESBECK HOADLY

Public service given by GENEVIEVE GROESBECK HOADLY (Mrs. George Hoadly), has a signficance outside of its importance to the causes, movements and organizations, local, state and national, to which she has lent first aid. Such service was, in a way, an inherited obligation—a tradition in her own and in her husband's family.

The late Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio—elected in 1883—was the father of the brilliant attorney, George Hoadly, whom Genevieve Groesbeck married in 1894. The Hoadly family traces back to Jonathan Edwards stock, through Mary Edwards, daughter of the great divine, who was the great-grandmother of Governor Hoadly.

At the age of 25 this George Hoadly became in 1851 a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati and again in 1859. His friend and law partner, Salmon P. Chase, when governor of Ohio, offered Hoadly a seat on the Ohio Supreme Court bench but this was declined, as were other judicial

honors, in order that the keen brained, far visioned attorney might return to his own important practice.

On the Groesbeck side are forbears of equal ability and distinction. Genevieve, born in Cincinnati in 1865, was the daughter of John and Genevieve Groesbeck. Orphaned in infancy, she was reared during his lifetime by her maternal grandfather, Dr. Israel Wilson, a much beloved physician.

The late William S. Groesbeck, U. S. Congressman, a counsel for President Andrew Johnson at the famous impeachment trial and, in 1872, the presidential candidate of liberal Republicans in opposition to Horace Greely, was her uncle.

William Groesbeck's interest and skilled participation in the affairs of his own community were outstanding. One of his benefactions to Cincinnati was an endowment of $50,000 for free open air concerts in Burnet Woods.

During her girlhood and the early years of her marriage, Genevieve Hoadly was largely occupied by the brilliant social life with which her own and her husband's family were identified. Grandin Road, where the Hoadly home is located, was largely settled and developed by Groesbecks. The Longworths, Harrisons, Andersons and many other notable families, were neighbors and close friends.

It was the call of the World War that first brought out, in a major degree, the inherent abilities of Genevieve Hoadly. So helpful and wholehearted was her response that she became co-chairman for Hamilton Co. of the Women's Division, Council for National Defense. She was drafted for the presidency of the Ohio branch, National League for Women's Services, served as board member of the Friends of the French Wounded, of the Fatherless Children of France and in many other important capacities.

After ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Mrs. Hoadley, realizing the need of political education by women of all parties, worked actively with the newly organized Women's Republican Club of Hamilton County, was made president and has been one of the leaders ever since. Her conviction of the evils brought about by effort to enforce temperance by legal enactment caused her to take able part in the nationwide campaign of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform and her keen interest in the welfare of the aged expressed itself in her presidency of the board of managers of the Widows' and Old Men's Home. Mrs. Hoadly has worked for years in close co-operation with the Cincinnati Art Museum and as a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary has helped definitely to increase public appreciation of this great civic and cultural asset of Cincinnati.

She is a board member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Ohio, a member of the Foreign Policy Association, the Town Club, the Cincinnati Country Club, English Speaking Union, and of other groups which reflect her many interests and varied services.

MARTHA LATIMER McCOOK

Few of the younger generation of Ohioans have ever heard, in all probability, of the "Fighting McCooks." Yet no family in the entire United States has ever established a record comparable with that of the McCooks in the Civil War.

No other mother in the history of this country ever gave, as did MARTHA LATIMER McCOOK, then of New Lisbon, Ohio, her husband and nine sons to serve her country's cause. Few mothers sent, as did CATHERINE SHELDON McCOOK of New Lisbon and Steubenville, Ohio—five sons to battle for the Union.

The fighting McCooks—fifteen in all, represented two branches of this once famous family. The heads of the two families, Major Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook, were born at Canonsburg, Penn., the seat of Jefferson College.

Daniel McCook and Martha Latimer, the daughter of Abraham Latimer of Washington, Penn., were married in 1817 and in 1826, they crossed the mountains to Ohio.

Daniel McCook, husband of Martha, was 63 years old at the beginning of the Civil War. He happened to be at the time in Washington. Good!

With Martha's prompt approval the 63 year old patriot at once offered his services to President Lincoln, whereupon all of his living sons responded to the president's call for troops. There had been a tenth son—but his life had been given to his country. Midshipman J. James McCook died in the naval service before the rebellion.

Major Daniel McCook, Martha's husband, at the time of Morgan's raid, led a force to intercept crossing of the raiders at Buffington Island. He was mortally wounded and died the next day.

The sons of Major and Martha McCook won titles ranging from general to surgeon—except Private Charles McCook killed in the first battle of Bull Run. Charles simply would not accept a commission, insisted on the privilege of being killed as a private soldier.

This was before his father's death—the soldier father himself carried the remains of the soldier son from the battlefield. Two more of Martha's sons were added to death's tally.

What was the wife and mother doing meanwhile?

Martha McCook headed the Soldier's Relief Commission. She was called "Mother of the Graeci." She performed, herself, wonders of heroism, gave untiring service.

Martha never knew, from moment to moment what sacrifice she might be called on to face. Every year of the war Death took rich toll—in all, her husband and three sons. But Martha Latimer was a direct descendant of that Bishop Hugh Latimer, whose life was sacrificed in the English Re-

formation. She strove gallantly in prayer for sustaining faith and hopeful or hopeless, she carried on.

Martha survived the war by 14 years. She was 78 when she died—and was buried beside her husband in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CATHERINE SHELDON McCOOK, whose five sons entered the Union army, was born at New Hartford, Conn., of an old and distinguished New England family. She is said to have been an accomplished musician with a fine voice and to have been exceptionally intelligent and well read. Her husband, Dr. John McCook, practiced medicine at New Lisbon and then at Steubenville. But although a lifelong Democrat, he was a Union man, gave fine professional service during the war and died, just after its close, at the Washington headquarters of his son, General Anson G. McCook.

Of his and Catherine's other four sons, Edward Moody became a major general; the Rev. Henry C. McCook was an army chaplain; Roderick S. McCook was a naval commander and the Rev. John James McCook served as lieutenant in the First Virginia volunteers.

Fate was far kinder to Catherine McCook than to Martha, her sister-in-law. None of Catherine's sons lost their lives in the war. But of course, she had no way, during all that period of suspense and anxiety, of knowing that they ever would return—all of them to become moreover, distinguished men. No, Catherine, like Martha, had to carry on from day to day, the best her courage would permit.

That was their job. They were the wives and mothers of the "Fighting McCooks."

RUTH N. MOORE

RUTH N. MOORE (Mrs. Alfred D. Moore), executive secretary of the Cincinnati Peace League, of Glendale, has two main purposes in life, the promotion of the happiness and welfare of her family and the promotion of effective education against the greatest of human follies, war.

She was born at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., the daughter of John Jay and Mary Mattocks McKelvey, and received her earlier education at Brearley School. Ruth McKelvey was graduated with A.B. degree from Barnard College in 1916, took special courses at Columbia University and in 1920 was married to the Rev. Alfred Douglass Moore, then pastor of a New York City Mission Church and settlement.

About 18 years ago, although reluctant to give up his East Side settlement work, Dr. Moore complied with a request to launch "The Target" a Methodist Episcopal Church publication for boys. Later he became editor of "The Classmate" leading young people's paper of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Moore's deep interest in human welfare and social progress registered definitely soon after their coming to Cincinnati in work for a num-

ber of important organizations. She is active in the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in the Consumers League, the Valley Co-operative Society and the League of Women Voters. She is a board member of the Young Women's Christian Association and is vice chairman of the Cincinnati Branch, Women's International League.

Several years ago Mrs. Moore was made executive secretary of the Cincinnati Peace League, of which Dr. Moore is president. Responsibilities of this position, added to those of her household and three children, might have discouraged a less courageous and efficient worker. But not Ruth Moore. "Talk will never rid the world of war," she says. "But work will—if we work hard enough and long enough."

MRS. FRED M. ORR

Year after year MRS. FRED M. ORR of Youngstown has told the directors of Mahoning Red Cross they would have to get a new chairman. And year after year they go out and re-elect her chairman. That's been going on now since 1916.

She comes from a family of people who have done things for the community. Her sister, Miss Sarah Sims recently resigned after serving the Florence Crittendon Home for years as its superintendent.

Mrs. Orr was born in Youngstown and attended the Rayen School and later a business college. She followed this with home economics courses in Philadelphia and in 1901 was graduated from the Pennsylvania Hospital.

She returned home to marry Fred M. Orr, member of a long time prominent valley family. Her training interested her in the Visiting Nurses' Association, then being formed at Youngstown and she was a member of its first board of directors. She headed the campaign to raise funds for the first baby welfare campaign, and for several years she conducted the sale of Christmas seals for the Associated Charities.

In 1913, when Youngstown was swept by a devastating flood, Mrs. Orr was called upon to head the group that provided relief. It was characteristic of her that she directed the work in hip boots in the flooded area and not from an office.

When the soldiers went to the Mexican border in 1916 it was Mrs. Orr who got a group of women together in the Stambaugh building and under Red Cross auspices made comfort bags for the boys. The "boys" of that day are the city's leaders today but they have not forgotten Mrs. Orr.

In December of 1916 they made her chairman of the Red Cross and she has never been replaced.

While Mrs. Orr was seated at services in the First Presbyterian Church, December 3, 1917, a messenger came up the aisle. He brought her a telegram from Washington asking immediate organization for war service. She

raised $50,000 almost overnight to outfit Base Hospital 31. A canteen was established and every train of soldiers that went through day or night was met by Red Cross women.

In 1918 during the flu epidemic, Mrs. Orr again took charge and established emergency hospitals everywhere.

There is never any trouble to get members of the Red Cross. It always goes "over the top." So does Mrs. Orr.

BELLE STRAUSS STIX

BELLE STRAUSS STIX (Mrs. Aaron Stix), one of the founders and most steadfast supporters of the Cincinnati Peace League, was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Isaac and Sophie Peitz Strauss. Both of her parents were born in Germany, and took with them to their adopted country, their love of liberty; of education and of human welfare; their deep distrust of autocracy and of arbitrary oppression. This spirit of democracy was motivation of the fine service and citizenship which marked their lives and which has continued to actuate the lives of their descendants.

Belle Strauss was married to Aaron Stix, an outstanding business man whose sterling character and personal kindliness were admired by all and of benefit to many. His death, several years ago, was mourned by the two sons and two daughters born to the union.

Both through habit of mind and kindliness of heart, Mrs. Stix has been deeply interested in many social problems and has worked with organizations seeking their solution.

The World War intensified this deep interest, challenged new efforts. She worked energetically and most efficiently with a group that sought jobs for men and women who could not find employment unaided.

The World War impressed on her as on innumerable other thoughtful human beings, the crying need for organized systematized and unremitting effort for abolition of war as a method of settling the disputes of nations.

So, in 1924, largely due to the earnestness and determinations of Mrs. Stix and Mrs. Simon Kuhn, her kinswoman, there was organized the Cincinnati Peace League.

It was in the beginning but a small group but today numbers more than 1,200 of Cincinnati's intelligent and fair-minded citizens.

Basic purpose of the Cincinnati Peace League, now recognized as one of the most efficient anti-war organizations of the country, is, as stated in the constitution "to study the causes of war and to foster in the community the desire and will for peace." Among important activities of the League are—An annual Armistice Day mass meeting and periodic luncheon gatherings at which prominent speakers discuss questions pertinent to the peace structure of the world; Awarding a fellowship for attendance at the School of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. Up to 1937 twenty people

MRS. FRED M. ORR

Chairman, Red Cross, Youngstown

were enabled in this way to learn at close range the fundamental problems of world affairs; Awarding through one of its interested members, scholarships to two University of Cincinnati students for research on legislation related to neutrality and munitions investigations; Sending delegates to meetings of the Academy of Political and Social Science, the American League Congress and other conferences relating to the problems of peace. Co-operating with the Emergency Peace Campaign, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, National Council for Prevention of War, and other organizations interested in the peace movement.

Many women of fine attainment and achievement are members of the Cincinnati Peace League.

But among them all there is none more broadly humanitarian or less a prey to narrow prejudice than the one who has done most to make the League truly serviceable to all mankind—Mrs Aaron Stix.

AMANDA STOKES

Lebanon, Ohio has numerous records of its distinguished men but the names of few women have been listed, although a number are well entitled to a place of honor, in local history. Among them none is more worthy of mention than AMANDA STOKES, Civil War nurse and heroine. Women do not appear in official reports of the war to preserve the union. It was difficult to find adequate account of the services of faithful, loyal Amanda Stokes. Basic facts were gathered from different sources, many from the "Western Star" and some from the reminiscences of old soldiers, now gone to rest.

Miss Stokes enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil War. She was probably the first, though not the only woman, in Warren County to offer her services for her country.

At the beginning of the war she was engaged to be married, but Amanda sold her wedding trousseau and everything she had of any value. She used this money (amounting in all to about one thousand dollars) to aid Union soldiers and to buy delicacies for the sick or wounded.

Amanda Stokes served in the northern army for five years. She was in the battles of Stone River, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and with Hooker above the clouds at Nashville.

She was nearly drowned in crossing the Coochie River in an ambulance, taking wounded soldiers to the hospital. The horses became unmanageable, broke loose from the harness. Amanda managed to climb out and to aid the others, but in doing so lost her treasured war records.

At the close of the war Amanda Stokes was practically without means of livelihood. Through the efforts of General Durbin Ward, in 1878, she was appointed a matron of the O. S. and S. O. Home at Xenia, which position she held until 1881.

A year before her death, Miss Stokes was made librarian at the Home where she remained until her death on March 27, 1886. She died while in full discharge of her duties in the 65th year of her age. Her funeral took place at the East Baptist Church. Lebanon, Ohio, of which she was a member.

Amanda's casket was draped with the American Flag and there was a wreath on top from the Home in Xenia. The Grand Army of the Republic had the services in charge. It was the second time in its history that this honor was extended to a woman.

The only surviving relative of this splendid Ohio woman is Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, a niece, Librarian at the Public Library of Lebanon, Ohio. In 1906 at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Harry Murphy a charter member of the lodge, the Daughters of America, named their lodge the Amanda Stokes Council No. 132, in memory of Miss Stokes.

From letters published more than 50 years ago in the Lebanon "Western Star," it is shown that shortly before her death Amanda Stokes was granted a small pension.

But the effort to secure this, in which virtually everyone of influence in Warren County participated was long and arduous.

There were, then as now; numerous self-appointed watch dogs of the treasury. They did not hesitate to make loud outcry against granting pensions to women nurses who had braved the horrors of the Civil War. They said it would bankrupt the United States.

But a large number of the people in Warren County, Ohio had set their hearts on giving Amanda Stokes a pension and they would not be denied.

After all, it cost but little. For Amanda Stokes was spared but a short time to enjoy the stipend granted to her by the government she had helped so bravely to preserve.

BERTHA MARIE HENRY WEBER

BERTHA MARIE HENRY WEBER (Mrs. Charles E. Weber), president for the past three years of the Cincinnati Branch, Women's International League for Peace, was born in Brown County, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas Carr and Josephine Wilson Henry. Her father, descended from the Dutch settlers of Pennsylvania, was deeply interested in the problems and progress of his community. A live stock and tobacco grower, he was also a chorister of his church, Liberty Chapel, superintendent of the Sunday School, justice of the peace, master of the grange and active in other positions of responsibility.

These interests undoubtedly influenced the trend of thinking of his daughter during her formative period and in after years. Bertha was graduated from Ripley, Ohio High School in 1913, took courses in public school music, public school art and teacher training at Butler College, Indianapolis, later attending Cornell University, Miami University, and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

AMANDA STOKES

1821-1886

Lebanon, Ohio, Civil War Nurse

She taught school for eight years previous to her marriage to Charles E. Weber, now president of the Cincinnati Bar Association, faculty member of the College of Law of Cincinnati University and a consultant attorney. They have three sons, Charles E. Weber, Jr., and their 13 years old twins. Robert James and George Henry Weber.

Mrs. Weber has worked with marked efficiency in various groups. She was a church soloist four years, for a time a substitute teacher in the music department of Cincinnati public schools, for 12 years an active member of the Clifton Music Club. As her realization of social, civic and political problems deepened and widened, her sphere of activities extended. She became chairman of the department of health of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Parent-Teacher Association, a director of the Hamilton County Women's Republican Club. Need of constructive and continuous effort for world peace is now the greatest and most imperative challenge to the interest and abilities of Mrs. Weber, to whom is largely credited the steady growth of the Cincinnati Branch of the Women's International League.

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